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Tower Views

by Clearway

Europe Loud With Echoes As Nations Digest Meaning Of the Reichstag Oration

¶ **Hitler Speaks** — The German Chancellor addresses the Reichstag. The echoes resound with a most militant tone. As they hang in the diplomatic air, London, Paris, Vienna raise their voices and the general sound is laden with concern, foreboding. In Germany there's general approval of the Reichsführer's address and of an impressive five years of achievement. But among correspondents there's disappointment that it contained no clear statement of new Austro-German relations, fuller explanations of recent resignations from the army. Specific pronouncements of German policy, however, were not lacking. Foremost are these: the Third Reich recognizes Manchukuo; it demands its colonies back from England (not from Japan); it renounces any present or future interest in the League; it stands for self-determination for the 10,000,000 Germans in Austria and Czechoslovakia; it favors growing militarism, growing press censorships; deprecates diplomatic "conversations"; insists that the Third Reich has attained to a strength and importance which entitles it to equal rights with other great powers. • It's really very simple in essence: Germany frankly declares that its wants are large, and that it expects other nations not to oppose them.

¶ **After Eden, What?**—The most immediate and pronounced accompaniment to Herr Hitler's Reichstag speech is noted in London, where Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden—out of tune with Prime Minister Chamberlain's policy of seeking settlements with Italy and Germany—resigns amidst a storm of protests. Britain's paramount question today is: "What can now save national political unity?" The Liberals and the Labor Party are both shouting "Bravo, Eden!" while accusing the Cabinet of the worst surrender the national government has ever made to "friends of the dictators." Premier Chamberlain, on the other hand, is not without competent support. The government's main foreign policy, they declare, remains unchanged, but in the hands of those who hold a "realistic" view. Fundamental among the questions brought into focus by Mr. Eden's resignation, however, is whether Britain is turning away from "collective security" and toward "separate arrangements" which would leave smaller European nations to shift for themselves. • Sentimentally, however, a large part of the British public resents Premier Chamberlain's decision to sacrifice the most popular member of his Cabinet to the most unpopular figure in British eyes, Mussolini—and sentiment is no mean influence in Anglo-Saxon reasoning.

¶ **Mingled Emotions**—Three hours of Hitler oratory Sunday arouses a multitude of emotions which make the news from the world capitals into dramatic material. In France there's dismay over Anthony Eden's resignation, since the implication that Britain may be turning to a policy of conciliation with Hitler and Mussolini bodes ill for British-French co-operation in dealing with central European affairs. In China, there's indignation, the Hankow government preparing formal protests against German recognition of Manchukuo. In Japan, there's joy not only over the Reichsführer's attitude toward Manchukuo but his reiteration of enmity for Soviet Russia and his approval of Japanese victory in China. Rome listens with glee, later digests with sobriety. It sees in a militant Germany the strengthening of the Rome-Berlin-Tokyo pact, but wonders what effect Herr Hitler's policy of self-determination will have on some 300,000 Germans in Italy as Italian influence in the Danubian basin continues to give way before "Anschluss." Vienna responds diversely. In government quarters there is gloom among those close to Chancellor Schuschnigg. The additional guarantees for sovereignty and independence of Austria not forthcoming, there's a question whether Austria's "bargain" was not a "sell-out." But while the politicos are depressed, the pro-German section of the populace makes enthusiastic demonstration. • With such elements the stage of Europe awaits the casting of a new political performance. No one doubts 'twill be a drama.

¶ **Super-Hot Doggeries**—A sponsor of super-highway legislation, Senator Bulkley (D) of Ohio, assures the public that even if great transcontinental highways are built the hamburger stand need not go. The Bulkley bill provides that corporations building the highways would be empowered to acquire 550 feet each side the roadway. Such strips could be leased to private enterprises. So envisage, along with the super-highway, super-weinie wangleries, super-dainty doggeries, super-peppy popperies, super-knockless gaseries, an occasional old-fashioned, plebeian, hamburger shack. • It'll be popular, too. Sometimes in this super-age one gets a super-longing for something superlatively commonplace.

In the Boston Section:

Throngs fill Mechanics Building as dog show opens.
Automobile row puts on displays for holiday show.
C. I. O. unit offers help to members in relief activity.
Gas company pleads for upward revision of rates.

And News From All New England In the Second Section, Beginning on Page 13

Movement to Protect Older Worker Spreads

Pension laws, industrial preference generally for younger workers, and a host of arbitrary age limitations raise vital questions for individuals and society. What are the standards for measuring usefulness? How can society expand the horizons of men of experience without discouraging initiative of youth? Is education equipping individuals to adapt themselves to changing conditions? Is industry capitalizing on experience, or shutting it off? These and other questions are discussed in 12 articles. The first follows.

By Harry V. Roff

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Retire? Why should one? Did the really great men and women of the past do this, or did the world continue to reap the benefits of their accumulating riches of knowledge and experience?

"Go forward—give!"

Such is the ceaseless command of progress. The world of today and tomorrow needs men and women of experience, of poised judgment. Old-age defeatism blindly seeks to shut off man's opportunities after an arbitrary number of years has been marked against him on a calendar. New social currents, set in motion by widespread unemployment, need redirecting, if they are not to flood discouragement and futility, uselessness and stunted endeavor, among millions beyond a specified age.

"Youth must be served," and new social needs demand measures suited

(Continued on Page 12, Column 1)

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21—An increasing flood of protests against the reported refusal of many employers to hire men and women of middle age and beyond has led to the Department of Labor to call a special conference to consider how this prejudice against the older worker can be broken down.

Representatives of the public, of industry and of labor have been asked by Secretary of Labor Perkins to meet here on Wednesday and Thursday in an effort to find "some means of bringing out the facts of the situation and to obtain recommendations as to what can be done regarding the discrimination against older workers."

Dr. Harry Woodburn Chase, Chancellor of New York University, has been named chairman of the newly-formed committee.

In appointing the committee, Secretary Perkins said:

"It is to be hoped that a study and report upon the nature and effect of any economic conditions or statutory provisions which may tend to produce unfair or unequitable discrimination on the basis of age in obtaining and retaining employment in public service and private industry will be helpful in solving this serious problem.

"The discovery and application of remedies present social and economic problems as complex and urgent as almost any which now

(Continued on Page 2, Column 7)

Alaska Asks for Autonomy Following Prosperous Year

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JUNEAU, Alaska—Alaska has had another year of prosperity, according to Gov. John W. Troy's report to the Secretary of Interior, Harold L. Ickes.

Shipments of fish, fish products, gold, copper, fur, platinum, tin, coal and by-products of gold concentrates such as lead and silver, along with increased imports and a larger tourist trade were factors which lifted Alaska's economic situation over that of the previous year.

As usual, fish led. And there was a very marked increase in the production of fish commodities. This was principally due to the exceptionally large run of sockeye or Alaska Red salmon in the Bristol area and pink salmon runs in southeastern Alaska during the fishing season of 1936, which resulted in the largest canned salmon pack in the history of the industry.

Fisheries of halibut and whale and smaller fishing industries led in returns over the previous year, while crab, clams and herring fell somewhat lower, although the latter was still above the normal output of former seasons. The total value of these fish products amounts to $50,455,272 or $19,224,626 over the previous year.

More than 30,000 persons were employed during the fishing season, compared to 22,620 during 1935-36.

Mining came second in importance with an aggregation of shipments amounting to $23,594,000 for 1936-37. Gold, as usual, headed the mineral list.

Copper showed an enormous increase, compared to production of former years. More than 39,000,000 pounds of this ore were mined, valued at $3,720,000. Most of this came from the Kennecott copper

(Continued on Page 5, Column 2)

No Compromise Is La Guardia's Reply to Foes

Mayor Declares He Will Put N. Y. Forever Out of Predatory Hands

Hits Court Attacks

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 21—Mayor La Guardia today had taken apart the machinery of his second non-political mayoralty for citizen inspection and to exhibit the staying qualities of Tammany political rule even in the face of the overwhelming voter mandate of repudiation last November.

Implemented this second term with majorities as predominant as those which became a matter of course in the Tammany tradition, the reform Mayor, nearing the third month of his return administration, finds his path beset with court and legislative harassments that attach to the very heart of his program.

Legal strategists of the Wigwam have thrown into the courts the organization of the new City Council where vote reforms have whittled down the old Tammany control of aldermanic proceedings from 95 to a dubious 50 per cent, and a Tammany-inspired law-suit is contesting the legality of the 1938 La Guardia budget whereby he would eliminate nearly $1,000,000 worth of political job perquisites.

The Mayor Saturday rejected all compromise with his original objectives to establish the principle of nonpartisan rule so firmly in New York City that "no group of politicians will ever dream of seeking to recapture the city."

Sees Example Spreading

"What we are doing now is becoming contagious all over the country," he said. "There are more nonpartisan administrations starting. People are thinking of them. If it could be done in Tammany-controlled New York City, it can be done elsewhere. We have demonstrated that it is possible. Now give us the support that we can carry it on."

To his host committee, which was an aggressive factor in both his first and second Fusion victories, the Mayor turned with all emphasis for an extension of its activities that would establish a forum for correct information on municipal government.

"I hope you will be able to show," he said, "that it is possible in this country to have an organization devoted solely to the public interest without any personal interest, without being a clearing house for hatred or an agency for favors.

"You can't administer the city on any basis of favors and patronage. Government is a science. We need competent men and competent women in the city government. It is difficult to find men and women who are trained in any particular

(Continued on Page 7, Column 1)

Britain to Open Parley With Italy; Hitler Demands Full Status as Empire; No Pledge to Austria; Rumania Fascist

Führer Demands Britain Return Colonies and Hits at Eden

Defends Japan's Action in China

But Reichstag Speech Adds Little to Information on Austria or Army

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, Feb. 21—Reichsführer Hitler's widely awaited Reichstag pronouncement, important though it was as a recapitulation of Germany's tremendous achievements during the past five years and as a reiteration of its foreign political aims, probably disappointed a majority both of immediate listeners and the far wider radio public, who expected clear statements regarding the new Austro-German situation and a fuller explanation of recent resignations from the armed forces of the nation.

The Third Reich has decided upon recognition of Manchukuo. It stands by its demand for the return from England (not from Japan) of the colonies lost in 1918.

The League of Nations has ceased to interest Germany and that country will never return to such an institution but will henceforth depend upon the strength its own right arm, it was again explained at length.

The speech mentioned the new German-Austrian understanding almost incidentally in a few sentences near the end.

Would Curb Foreign Press

A more important matter to Herr Hitler, to judge from the number of times to which he referred to it, was the need for curbing the foreign press in its anti-German attitude, because in this he saw a great hindrance to a European understanding.

Many varied reports regarding the Berchtesgaden meeting between Herr Hitler and the Austrian Chancellor, Kurt Schuschnigg, on Feb. 11, together with the hurried visit of Dr. Arthur Seyss-Inquart, new pro-German Austrian Minister of Interior, to the Reich capital last week, had led observers abroad to expect important and far-reaching announcements by Herr Hitler yesterday. Instead all that he made known was appreciation of Dr. Schuschnigg's "co-opera-

(Continued on Page 4, Column 4)

© International

Prime Minister Chamberlain — Ex-Foreign Secretary Eden

Their "Uneasy Partnership" Ends

Chamberlain Sees Peril of War If Bid of Italy Is Rebuffed

Eden Gets Cheers In Parliament

Britain to Insist Upon Solution of Spanish Issue Before Rome Pact

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Feb. 21—Britain has agreed to open negotiations for a new understanding with Italy immediately, Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain told a packed House of Commons today in a highly charged discussion in which he and the resigning Foreign Secretary, Mr. Anthony Eden, explained their respective stands to Parliament.

"Italy," said Mr. Chamberlain, "had provided the opportunity for reopening the talks through a special invitation of the Italian Government, and it would," he said, "be the greatest mistake not to take advantage of Rome's willingness to negotiate." He added that to rebuff Italy at this point might easily lead to a situation in which war between the two countries would become inevitable.

As Mr. Chamberlain rose to reply to his former Foreign Secretary, he had a most hostile reception from the Opposition, while his own side confined their support to occasional "hear, hear's."

He talked for an hour with frequent interruptions, and closed on a note of nigh sincerity and conviction, stating that matters might go from bad to worse in Europe, unless something can be done to improve relations. He said he had informed the Italian Ambassador, Count Dino Grandi, that there could be no settlement without a solution of the Spanish problem, and that any Anglo-Italian agreement would be submitted to the League of Nations. Count Grandi, he said, accepted the British formula for getting volunteers out of Spain.

Very different had been the reception accorded Mr. Eden as he began the defense of his resignation. Cheers rang out from all the opposition benches, Liberal as well as Labor, and from some of the Conservatives.

Prominent in the Peers' Gallery was Viscount Halifax, who is to act temporarily as Mr. Eden's successor.

LONDON, Feb. 21 (AP)—Mr. Anthony Eden told a packed House of Commons today that he had resigned as Foreign Secretary rather than deal with Italy in the face of Premier Mussolini's "rife, hostile propaganda" against Britain and the Duce's "glorification" of victories in Spain.

"Agreements that are worth while are never made on the basis of threats," he said.

Mr. Eden declared frankly that this was an occasion when "strong political convictions must override all other considerations."

"No man can be the keeper of another man's conscience," he declared.

Before the momentous session of the Commons opened, Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain, who accepted Mr. Eden's withdrawal from his Government last night, held a conference with the Duce's Ambassador, Count Dino Grandi.

Contradicts Chamberlain

Directly contradicting Mr. Chamberlain's statement, in the letter accepting his resignation, that the differences between them were not fundamental, Mr. Eden said:

"Within the past few weeks upon one most important decision of foreign policy which did not concern Italy at all, the difference was fundamental."

"It may be argued," Mr. Eden continued, "that this is not a difference of fundamental principles in the sense that the objective of all foreign policy is the maintenance of peace.

"That is perfectly true, but in international affairs can anyone define where outlook and method end and principle begins?"

Referring to his split with Mr. Chamberlain, Mr. Eden continued:

"There is between us a real difference of outlook and method. . . . Of late the conviction has steadily grown upon me that there has been too keen a desire on our part to make terms with others rather than that others should make terms with us.

"I do not believe we can make progress in European appeasement . . . if we allow the impression to gain currency abroad that we yield to constant pressure.

"I am certain in my own mind that that progress depends above all on the temper of the nation, and that temper must find expression in the firm spirit."

It was generally felt that the Prime Minister was staking British prestige before the world on his own decisions, especially that for new understanding with Italy.

Summary of Events

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

The stirring events of yesterday which were marked by Reichsführer Hitler's long-awaited Reichstag speech, and a serious crisis in the British Cabinet may be summarized as follows:

Berlin—National Socialists in Germany, Austria and elsewhere received Herr Hitler's speech as marking the advance of the Third Reich to a controlling place in the destinies of Europe. The Reichsführer, contrary to expectation, consigned Austria to a subordinate place in the speech, making no mention of any guarantees of independence, but stressing the rights of Germans outside the Reich to identify themselves with the German family. Making friendly advances to France, Herr Hitler appeared critical toward Britain. He announced that he would recognize Manchukuo, support General Franco, and have no further dealings with the League or international conferences.

London—Long-brewing crisis in the British Government between those backing Premier Chamberlain's policy of quick rapprochement with Italy, and those favoring stronger stand on Britain's demands, flared up yesterday when Foreign Secretary Eden, unwilling to continue in opposition to the Premier, resigned, the pro-German Viscount Halifax stepping temporarily into the office. Mr. Chamberlain announced Britain had agreed to start talks for a new understanding with Italy.

Vienna—While National Socialists gave vent to extraordinary displays of jubilation, the Government expressed deep concern over the implications of Herr Hitler's speech.

Paris—The French Government expressed itself as alarmed at Mr. Eden's resignation, fearing that Britain's tendency will be to forsake the democracies in order to make terms with Italy and Germany. The position of Foreign Minister Delbos, who had worked closely with Mr. Eden, was said to be rendered critical.

Rome—While the Government announces its satisfaction at Herr Hitler's words, the Italian nation in general shows itself concerned at the rapidly increasing power of a Germany that is rapidly heading toward the Northern frontier.

Prague—Czechoslovakia shows the keenest anxiety on its future prospects, both on account of Herr Hitler's speech, and the expected new trend in British policy.

Ortiz Promises Argentines To Aid Democracy

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina, Feb. 21 (AP)—President Ortiz was pledged to maintain democracy today as he started his six-year term as Chief Executive of Argentina.

"As a candidate I ratified my faith in democracy," he declared yesterday in an inaugural speech to Congress. "That implied a solemn promise to respect liberty and guarantees of the Constitution."

President Ortiz warned his countrymen against international political entanglements, saying parties now are international and not national. He said parties now tend toward disruption of institutions, instead of constructing on existing bases.

He went on to say that only a strong people can maintain peace and justice under present world conditions.

Therefore, he added, development and perfection of armed institutions and moral reserve of the nation would be his special preoccupation.

Senora Maria Luis Iribarne, wife of President Ortiz, joined the President in conveying greetings to the Argentine people.

This act, unprecedented in Argentine history, occurred when the President made a short radio speech from his private residence at the end of last night's ceremonies.

Addressing Argentine women, the First Lady said she was sure Argentina would be ruled with a high spirit of progress, equanimity and patriotism.

Story of Ortiz's career: Page 12.

Failure to Get Hitler's Pledge Of Freedom Stirs Austria

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

VIENNA, Feb. 21—Reichsführer Hitler's speech, which was waited for with much impatience in Austria, had a depressing effect on Government quarters and an electrifying effect on the mass of the people. For this speech makes the position of Chancellor Kurt Schuschnigg a very delicate one, not to say precarious, since none of the additional guarantees for sovereignty and independence of Austria which were accepted as the German part of the Berchtesgaden agreement was given.

Instead of the declaration expected by the Monarchists that Austria as an independent state had a right to establish the state forms it wishes, came a statement that ten million Germans outside of Germany must have the right of self-determination and that Herr Hitler would see they had it.

This is held to be the same as exacting a plebiscite in Austria which is the first and foremost demand of Austrian National Socialists. (Here it is to be remembered that the Monarchists also have hopes of bringing back restoration with the plebiscite.) Instead of speaking of the independence of Austria, Herr Hitler announced that the Austrian Chancellor had accepted the closest political, personal and economic collaboration. It is interesting to note that Herr Hitler called Austria "Deutsch-Osterreich." This name was voted for Austria in 1918 after the World War by the first Austrian Socialist Parliament but

(Continued on Page 6, Column 5)

Carol Decrees Fascist State

BUCHAREST, Rumania, Feb. 21 (AP)—King Carol today offered Rumania a new Constitution of 100 articles which would give him greatly increased powers.

Under the proposals, the King would appoint half the Senate and exercise veto power over all legislation. Other leading provisions would declare all Rumanians equal, without racial distinctions, and grant religious freedom, with the Orthodox Rumanian Church recognized as the State religion.

Several of the Constitution's proposals were apparently aimed at clipping the wings of Cornelius Zelea Codreanu, whose Iron Guard has grown intensely authoritarian.

Fast action on national approval was demanded. The country is to vote on the new Constitution Thursday, after considering it only three days.

Adoption of the new Constitution was regarded as a foregone conclusion. Members of the Election Commission were instructed to hold nation-wide mass meetings to explain its proposals, after which the voting will be by acclamation.

Most important provisions of the document were:

Heading the Government would be the King and his Ministers.

Parliament would consist of two Chambers, a House of Deputies and

Economics in the News

Gold Desterilization—Reversing Old Policy in Hope of Stimulating Business Confidence—A Reflation Gesture

By H. B. E.

Before the World War, pieces of gold constituted the currencies of the world. To be sure, they were called by different names—dollar, pound, mark, etc. The differentiation was due to convenience and national pride. Nevertheless, money was gold, and gold money; even if, again for convenience sake, it was paper, since the paper was redeemable in gold.

Under this system, no problem occurred in distributing the metal. It distributed itself. And this is how. When too much gold flowed to Country A, the gold naturally went into use, and, responding to the law of supply and demand, its price, or rate of interest, came down. Just the opposite happened in Country B losing the gold. In consequence, money holders in Country A naturally sent their money to countries where money fetched a higher return, probably Country B.

Remember that in pre-war days money was gold and gold money (no matter whether you handled it in the form of paper, i. e., warehouse receipts), and the upshot of this action becomes clear. The outflow of money was expressed in an outflow of gold. So the original inflow was changed into an outflow automatically. This last word is important. The entire process constituted the automatic functioning of the pre-war gold or money standard.

¶ ¶ ¶

After the war, governments began to object to the automatic functioning of many things. One of them was the money system. Why should King Gold dictate the price and volume of money? No sooner asked than answered with a resounding "no," and Adam Smith's ideas of a natural order went out of the window.

The case of the United States is the most interesting. Responding to the feeling that money rates should be independent of the inflow or outflow of gold, the Federal Reserve System sought to influence the price and the volume of money, without regard to what was happening to the gold supply. Accordingly, conscious management took the place of automatic functioning. Put in another way, men took the place of gold as the money governor. All this time, however, the dollar remained on the world gold standard; though gold itself got choked up.

To some extent international co-operation made up for the automatic functioning of gold in distributing gold. But the co-operation was of the hot and cold variety. It never took the place of gold efficiently. Loud, indeed, were the outcries from Europe, and it was Europe that invented the word "sterilization" as applied to American gold. It was used as a charge against the Federal Reserve System for hoarding gold.

Today, the United States is back on an international gold standard. How different it is! No longer is the dollar a piece of gold, since, except for export, the American cannot get gold for his money. Money is not gold any more. Morever, there has been no return to the automatic functioning of gold in international movement. We still have money management, only more of it. Therefore, in the European, and real sense, American gold is still "sterilized," i. e., deprived of significance in the price and volume of American money. Which is an excellent reason for commending those of my readers who write to me about gold to forget all about it!

¶ ¶ ¶

But, if I may make the story more complicated, there is sterilization and sterilization. Within the last two years an American version has been allowed to clutter up high government financial terminology. It is a new way of sterilizing sterilized gold.

An illustration is here necessary to cut through the terminology. Before the end of 1936 an English bank, in search of a better return on its money, sends gold to the United States. It ships gold to an American bank. Now the English bank has a deposit in the American bank, say $1000. The American bank is not allowed to keep gold, so it has to sell the $1000 gold to the Treasury, and the American bank receives a check drawn upon the local Federal Reserve Bank. The American bank deposits this check at said Federal Reserve Bank.

You will agree that the Treasury owes the Federal Reserve Bank $1000. It pays over a gold certificate by way of honoring the check. That was, till Dec. 21, 1936. After that date, the Treasury paid the Federal Reserve out of money borrowed from the commercial banks. That change was called the "sterilization" of gold.

Let us look at the matter closer. The American bank has a deposit liability of $1000 to the English bank. All deposits have to be backed with reserves, formerly an average of 10 per cent. The $1000 deposit, therefore, required a reserve of $100 to be kept at the Federal Reserve Bank. But the Treasury check which the bank deposited at the Federal Reserve amounted to $1000. Thus $900 represented "excess" reserves. Came sterilization, and the new loan borrowed by the Treasury, instead of the gold certificate, draws down this "excess," since the money is borrowed from the bank.

That is what is done by sterilization. Instead of repaying the Federal Reserve with a gold certificate, the Treasury borrows new money; probably from the same bank that received the English deposit. The object? Just to prevent the excess reserves of the commercial banks, and, consequently, the lending power, from rising too much from gold inflow.

Now this "sterilization" is to be modified by a degree of "desterilization." In other words, the above process is to be reversed, and the Treasury will resume the practice of paying gold certificates to the Federal Reserve, whenever it has to pay for incoming gold.

A change in conditions accounts for the reversal. In December, 1936 there was a fear that the tremendous increase in the lending power of the banks resulting from the gold inflow might bring on inflation. Today, there is defiation, and the fear of more. The object of desterilization, therefore, is to swell out the lending power of the banks again, so that business men will be encouraged to borrow.

Washington's Birthday

All editions of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR will be omitted on Feb. 22, a legal holiday.

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McNutt's Army Plane Flight May Put Pilot on the Carpet

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21—With 4,000 engraved invitations distributed for the monster political reception this week to white-crested Paul V. McNutt, High Commissioner of the Philippines, rumors of friction between the Indiana presidential aspirant and White House flew fast in Washington today—faster than the China Clipper which skimmed him over the Pacific.

Bound up in the mystery is whether Lieut. Col. Davenport Johnson, Commandant of Hamilton Field, San Francisco Bay, has been disciplined by the Army for piloting Mr. McNutt from the coast to Denver to keep his engagement at the first of his spectacular homecoming celebrations. Under Army regulations, no officer may take a civilian off the ground in an Army plane without authority from Washington.

At the same time, in the nation at large, the political pot is bubbling over half a dozen fires. Today the bizarre mayoralty election occurs in Seattle between picturesque campaign figures, which touches Mr. Roosevelt's son-in-law and which may have later national effects; in Illinois the bitter nominating primary battle is in full tide; in Pennsylvania the C. I. O.-Democratic issue has just come to a head; in Kentucky, Ohio and Tennessee, major rivalries within the dominant party are aligning faction against faction; while here in Washington, the Senate has just given a fillip to the foes of "Boss" Pendergast in Kansas City.

A Bird in the Bush

It is known definitely that Lieutenant Colonel Johnson has been ordered to report immediately to Chanute Field, Illinois, where he will not be in command. Behind the seeming routine transfer lies a political interpretation which may have national significance. Lieutenant Colonel Johnson took it upon himself last week to pilot Mr. McNutt personally over the Rockies, only to find, too late, that Washington had disapproved the flight.

The ebullient commissioner from Indiana was greeted at San Francisco by a reception committee of enthusiastic home-town politicians who had traveled all the way to give him an appropriate salute as he stepped out of the China Clipper.

Colonel Johnson tried frantically by wire and telephone to find out from Washington superiors whether or not to make the trip. Not only Harry H. Woodring, Secretary of War, and Gen. Malin Craig, Chief of Staff, were appealed to, but also Maj. Gen. Oscar Westover, Chief of the Air Service. None could be reached. Meanwhile, Mr. McNutt recalled that all the way across the Pacific at every island stopping place a military and naval guard of honor were turned out for him; and with characteristic dash and bounce he importuned for a plane to enable him to keep his Denver engagement. Never was simple Army officer confronted with such a dilemma! After waiting overnight and still receiving no reply, Lieutenant Colonel Johnson finally took authority upon himself.

Meanwhile, consultations were being held in the capital, and it is rumored that even the White House was consulted. But by the time the negative answer reached San Francisco, the positive commissioner had reached Denver.

War Department officials are discreet and will not reveal whether Lieutenant Colonel Johnson is to be made a scapegoat or not. But in the meantime Washington is convinced by other evidence, if not by this, that the White House is viewing Mr. McNutt and his monster reception here Wednesday with a jaundiced eye.

Just a Vacation

President Roosevelt at a recent press conference appeared to puncture the dramatic mystery with which the Commissioner cloaked his dash by air to China, just prior to his start for Washington. Mr. Roosevelt observed dryly that he understood Mr. McNutt had wanted to visit the commanding officer of American vessels, who couldn't visit him. After that visit he could see nothing to cause Mr. McNutt's flight across the Pacific because, as he understood it, he was simply returning for a "vacation."

Vacation or not, last night at his Indianapolis testimonial dinner 2,000 loyal Democrats hailed the former Governor, and the potential Presidential aspirant.

Not less colorful than this unfolding episode is the extraordinary Seattle election today, featured by an ex-bandmaster, a presidential son-in-law, and a grim fight-for-life between rival labor organizations for the Pacific Northwest.

Burly, conservative Mayor John F. Dore is seeking re-election, backed by the Hearst-owned Seattle Post-Intelligencer, managed by John Boettiger, husband of Anna Dall Roosevelt.

More important than the backing of the "P-I" is that of Dave Beck, A. F. of L. teamster leader and unquestioned political boss. Mayor Dore, who once repudiated the Teamsters' Union, recently declared, "Dave Beck runs this town and I tell you it's a good thing he does."

Pitted against this political-labor boss is the fantastic ex-bandmaster "Vic" Meyers, supported by the C. I. O.—which shows angry determination behind its playboy leader. Third contestant in the race is Arthur B. Langlie, candidate of a reform movement.

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Mississippi Swallows Arkansas Flood Water

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Feb. 21 (AP)—The Mississippi River rapidly swallowed the water of Arkansas tributaries today to reduce hourly danger of a major flood in this State. Other sections of the South felt or expected winter. New Orleans had a light frost. Temperatures dropped near freezing at Birmingham and Atlanta. South Georgia awaited the predicted change.

The Red Cross estimated that between 3,000 and 5,000 persons had been driven from their homes by overflow waters of the Arkansas, White, Cache and Ouachita rivers.

General Gage Pays a Tribute to Boston Quality

Baby Harry in Sybil's Lap Likes the Silver Mug His Excellency Sent to Him

A Colonial Woman's 'Diary'

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Boston.

Tuesday, October 25, 1768

This night we go to the Assembly. Now am I glad that I did not appear with my brother William about a fortnight back, though on that evening when my precious little Harry did prevent me, I felt much afflicted and did wonder secretly if the Lord were punishing me for my frivolous intent.

It seems it is not so, and now we go. I have arranged with Monsier Dupont, who does hair to a marvel, to have mine high in a French roll, with powder, and a pink riband and three pink roses done most cunningly of artificial stuff, set therein. And I shall have two longish curls at my neck, and as my hair does curl by nature, 'tis easily done.

Last night did I annoint my face with balm and rose water.

The lace on my pink taffety is a bit overmodest to be really à la mode, but should I wear the bosom as open as some of our fine ladies do, never could I face my dear parents again, and in truth I doubt if Henry would permit me so to do.

I have some elegant Cologne water, which I do save for great occasions; and I shall wear a patch or two.

Wednesday, October 26th

Would I had words to describe last night's great rout. 'Twas the most marvellous spectacle ever I did see, and the red coats of the Officers most bright and pleasing, though they do stand for that of which I approve not.

The steps which my brother William taught to me in secret (for I knew little of the dancing art but what I had from a semptress, who had once been in service with the quality), were right to a marvel; and before the evening was at an end His Excellency, General Gage, did step a Minuet with me. He vastly fine and of extreme elegance.

He did speak such kind words of Henry that I felt at my ease, and I did tell him of little Harry, and he did vow most civilly, that never had he been better entertained. So much is true,—the minuet over,—he did linger on! And Henry joining us, handsome as heart could wish in his black velvet and fine cambric edged with lace, the General did say to him such vastly amiable things of me, I vow I was transported, for so many of the English Quality have looked down their noses at us that it was well to show His Excellency that Quality is Quality wherever it be found.

Mr. Clarke, all smiles again, and seeing Henry is His Excellency's company, did approach him later, and hint that he would have Henry's legal services again, to which Henry did reply but coldly.

My dear husband has never learned the art of walking in the minuet, but now, and his mood be right, perchance I may induce him to assay the steps which would be simple to one of his graceful port.

Henry Is Making His Mark

'Tis plain he is to be a man of mark, and we should properly take our places in the great world.

Of all things, while we sat at dinner came an aide-de-camp of His Excellency's, and he did bear with him a most elegant package, which when opened did contain a silver drinking mug for little Harry, with a most civil word to Henry and me that 'twas in souvenir of a delightful hour which gave him a new taste of our Boston Quality.

'Tis plain all the King's people are not of a malicious spirit, and I always shall maintain that though His Excellency be choloric and a bit hasty in wishing to chastise the Boston rabble, beneath it lies a kindly spirit.

On the morrow I shall speak to Henry of his promise to me that if affairs went well with him again he would seriously be thinking of buying Mistress Cabot's house. Sure North Square is the modish spot to be. And now do I wish that I had accepted the neggar wench to serve us.

My portrait will be done anon, and I have noted in Mistress Cabot's house, her late husband does hang over the mantel shelf, and there I shall go.

Adelaide Stedman

Sybil Speaks

The significant moments in American Revolutionary times and during the formative days of the Republic are recorded in the "Diary" of Sybil Wentworth, a fictional character, whose entries are based upon authentic information of the period. This is the twenty-second installment. The Diary appears three times a week, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays.

Consumer's Problem Studied In $10,000,000 Sloan Project

NEW YORK, Feb. 21 (AP) — The authoritative voice of $10,000,000 is ready to speak out and tell Americans the facts of economics. The voice is that of the Alfred P. Sloan Foundation, brought into existence last December by the Chairman of General Motors Corporation and already warming to its task, "in the hope," said its sponsor, Alfred P. Sloan Jr., "of promoting a broader as well as better understanding of the economic principles and national policies which have characterized American enterprise down through the years."

Harold S. Sloan, a younger brother, director of the Foundation, explaining objectives and outlining policies, said:

"Our main function is to diffuse economic facts. In a democracy, the citizens are called upon to make important decisions. More and more those decisions have to do with economic life. To the extent that they are informed, their decisions are likely to be wise. We feel that basic economic facts, which seem abstract and abstruse, should be made so simple and so practical that they can be understood."

Citing the recent 11-day excursion of a group of New York high school students through the rural South, a trip financed by the Foundation, he observed:

"Those kids—all city kids—were taken to the country and brought face to face with fundamental facts. They helped work a farm, and they saw where their food comes from. As a result, when they came back to their classroom and took up an economic question, such as the relationship between labor and wealth, they knew what they were talking about, because they had lived it."

Mr. Sloan, formerly associate professor of economics at New Jersey State Teachers College, discussed other, farther-reaching plans to carry out his brother's enjoinder to advance "the interests of the community at large."

These included the establishment of a national center for research and education in consumers' problems at Stephens College, Columbia, Mo. The income from $1,000,000 will be devoted to this enterprise, which will stress the interpretation of economics from the standpoint of the consumers, rather than from that of the producer.

Another $1,000,000 project, already under way, is the University of Chicago's weekly round table broadcast. The University has been given complete freedom in the choice of speakers and topics.

The Foundation will do no research itself, he said, but will work entirely through other organizations.

Government Study Offered by U. of P.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 21—The selection of 15 Junior and Senior students to study state and local government through first-hand contact with various administrations of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and the City of Philadelphia has been announced by the University of Pennsylvania as another step in its Bicentennial program of expansion of public service.

The students will be known as "public service apprentices," and will be under the supervision of the University's Institute of Local and State Government, whose objective is "the setting up of facilities for academic training of persons interested in government as a career."

According to Dr. Stephen B. Sweeney, Acting Director of the Institute, the "apprentices" will devote a minimum of 50 hours a month to the work and "will be assigned to a practical research agency and later, wherever possible, to a governmental office for experience in the actual problems of public administration."

Although other universities have established courses in public service study, the Institute's program is believed to be the first in which undergraduate students will be concerned primarily with gaining actual experience in the field of government.

Foreign Affairs Notebook

Austria and Germany

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Anschluss—Unification of Austria and Germany—has been an international issue since the close of the World War.

"German Austria forms an integral part of the German Republic"—Thus read the Austrian draft constitution of Nov. 12, 1919. The Allies refused to countenance the union.

The Versailles Treaty pledged Germany to acknowledge and respect the independence of Austria.

Financial crisis in 1922 brought Austria assistance from the former allies, but they obtained Austria's signature to the Geneva Protocol, promising to stay financially and economically independent.

Customs Union between Austria and Germany was announced in March 1931, following collapse of League of Nations effort for a tariff truce. The World Court, in an 8 to 7 decision criticized for political bias, on Sept. 5, 1931, held that this form of Anschluss violated the Protocol of 1922.

National Socialist accession in Germany intensified Anschluss talk as Austro-German union is one of the important objectives of Herr Hitler's policy.

Chancellor Dollfuss was slain in a sudden "putsch," or revolt, in Vienna July 25, 1934—a move shown to have National Socialist support.

The Stresa Front of Britain, Italy, and France, in April, 1935, reaffirmed previous declarations on the independence of Austria and warned Germany not to violate Austrian integrity.

Italy, although anxious to prevent growth of a large German nation on her northern frontier, steadily lost influence in Austria until on July 11, 1936, an Austro-German pact was signed "regularizing" relations, but binding Vienna closer to Berlin.

Restoration of the Hapsburgs always loomed as a vague possibility—urged as a preventive to German absorption, but opposed by smaller post-war states once part of the Hapsburg empire.

Berchtesgaden talks, where Reichsführer Hitler persuaded Chancellor Schuschnigg to place National Socialist sympathizers in the Austrian Cabinet, are interpreted by the more outspoken Germanophiles as the beginning of a "new Germanic era" in Southeastern Europe.

A Monday Feature

General Electric And C. I. O. Union Sign Agreement

NEW YORK, Feb. 21 (AP)—A bargaining agreement covering half the General Electric Company's 60,000 workers—the first to be approved by the corporation with any labor union—was before the locals of the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers of America today for ratification.

Ending a year of negotiation, the Company and the C. I. O. union announced in a joint statement the agreement for workers in General Electric plants at Schenectady, N. Y., Lynn, Mass., Bridgeport, Conn., Port Wayne, Ind., and New Kensington, Pa.

Ratification by the union locals of the six plants, considered a mere formality, was expected within a week.

The contract, to run for one year with automatic renewal thereafter unless either party gives 90-day notice of its termination, provides that its provisions shall apply to the other 30,000 workers if the union is certified as bargaining agent for them.

Besides making the union sole bargaining agent in the six plants, the agreement bars both a closed shop and company unions; provides a formal procedure for adjusting disputes; stipulates the use of an impartial umpire; outlaws strikes and lock-outs; and gives the union use of the company bulletin boards.

The contract makes no provision for blanket wage or hours changes, but does direct that the "Swope plan" relating to hours, wages, and conditions of employment shall be modified only by negotiation with the union. Previously this plan has been determined solely by company executives.

For James B. Carey, President of the Electrical Workers, and the members of the infant C. I. O. union, the agreement was the first big step toward the announced goal of bargaining with the National Electrical Manufacturers Association or some other employer's group for all workers of the industry.

Union spokesmen hailed the contract as far more satisfactory than that of the steel workers in that it provides for sole recognition of the union as the bargaining agency, rather than recognition of members only.

Under it, they said, employees of plants involved need not be members of the union, but will be represented by it in all collective bargaining.

The final agreement, representing compromises by both sides, is "one of the most satisfactory ever devised," one union official said.

In a separate statement the union said organization was under way in General Electric plants at Erie, Pa., Pittsfield, Mass., Bloomfield, N. J., and Cleveland, and that these plants soon may be expected to come within the provisions of the contract.

William R. Burrows, Vice-President in charge of manufacturing, represented the General Electric Company in conferences with the union after Gerard Swope, the corporation President, announced last March 3 that the firm was willing to negotiate with the C. I. O. union on a nation-wide basis.

C. I. O. Unionists Hear How Steel Cut Was Beaten

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Feb. 21 (AP)—Philip Murray, Chairman of the Steel Workers Organizing Committee in a speech yesterday before C. I. O. unionists, told the inside story of recent successful contract negotiations with U. S. Steel in which "S. W. O. C. rejected a yardstick formula for computing wages which had the blessing of the Federal Administration."

Mr. Murray said the union's fight to maintain present wage scales "definitely stemmed the tide of wage degradation."

The steel union chief said S. W. O. C. "turned down a proposal that 50 per cent production in the steel industry be used as a wage level, and that wages be reduced when production fell below that figure and raised when production exceeded 50 per cent.

"This formula the Administration thought would be a Moses to lead us out of the wilderness."

Trolley Strike Ties Up Transport in Flint, Mich.

FLINT, Mich., Feb. 21 (AP)—The public transportation system of Michigan's third largest city was tied up today when employees of the Flint Trolley Coach, Inc., went on strike for higher wages.

The strike, second in the last 14 months, was called by the Transport Workers' Union, an affiliate of the Committee for Industrial Organization. The union said 110 drivers, linemen and maintenance men would participate in the strike, and that the tie-up would be complete.

Mayor Harold Bradshaw and City Manager James R. Pollock made an unsuccessful last-minute attempt to avoid the strike at a conference Sunday. Mayor Bradshaw said the city would take no emergency action before tonight's city commission meeting.

New Labor Federation Bans 'Sit Down' Strike

BUFFALO, N. Y., Feb. 21 (AP)—Delegates to a new labor union which is opposed to the C. I. O. and A. F. of L. ended a national convention late Sunday by adopting a constitution and issuing charters to 38 independent unions.

The constitution for the National Federated Independent Union included provisions prohibiting use of the "sit down strike" and deplored the use of any form of strike to enforce demands except as a "last resort." Frederick S. Galloway of Indianapolis, President, said the union represented approximately 250,000 employees in independent unions throughout the United States.

Lever Brothers' Plant Closes as 300 Walk Out

EDGEWATER, N. J., Feb. 21 (AP)—A strike at the Lever Brothers Company, manufacturers of vegetable oil shortening, forced a shutdown of the plant today, union officials declaring all 300 workers had joined the walkout.

Hugh Jennings of Jersey City, A. F. of L. organizer, and Michael Kruglinski, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the local Soap, Glycerine and Edible Oil Workers Union, said the strike was called because a union man was discharged for alleged incompetence. A score of pickets marched outside the plant under the eyes of a dozen Edgewater police.

Davey Warrant Charges Salesman With Perjury

CLEVELAND, Feb. 21 (AP)—Gov. Martin L. Davey announced Saturday he had sworn out a warrant charging perjury against Lee Bradley, a salesman who had testified General Motors Corporation contributed $25,000 to Governor Davey's 1934 campaign on a promise of half the State's motor business.

Governor Davey, who had characterized Mr. Bradley's testimony as containing "slanderous falsehoods," said Columbus police had been advised to arrest him. The committee invited Governor Davey to appear as a witness.

British Mission to Portugal Renews Ties Formed in 1372

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LISBON, Feb. 21—A new phase in the alliance of Britain and Portugal, which dates back as far as 1372, was marked yesterday with the arrival here of a British military and naval mission under Rear Admiral N. A. Wodehouse.

The mission, which is called officially a "friendship visit with our oldest ally," consists of representatives of the British Army, Navy and Air Force. Its purpose is to cooperate with the Portuguese services in strategical and other matters of mutual interest. The importance attached to it was signalized by the fact that the leader was in consultation with King George prior to leaving England.

Vital sea communications of the British Empire skirt the coast of Portugal, and touch Portuguese possessions in Madeira, Cape Verde and the Azores. St. Vincent in the Cape Verde Islands was an important coaling station for British cruisers in the World War.

Events in Spain have brought home to the British the strategic importance of Portugal. Last fall, when the successes of Gen. Francisco Franco brought Britain face to face with the possibility of increased power of Italy in Spain and the Mediterranean generally, the London Government began conversations with Lisbon with a view to securing the right to use the Portuguese naval and air bases to protect the British port at Gibraltar and the route through to Suez. Italy's well-known free use of the Balearic islands for air force activities was regarded as intensifying Britain's military need of attending to her safety points in the eastern Mediterranean.

Benefits to Both Sides

While the British mission gave the appearance of assumption that the insurgents would carry the day in Spain and that Italy's power would be correspondingly increased, London is doubtless not sorry to open the talks with the fascistically inclined Portuguese Government at a moment when the outcome of the Spanish dispute appears less certain.

At the same time, alliance with British sea power gives Portugal a security which would be a hard burden for it to maintain alone.

Persistent rumors of unrest in Portugal with reports of a serious rift between the Dictator, Premier Oliveira Salazar, and the Army over drastic reforms proposed for the Army, which were resented by the forces, created a situation last month which seemed likely to delay the mission. But with the arrest of a large number of alleged Communists on charges of fomenting trouble in the Army and Navy, the Dictator appears to have suppressed whatever trouble may have been brewing and a renewal of the serious affair with the Navy that broke out in 1936 seems unlikely to be repeated.

There is nevertheless much discontent beneath the outwardly calm surface, of which the attempt to assassinate the Dictator last July was a reflection. But it is unorganized and Dr. Salazar's censorship of the press gives him a powerful weapon, while the fear of the secret police and the prospects of transportation to the colonial penal settlements serves to keep disruptive and disaffected elements largely in check.

On the whole, the proposal for a British mission is popular in Portugal and the arrival of the delegates has been eagerly awaited, for it is felt that too little is known of the country in the world at large.

Dr. Salazar himself has something of a distaste for publicity, having even gone to the length of restricting the mention of his name in the Portuguese press.

In Portugal more than in any other country modernity and antiquity are to be found side by side. The latest type of motor road may be seen alongside a mule track, a hovel whose only windows and chimneys are holes in its walls next to a palatial hotel; in the villages the women are still to be found carrying water from the fountain in large jars which they balance on their shoulders.

The dictatorship has set about providing improved rail, telegraphic and telephonic communications, better roads, and new schools. Harbor works are to be undertaken, and it is hoped that the tourist traffic will be encouraged by the introduction of a £5 penalty imposed on all Portuguese innkeepers whose establishments do not conform to an official minimum standard of cleanliness.

Social Measures Drafted

By degrees social legislation is being introduced. The system of minimum wages has been initiated in one main industry, and is to be extended to others, notably to agriculture. Portuguese farmers are helped by a protective tariff and guaranteed prices.

On the other hand, new and heavier taxation has been introduced when the Dictator has needed additional revenue. The cost of living tends to rise, and there is still much poverty in the country.

As to Portugal's colonies, which, Dr. Salazar has recently declared, the nation has no intention of ceding to any other power, the country considers them of greater importance than in the sixteenth century; they figure in Portugal's plan of making itself self-supporting in food, offering as they do all the necessary raw materials.

The present colonial empire is only a fraction of what it once was, but its area of 2,000,000 square kilometers with 10,000,000 inhabitants, offers a great variety in land and produce. In its African colonies there is claimed to be a greater white population than in the colonies of any other power, and a greater trade per head of that population.

Colonial Trade Encouraged

Colonial trade has latterly received special encouragement. All colonies give preference to Portuguese goods; in Mozambique this amounts to 50 per cent ad valorem. In 1933 all duties on sugar, rice and coffee were abolished if these products were passing from one colony to another. From 1931 to 1934 Portugal's share of the total imports of Mozambique rose from 15 to 26 per cent; between 1928 and 1934 Portugal's share in Angola's total exports rose from 40 to 60 per cent.

Portugal buys 25 per cent of its total imports from Great Britain, and 12 per cent from Germany. In return, British buyers take between 20 and 25 per cent of Portuguese exports. British trade with Portugal is on the increase, chief exports being tinplate, coal, armaments and manufactured goods. Imports from Portugal include cork, pitprops, and sardines. The Portuguese colonies buy large quantities of British cotton textiles.

Data Sought on Women's Jobs

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21 — Conflicting policies in the employment of women in recent years, make it difficult to determine whether feminine workers are on the increase in certain industries, Miss Mary Anderson, Director of the U. S Women's Bureau, declared today.

"While on one hand women have been forced out of the ranks of gainful workers by the pressure of the unemployed, on the other hand there has developed the unsound practice of replacing men with women at a lower wage rate, a practice harmful to the interests of all," she declared.

Confusion in readjustments between men's and women's jobs, the women's bureau chief said, has followed rapid mechanization of industry in the United States.

The Women's Bureau recently made arrangements to release more extensive and complete data on women's employment and wages than have ever before been made available. The new service, involving co-operation with the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics, consists of a regular analysis of the trend of women's employment and earnings according to information secured at six-month intervals from the pay rolls of thousands of factories in the 12 states employing three-fourths of the women in manufacturing in the country.

The Women's Bureau has also begun to assemble data on the number of women involved in strikes throughout the nation.

U. S. Acts to Aid Older Worker

(Continued from Page 1)

confront legislators, employers, workers, educators and public officials, all of whom must co-operate in the difficult task of restoring thousands of intelligent, able-bodied men and women to normal self-support and self-respect."

In her Labor Day address last September, Secretary Perkins said that overa period of 15 years the problem of the older worker in industry has been slowly developing until now it is a "menace and terror to thousands of family breadwinners when they reach the age of 45 or 50." The Secretary's statement evidently struck a responsive chord since the Department has since received thousands of requests that the Government attempt to do something to check this trend.

A study of the problem recently made by the U. S. Employment Service showed that, although "there have been relatively small changes in the age distribution of the unemployed recorded by the service at various dates during the past 18 months, men and women beyond the middle forties, who have fallen out of work, have on the whole regained a place in industry less easily than younger workers.

"This statement," officials said, "holds good for workers in all types of occupation, though the more highly trained are probably in a somewhat less unfavorable position than others."

The Massachusetts Legislature recently passed a law prohibiting discrimination against employees on account of age. A state commission in New York is also investigating the problem.

Discussing the problem recently at a press conference, Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt made the point that the buying power of men and women over 40 is necessary to the economic well-being of the nation. Placid acceptance of the fact that a man or woman can't get a job if he or she is over 40 puts an unfair economic burden on the young people in the form of increased taxes, she declared.

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India: Fossils in Burma Show Area Once Under Sea

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BOMBAY—Relics of a time when an ocean covered what are now the Himalaya Mountains and Tibet have been discovered by the Geological Survey of India.

They are fossils from limestone cliffs on the banks of the Irrawaddy River in Burma.

The Geological Survey regards these cliffs as being derived from deposits at the bottom of a sea which 60,000,000 years ago and long before the Irrawaddy River was formed, extended from Burma to Kashmir, over what is now the highest mountain in the world.

The existence of the particular fossils found is held to suggest possibility of the existence of coal or oil-bearing strata in this region.

Flying in India

A time is looked forward to in Indian flying circles when passengers will be flown regularly in 2½ days between London and Karachai with one day more to Calcutta.

A report issued by the Civil Aviation Directorate of the Government of India adds that it is proposed gradually to transfer all inter-Empire first-class mail to the air without appreciable increase of postage.

Between Britain and India are to be five services, two of them are to be by land plane, and three by flying boats. The flying boats are to go on to Singapore, Straits Settlements, two of them continuing the service to Australia.

All-India Radio

A program of radiocasting "for every listener in every home," is authoritatively forecast for India.

Sir Thomas Stewart, member of the Viceroy's Council at Delhi, announced this when he opened the first all-India radio station.

"Today," he said, "marks the beginning of another step in the development of all-India radio, namely the opening of the first short-wave broadcast transmission. . . . This is the first occasion on which one Indian station can be heard over the length and breadth of India and even it may be beyond her shores."

He also said: "In broadcasting there can be no finality until we reach the ideal—far away as it may now seem—the ideal of a program for every listener in every home."

Milk for Children

Undernourishment is so widespread among the masses in India that untold importance attaches to schemes which Lord Linlithgow, the present British Viceroy, is promoting for increasing and improving the Indian milk supply upon a national scale.

These schemes are directed, firstly, to the raising of better village cattle and, secondly, to distributing more milk among school children.

Lord Linlithgow referred at a research workers' conference at Delhi to inquiries in which he has interested himself to ascertain what can be done on this question of milk. "When an ill-nourished child living on rice," he said, "is given milk regularly, it immediately begins to grow more rapidly and its general health shows an improvement.

"I fully realize that milk costs money, and that the resources at our disposal are insufficient to enable us to go as far as we should like in this regard. . . . Nevertheless, I am glad to see that a number of children's institutions have by economies in other directions, managed to include greater quantities of milk in their diet schedules."

In the scheme he is promoting, Lord Linlithgow went on to indicate that the cost is only the pathetically low one of 12 annas (25 cents) a child a month. Even this in a population of 350,000,000 Indians means expenditure of a very large amount.

Lord Linlithgow, however, is working steadily upon the problem and there seems reason to hope the difficulties involved eventually may be overcome.

Forest Conservation

India is conserving its forests for the benefit of the people.

A conference of forest officers held at Delhi has reported on what has been effected.

Last year, it appears, 11,500,000 cattle were grazed in these forests, thereby adding appreciably to that most precious of all the Indian cultivator's assets, his livestock.

Besides this, timber was exported to the value of 20 lakhs of rupees (about $666,000), the total forest revenue amounting to 2½ crores (about $83,000,000).

Irrigation Gains

The freeing of 100,000 acres of rice fields from danger of drying up in bad seasons is the achievement of the Tandula Canal, an irrigation work recently brought into full operation in the Central Provinces of India.

This canal was begun as a relief work on the occasion of widespread drought that occurred towards the end of the last century. It is now 69 miles long and has 523 miles of distribution canals. The capital cost of it has been 124 lakhs of rupees (about $4,500,000).

"The project" a report says, is not yet a paying propostion, for arrears of interest are still being met. At the same time, against this has to be reckoned a definite increase in prosperity and substantial savings in famine relief and revenue remissions, which, at one time, were a heavy charge. In any case, there is always the fact that this project was designed to relieve famine and not necessarily to earn a profit."

This has been the motive of the whole system of irrigation works which India now possesses—works which are a monument to what British rule has brought about.

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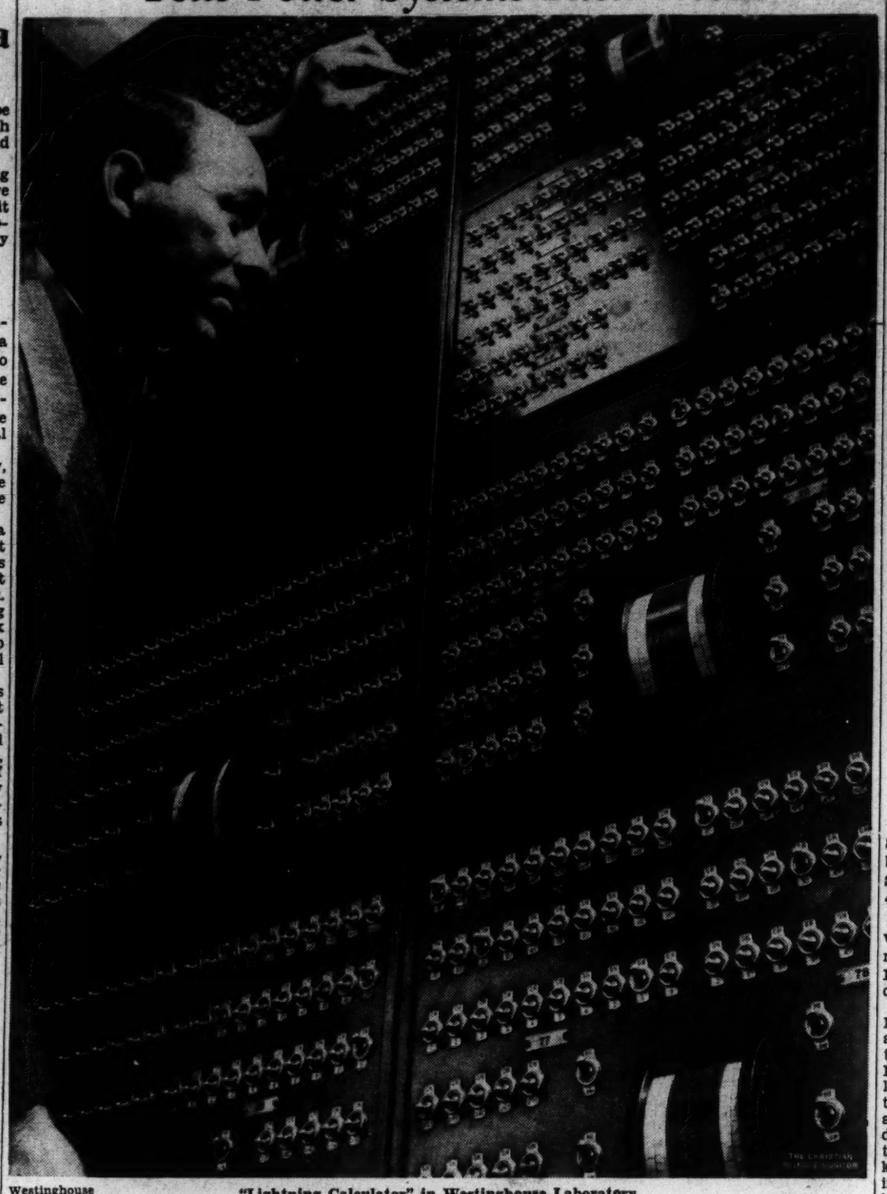


Westinghouse — "Lightning Calculator" in Westinghouse Laboratory

Toggle-Switches by the Score Allow Engineers to Reproduce in Miniature the Power Facilities of Any System in the World and Determine Exactly What New Equipment It Might Need Should a Demand for Its Product Suddenly Increase. At the Switchboard Is Engineer H. E. Vaughn

Power Systems Of World Tested 'While You Wait'

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSBURGH, Feb. 21—Tier upon tier of radio toggle-switches in the Westinghouse research laboratory allow engineers to duplicate in miniature and test any power system anywhere in the world—from Boulder Dam to the newly installed plant serving the home of the Delal Lama in far-away Tibet—without leaving their workshop.

Over the past seven years they have been at work testing the power facilities of American utility companies and today they can, by throwing the proper number of switches, duplicate the impedances, voltages, current and phase angle of electrical systems, determine quickly just what power load can be carried with safety and economy without additional equipment. Merely by turning a dial they can determine what new equipment any utility company is likely to require should the demand for power increase in their area.

The composite instrument involved is called an alternating current network calculator. Work on the device was begun in 1930 in order to investigate system problems involving voltage regulation, and stability of electrical equipment.

Two years later a Westinghouse calculator was installed in the engineering offices of an Illinois power company, just in time to determine the best plan for supplying power to the Century of Progress Exposition in Chicago. It showed the engineers that a contemplated additional substation would not be required.

Like a G-man of electricity, the calculator discovers why transformers are overloaded and how they can be better controlled.

It helped the United States Army engineers study the behavior of proposed system designs for the generators, motors and transmission lines for Boulder Dam, Bonneville and other Federal projects.

The studies have indirectly saved the power consumers of the nation many millions of dollars by enabling the utilities to carry larger loads efficiently, safely and economically without the expenditure of money on unnecessary extra equipment.

Before the calculator went to work, utilities frequently had to invest in expensive lines and equipment as a safety measure. One company installed 50 miles of transmission line in order to carry an estimated peak load. The calculator later disclosed that the existing line would have carried the load safely.

By means of calculator "inspections," many power companies have learned how to revamp a single transmission line at small cost so that it will do the work of two lines.

"By plugging in on the proper combination of units," explained W. W. Parker, a Westinghouse engineer, "we produce a small-scale model of any electrical system in the world, either in actual operation or merely drawn on paper as a plan for proposed construction. We can determine if the system is working properly or whether it will work satisfactorily."

Britons Like Ice Cream

LONDON—An order for 70,000,000 wooden ice-cream spoons has been placed with a Nova Scotia firm by one of Britain's largest ice cream suppliers.

Easy to Fool Some Flowers? Yes, but Not Scotch Heather

ITHACA, N. Y., Feb. 21 (AP)—By adding a "darkhouse" to greenhouses and hothouses, Cornell University horticulturists have abolished the four seasons for flowers.

They fool flowers into blooming at unheard-of periods. Their work promises millions in savings to the flower trade and cheaper blooms for everyone.

They have found that you can fool some of the flowers all the time, all the flowers some of the time, but a Scotch heather is the hardest to fool.

Developed under the direction of Dr. Kenneth Post of the Department of Floriculture and Ornamental Horticulture, the "darkhouse" is a step in use of artificial lighting. It is made by hanging black satin curtains over greenhouse walls to simulate night.

Now chrysanthemums normally flower in November. But place a black satin hood over them at five every afternoon in August and leave it until seven in the morning, and the "mums" bloom in September. With the aid of the same hood they can be made to flower in June.

The black satin fools the flowers into feeling that the shortening days of fall have arrived.

Chrysanthemums are one of many varieties that bloom only in short days. Poinsettias, brilliant winter blooms of the Southern United States, normally appear in December. But with aid of a "darkhouse" they come out in July. The blue October garden flower, eupatorium, has been moved up from October to September by shortening its day to 11 hours after July 15.

Scotch heather has been the hardest to please. It wants, not shorter days, but longer. The variety, King Edward VII, has never flowered in this country more than half way to its top. At Cornell it was given more and more light, from electric bulbs.

When the "day" had been lengthened to 20 hours in this way, the heather bloomed to the top as if in its native Scotland. Many other flowers can be fooled by longer days. But their electric bills are not as high as this Scotch plant.

Stock, a popular flower that immigrated from the Mediterranean countries, is the best "penny pincher." It appears to need four hours added light. But it does just as well if the four hours are split into alternating periods of light and darkness. In this inexpensive way its flowering has been moved up from January to the Christmas season when stock sells very well.

Added to both darkness or light, most of the flowers want the right temperatures. Some want the thermometer above 60, others below.

In taste for temperature the yellow and red libonia almost fooled the scientists who were trying to fool it. At 60 this plant was all leaves. At 50 it had many buds, but the leaves fell off. At 55 libonia puts on a profusion of both leaves and flowers.

Kansas House Votes Communist Query

TOPEKA, Kan., Feb. 21 (AP)—The case of a young University of Kansas student, killed while fighting with the Loyalist forces in Spain, led Saturday to a move for legislative investigation of communistic activities in Kansas.

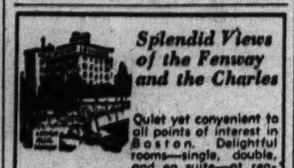
The House of Representatives voted 92 to 4 to name a bi-partisan committee to make the investigation, and sent the measure to the Senate.

Representative Donald Muir, co-author of the measure, declared the Board of Regents, attempting to investigate circumstances of Don Henry's enlistment with the Loyalists, was ridiculed by students.

Mr. Muir said the investigation would include all state schools and reports on communistic activities among WPA workers.

Varnish Invented

A new soybean varnish that is standing up well in weather tests is announced by a western laboratory.



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Democrats See Threat in Illinois Split

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Prospects appear favorable for some shift in political control in Illinois. Observers point to what seems to be a new unity among disorganized Republicans, and an ever-widening breach between warring factions in the Democratic ranks. Others point out however, that a similar situation existed before the last primary, and that the election itself later actually clinched more firmly, rather than weakened, Democratic control. These observers declare the present Republican harmony is superficial and that the Democratic struggle won't carry beyond the primaries.

The Democratic dispute has important national implications, but close and impartial students of the situation say present conditions do not justify expectations that Illinois will have one Democratic and one Republican Senator in Washington, instead of two Democrats as at present.

Democrats now argue among themselves, it is admitted, but after the primary are expected to vote as a unit. On the other hand, Republican concentration of strength at the primary will not, it is held, necessarily increase the Party's strength in the election.

Washington is understood to be watching the fight between the Kelly-Nash Democratic machine and the group in the Party headed by Gov. Henry Horner.

Mayor Edward J. Kelly and Patrick Nash, Democratic National Committeeman, after apparently looking for a candidate who might be more acceptable to the Horner faction than Senator William H. Dieterich, in other words, a good compromise candidate, chose Michael L. Igoe, United States Attorney here, and a former Illinois Legislator and Congressman-at-Large. The Governor, declaring the State should have one Senator from outside Chicago, put up State Representative Scott W. Lucas. The State's other Senator, J. Hamilton Lewis, is from Chicago. Mr. Igoe is from Chicago. Mr. Lucas is from Havana, downstate.

While the Kelly-Nash opposition to Senator Dieterich is not personal, but due rather to political expediency, Governor Horner is said to oppose the junior Senator because the latter opposed the Governor in his previous pre-primary fight with the Chicago machine.

Senator Dietreich is left without support even from Washington. While the President is indebted to him for support of New Deal measures, the Administration does not want to endanger its chances of keeping a strong Democratic machine in control in Illinois and apparently feels that support of Senator Dieterich would muddle things to the disadvantage of the Party.

There is another man seeking the Democratic Senatorial nomination, Newton Jenkins. While Mr. Jenkins polled 405,000 votes against 572,000 cast for Senator Otis F. Glenn in the Republican primaries six years ago, his presence is not regarded as a serious threat.

Senator Dieterich has filed for the office, and Democrats voting in the April 12 primaries will find at least these four major candidates on the ballot.

Many Favor Dieterich

There is considerable overlapping of factional lines. Many downstaters and followers of Governor Horner are inclined to support Mr. Igoe. The Governor's opposition, based wholly on the geographical angle, is not such as to turn from Mr. Igoe support of downstaters who feel he is better qualified for the post than Mr. Lucas. On the other hand, there are many in both the Horner and Kelly-Nash camps who feel that Senator Dieterich, chiefly because of his unswerving support of the New Deal, is the safest candidate.

Anti-Lynching Bill Shelved

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21 — The Senate shelved the anti-lynching bill today 58 to 22, and Southern Senators were victorious in their 46-day filibuster.

The bill was laid aside to make way for the $250,000,000 deficiency relief bill, already through the House, which should now be enacted quickly.

Senator Robert F. Wagner (D) of New York, principal backer of the anti-lynching bill, fought vainly to the last. But Senator Alben W. Barkley (D) of Kentucky, majority leader, pointed out that two attempts to secure cloture had failed, and that lacking this the bill was doomed. The bill previously passed the House, and is generally acknowledged to have a big majority in the Senate, if it could have been brought to a vote. The bill now goes back to the Senate calendar, where it still may come up later.

The last parliamentary moves were all against the bill. Mr. Wagner sought unanimous agreement to lay it aside temporarily for the relief bill. This was blocked by Senator Tom Connally (D) of Texas. Mr. Wagner then assailed Republicans who had voted against cloture although professing to support the measure. He said some Senators might "go to the country" on the measure.

Senator Charles L. McNary (R) of Oregon, minority leader, twitted Democrats. "The bill could have been passed," he said. "It could have been passed weeks ago."

Maneuvering to throw the blame on the other party continued, with an obvious eye on the Negro vote. Senator McNary declared "a day is coming when this side of the House will have the majority and then the bill will pass," he said. He insisted that the final vote be by roll call rather than voice.

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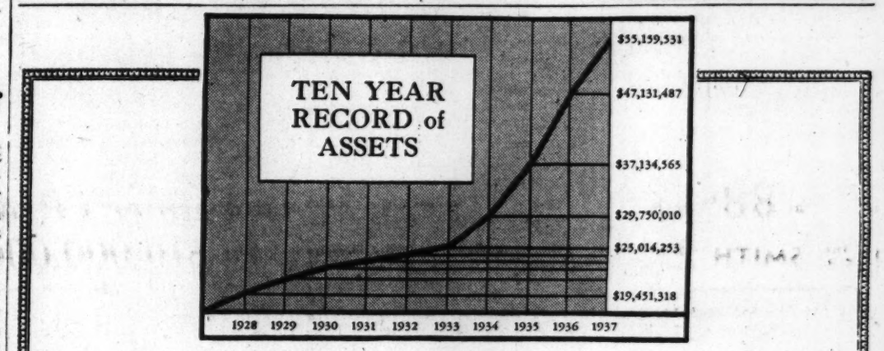

26th ANNUAL REPORT

Net premium writings during 1937 totaled $41,234,762, an increase of $7,586,865 over 1936.

Assets totaled $55,159,531 on December 31, 1937, a gain during the year of $8,028,044.

Regular dividends of 20 per cent of premiums were returned to all policyholders whose policies expired during the year. These dividends totaled $7,376,278 in 1937 and $60,076,261 since commencement of business in 1912.

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S. Bruce Black, *President*

FINANCIAL STATEMENT
DECEMBER 31, 1937

Assets

Investments:	
United States Government Securities	$21,068,636.00
State and Municipal Bonds	1,221,987.60
Public Utility, Railroad and Other Bonds	17,858,478.04
Preferred and Guaranteed Stocks	649,475.00
Other Stocks	2,811,640.00
Home Office Building (Over 90% completed)	2,080,294.55
Other Real Estate and First Mortgage Loans	158,937.17
Total Investments	$45,849,446.36
Cash in Offices, Banks and Trust Companies	5,271,534.68
Premiums in Course of Collection (Net)— None over 90 days due	3,752,262.79
Interest Accrued	286,287.35
Total Admitted Assets	$55,159,531.18

Liabilities

Reserves for:	
Insurance Losses; this is a fund to meet payments not yet due on accidents which have already occurred	$29,515,435.00
Premiums not earned on date of statement	9,599,191.00
Dividends payable; on policies which expired during 1937	850,000.00
Taxes accrued; payable in 1938	644,111.87
Expenses accrued and sundry accounts payable	957,457.19
Reserve for Dividends on unexpired policies	3,950,000.00
Reserve for Investment Fluctuations and other Contingencies	1,470,000.00
General Surplus (Includes Guaranty Fund of $200,000.00)	8,173,336.12
Total Liabilities, Reserves and Surplus	$55,159,531.18

Bonds which qualify for amortization under Insurance Department regulations are valued above on an amortized basis, and all other bonds and all stocks are at December 31, 1937 market quotations.

Securities carried at $3,673,403.00 in the above statement are deposited as required by law.

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World's Chancelleries Weigh Effects of Germany's Demands

Hitler Speech Disturbs Paris; Eden's Resignation Regretted

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, Feb. 21—Reichsführer Hitler's speech combined with the simultaneous resignation of British Foreign Minister Anthony Eden has deeply and genuinely disturbed the French Government and the French people.

Despite friendly references to France which the Hitler speech contains, the German Chancellor's lengthy oration is felt here to outline with new and this time unmistakable clarity a conception of European peace incompatible with the views of the French nation.

After four-hour conferences yesterday between Premier Chautemps and Foreign Minister Yvon Delbos, an official spokesman of the Quai d'Orsay stated that the Government considered Herr Hitler's attitude toward "protection" of German minorities fraught with danger to peace, since it might all too easily lead to an attempt to interfere with the domestic affairs of other peoples."

Note No Wish to Confer

Although much milder in tone than his previous speeches, Herr Hitler's address yesterday is generally termed more inauspicious by both press and official circles. It is pointed out that for the first time he doesn't hold any door open for negotiations. On the contrary he not only rejects any possibility of a return to the League but will have nothing to do with any international conferences.

Speaking yesterday at the congress here of the Radical Party, a few hours before the text of Herr Hitler's address was known, Edouard Daladier, French Minister of National Defense, voiced the greatest concern over the European situation.

"Shall we let the balance of power in Europe be upset?" he asked. "Can we hope to escape danger by letting a fire get under way? By permitting the organization of a formidable empire, whose very mass will push it towards hegemony? These are the anxious questions of men who sincerely want peace with all peoples, whatever their regime, but who cannot conceive of a peace in servitude."

Mr. Eden's resignation was called by a large portion of the Paris press "even more significant and more ominous for France than Herr Hitlers' declarations." The choice of Viscount Halifax as his successor is greatly regretted, for his views on European policy are believed to be the opposite of Mr. Eden's and therefore of France's for Mr. Eden was considered here as not only a particularly close friend of France but as a Foreign Minister whose attitude on collective security was essentially the same as that of M. Delbos in the present French Government.

"A policy of firmness" is stated in official quarters to be more than ever necessary in the face of Herr Hitler's declarations and it is doubted whether English support for such firm policy can be hoped for with Mr. Eden out of the British Cabinet.

The most disquieting points in the Führer's speech are considered here to be:

First, his "protective" attitude toward the German minority in Austria and Czechoslovakia—later perhaps in Alsace and Lorraine.

Second, his statement that the Loyalists cannot be allowed to win in Spain.

Third, his open support of Japan against China.

Fourth, his demand for colonies.

Deal With Italy Seen

A direct menace to Czechoslovakia is seen by the French in Herr Hitler's allusion to minorities. He is generally expected to act toward Prague in the near future as he did toward Vienna last week.

Reference to Spain is believed here to confirm French suspicions that the Führer in exchange for his Austrian coup has promised Signor Mussolini support in his Spanish and other Mediterranean ventures.

In general, French opinion has received this speech and its implications calmly but with deep concern. With the passage of time this apprehension may give place to a less pessimistic view. It cannot be denied that both French officialdom and the "man in the street" are distinctly uneasy over the outlook for European peace in the light of Herr Hitler's declaration and Mr. Eden's resignation.

Unions Urged as Safeguard Against Riots in Trinidad

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TRINIDAD, British West Indies—The report of the Colonial Office Commission which investigated the June, 1937, strikes and riots in Trinidad oil fields and sugar estates has been well received here, and is expected to usher in a new era in the relations of workers and employers. The outstanding feature of the report now being subjected to careful scrutiny here, is regarded as its insistence on the need to establish trade unions in the colony. Had machinery of this kind for the collective expression of the needs and wishes of labor and for bargaining with employers existed prior to June, the report states, the disturbances might never have occurred.

The recommendations for setting up a Labor Department for the colony, as well as an Industrial Court have evoked commendation. It is recognized that in the absence of experience in arbitration of disputes and with no tradition, such as in England, to guide them, trade unions in Trinidad will need considerable guidance if they are to develop into really useful instruments in the industrial economy.

Improvements Advised

The Commission frankly states that the strikes had their underlying causes in the working and living conditions of the laboring people, and it offers a number of suggestions for improving these conditions and insuring that the masses will never again be placed in a position where other than peaceful action seems the only means of obtaining some of the elementary rights of man. At the same time the Commission acknowledges that there have been a number of considerate employers who have taken up the questions of housing, health, and so on for the benefit of their workers. If the plans outlined in the report are implemented, as they are expected to be, these efforts will in future be greatly intensified.

Stress is laid in the report on the need for building up land settlement projects as a means of producing a contented and prosperous peasantry, and the Government is advised to regard this matter as one of great importance.

Workers are disappointed that the Commission has made no recommendations for wage increases, but it is pointed out that this and similar problems will be susceptible of negotiation when trade unions have been fully established. Meanwhile there have sprung up two unions representing oil and sugar workers, which have obtained official registration under a current law governing such organizations, and already claim a considerable membership. The Commission urges that the present system of standard wages be continued, though in its opinion these should be based neither on the capacity of the richest nor of the poorest companies to pay.

Report Called Fair

Employers on the whole appear to regard the report as fair, though there have been some criticisms of it and it is believed that some efforts may be made for slight amendments in the housing provisions. They feel, however, that oil and sugar shares may now begin to recover somewhat from the decline which occurred after the riots, and are pleased that speeches made in the Legislative Council last July by the Governor and the Acting Colonial Secretary, to which industry strongly objected, have been criticized in the report. The Commission describes these speeches, in which industry was called to make greater contributions to its workers even at the sacrifice of dividends, as untimely, and as misleading so far as the picture they presented of the resources of local industry on the whole were concerned. In other circles the speeches have been described as lacking in tact.

Hitler Tightens Fascist Ties In Reichstag Speech

(Continued from Page 1)

tion in the furthering of German understanding" and an announcement that Austrian National Socialists would henceforth enjoy the same legal rights and privileges as other political parties, an extension of further political, personal and economic co-operation within the framework of the Austro-German agreement of July 11, 1936, and amnesty to Austrian National Socialists—already in effect.

Supplement to 1936

Such a general statement makes it difficult if not impossible to judge momentarily what are the real results of the two Chancellors' conversations, but the fact that Herr Hitler describes the new agreement as a supplement of the 1936 agreement is significant since that of two years ago carried the Reich's guarantee that it would observe the sovereignty and absolute independence of Austria.

The way in which the next developments should go, according to Reich ideas, is clear. It is felt that such developments should also take place among the German-speaking populations of other European states. For the moment, however, the Reich is obviously thinking mainly of Austria and of the 3,000,000 Sudetic Germans in Czechoslovakia and sees in a plebiscite a final solution of this problem.

"Two of our neighbor states," Herr Hitler declared, "contain ten million Germans, who until 1918 were a part of the whole German nation, fought on our side in the World War and against their own wishes were prevented by the peace treaties from joining the Reich. That was bad enough. But concerning one thing there should be no doubt in our minds. Legal separation from the Reich cannot lead to loss of their political rights as a nation; that is, the general rights of popular self-determination guaranteed as a preliminary to the Armistice in President Wilson's Fourteen Points cannot be disregarded simply because it concerns Germans."

Protection by Reich

Until such time as this could be brought about, these German comrades had to be protected by the Reich "to insure for them the right to general human political and weltanschauliche (philosophical) freedom."

This is to all intents and purposes a reiteration of Point Number One of the party program, which demands obsorption of all Germans into the Reich on a basis of the self-determining rights of peoples. What applies today to the Austrians and Germans in Czechoslovakia can equally be applied tomorrow to the Germans in Poland, Hungary and elsewhere. These remarks reiterate the Reich's attitude, which in the outside world is seen as Pan-Germanism. Yet the presentation in the Reichstag yesterday was certainly an easing of tension, in view of what the outside world had expected.

The Rejchstag met in the Kroll Opera House, as have all other sessions of the Reichstag in the Third Reich. It was packed from floor to ceiling and the Diplomatic Corps was well represented. The American Ambassador, Hugh Wilson, was not present, not having yet presented his credentials, and André François-Poncet, the French Ambassador, also was absent on business.

The Kroll Opera House had been specially decorated for the occasion by Benno von Arent, the Reich "scenist." Behind the tribune was a gigantic eagle with wings outspread over a gold-framed sun, lighted up from behind. On either side of this was a huge Swastika flag. Outside the Opera House the Victory Column had been decorated with flags.

Crowds Not Exceptional

Crowds outside the Reichstag were not exceptionally large on this occasion. But this probably was due to the fact that the speech was given at one o'clock and most Germans were either dining at home or in cafes. The speech also was not only broadcast throughout Germany but also relayed over Austrian and Czech stations.

Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden's resignation certainly won't be deeply regretted here in view of the fact that he was made the subject of attack in Herr Hitler's speech.

In this connection the Reichsführer referred bitingly to Bolshevization at work in other countries, adding, "British statesmen assure us that they are interested in the status quo but I think that the status quo should apply here. Bolshevization of a country causes change." Then he added: "Mr. Eden doesn't agree with this view but Mr. Stalin does and I consider him a better interpreter of Bolshevist intentions than a British Cabinet Minister."

For a long time Mr. Eden has been regarded as an opponent of German policy. Neville Chamberlain is certainly considered much more amenable and is held to understand the great aims which National Socialism and Facism have set up.

Army Dissention Denied

Regarding recent resignations from the armed forces Herr Hitler denied foreign reports that there were any differences between the army and the National Socialist Party, emphatically declaring that the Third Reich knew but one sovereignty—that of the whole German nation which was embodied in himself. "Every institution in this Reich has its function and no one in a responsible position has any doubt that I am the authoritative leader of this Reich and that the nation by its confidence has given me a mandate to represent it in all cases."

This modern version of Louis XIV's well known observation, l'état c'est moi, was welcomed by prolonged cheers from the packed Reichstag, which seemed willing and glad to hand over all responsibility to the führer.

There was no doubt as one watched the Reichstag audience, that the bloodless purge of Feb. 4 was interpreted as a triumph of party over army in the sense that National Socialism will henceforth prevail in fact as in theory in this state.

Compliments Generals

While dealing with this subject Herr Hitler paid tribute to both War Minister Werner von Blomberg, Gen. Werner von Fritsch, Commander of the Reichswehr, and other officers who had retired to strengthen the army by making way for younger men.

Foreign press reports of army and party differences a few weeks ago were made the occasion for an attack by Herr Hitler against the foreign press, an irresponsible section of which, he declared, was provoking these developments in the world. Rarely if ever has the foreign press played so great a role in any statesman's speech. The international press, following an assumption long held by National Socialists, was represented as the greatest mischief-maker in internationcal relations today—in fact, it was because of its machinations that Germany had decided on Feb. 4 to strengthen its armed forces. Herr Hitler here reverts to proposals made in the Reichstag speech of March, 1936 (after reoccupation of the Rhineland), wherein he proposed an international agreement regarding the press which would prevent this "poisoning of world public opinion by scurrilous press articles."

Move Against "Free Press"

Here it should be clearly understood that the aim is to exercise an influence upon articles written abroad regarding Germany. It is a definite move against what the democratic countries call freedom of expression. State policy and press policy in any country, Herr Hitler maintained, should be one and the same—just as they are here. Should the present campaign continue, then any "slanders and aspersions against this country would be answered with National Socialist thoroughness." Since evidently Herr Hitler saw no immediate chance of a new press agreement, the next step is to be for Germany to protest by way of a normal exchange of diplomatic notes.

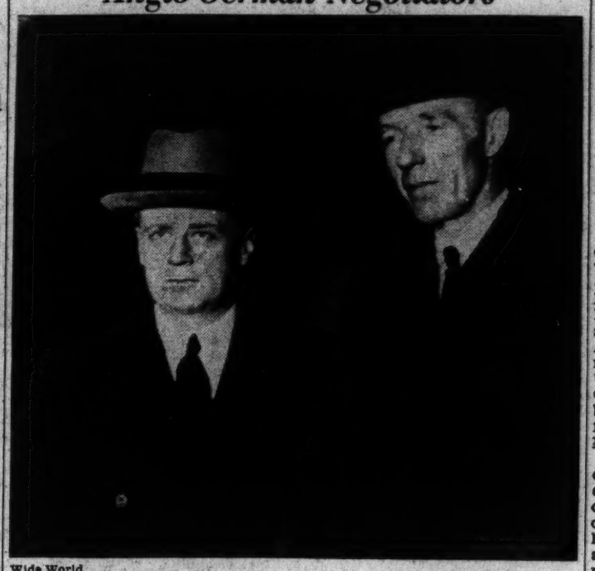
Herr Hitler's speech in its foreign political section followed the usual line of making anti-communism the chief factor with an emphatic reiteration of Germany's demand for a return of its colonies from England and a declaration that this country would never return to any League of Nations, revised or otherwise. This latter statement was based upon the argument that the League is an instrument of Versailles dictatorship and that the Third Reich was concerned only with its own vital interests and prepared to defend these with its own armed forces.

The anti-Comintern agreement with Japan and Italy was much to fore in this speech, and Herr Hitler clearly indicated its application both in the present Far Eastern struggle and in Spain. In the former, Germany wished for Japanese victory, for Japanese defeat would in Herr Hitler's opinion be a catastrophe to civilization, since it would mean a victory for Bolshevism, for China is not yet able to stand on its own feet. Peace in the Far East would have already been achieved, Herr Hitler maintained—evidently thinking of Germany's unsuccessful mediation efforts last fall—were it not for the one-sided promises given by certain powers as in the case of Ethiopia.

In the Spanish struggle, Germany continued to support the Italian viewpoint. Namely, it sought the establishment of a national government in a neutral Spain, as the only way to conquer Bolshevism and to prevent disturbance of the European balance of power. Soviet Russia, Herr Hitler declared, is the only state with which he doesn't desire friendly relations.

Exactly one-half of this three-hour speech was devoted to a recital of the great achievements of National Socialism at home during the past five years and contained masses of statistics regarding increased production in most branches of industry accompanied by confident hopes for further developments in the future. Among other things, he pointed out that at present after the United States Germany is the world's greatest steel producer. It was remarkable that in this economic survey no single reference was made to Dr. Hjalmar Schacht, former Minister of Economic Affairs, without whose preparatory work the present four-year plan could hardly have advanced so far.

Anglo-German Negotiators



Wide World

Joachim von Ribbentrop
Former German Ambassador to London and Now Foreign Minister

Viscount Halifax
Now Acting as Temporary Foreign Secretary in British Cabinet

Colonies Reich Demands

By the Associated Press

Germany's war-lost colonies, whose return Chancellor Hitler has demanded, are almost six times the area of Germany in Europe. With their areas and present administrators, they are:

	Sq. Miles	
German East Africa	370,000	Belgian and British mandate
German S. W. Africa	322,400	Union South Africa mandate
African Cameroons	305,000	French and British mandate
African Togoland	34,439	French and British mandate
Caroline Is. (Pacific)	560	Japanese mandate
Tsingtao area, China	200	Japanese by conquest (China)
Marshall Is. (Pacific)	158	Japanese mandate
Nauru Is. (Pacific)	8½	British mandate
New Guinea (Pacific)	93,000	Australian mandate
Ger. Samoa (Pacific)	1,330	New Zealand mandate
Total area	1,127,095½	

Free Philippines Would Cause War, McNutt Predicts

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Feb. 21 (AP)—Emphasizing the seriousness of the Far Eastern situation, Paul V. McNutt, High Commissioner to the Philippines, told Indiana Democratic editors Saturday that withdrawal of America from the Orient would result in a continuation of the conflict there for another century.

The balance of power will be so upset by the removal of American influence, he said that "the day of our race in the Orient will be over."

"Through the process of progressive democracy, America might bring peace to the world," he said. "That is our creed, to which we give our undying loyalty."

The High Commissioner reviewed the history of Philippine attempts to secure independence, but said "economic problems must be solved before other problems are successfully met."

Earlier the Indiana Democratic Editorial Association, before which Mr. McNutt spoke, endorsed the McNutt-for-President boom started by friends of the former Indiana Governor. Mr. McNutt is on his way to Washington to confer with President Roosevelt.

Prague Disturbed By Hitler Speech

PRAGUE, Czechoslovakia, Feb. 21 (AP)—Reichsführer Hitler's speech to the German Reichstag yesterday was received with concern in official circles of Czechoslovakia. Herr Hitler's reference to the Germans outside of Germany which include 3,000,000 Germans within Czechoslovakia, by the terms of the Versailles Treaty, were understood here to look to interference with the sovereignty of the Czechoslovakian state.

The Reichstag speech was broadcast by the official Czechoslovakian Radio Company.

Demand for Big Army Forecast in Hungary

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BUDAPEST, Feb. 21—As one of the direct results following Reichsführer Hitler's speech, the Army Committee of Parliament has been unexpectedly called to meet on Tuesday.

Much importance is attached to the vague wording of the summons which gives the purpose of the meeting as: "Detailed information upon the question of defence of the land."

Political circles here expect that Hungary will declare its right to a conscripted army. This has been expected for some time but should the declaration come suddenly now, there will be much concern as to the probable cause.

Bicycle Polo Revived

Bicycle polo is being revived in London.

Italians Uneasy At References To Racial Minorities

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, Feb. 21—Italian uneasiness at recent events in Austria has not been relaxed by Herr Hitler's speech in the Reichstag. His references to unredeemed Germans, of whom there are some three hundred thousand in Italian territory has focussed attention on a problem which has lain dormant for some years. Italians feel that with Austria under exclusive German, or rather National Socialist, influence, the question of the Southern Tyrol of Upper Adige as it is called here is bound to arise in the not distant future with its inevitable reaction on Italo-German relations.

This, of course, is not the view entertained in official Fascist quarters, which insist in maintaining an optimistic attitude on the solidarity of the Rome-Berlin axis. But this hopefulness is not shared by the average Italian, who is seriously perturbed by the turn of events in the center of Europe which are distinctly unfavorable to Italian interests. They see Herr Hitler's dream of Anschluss (union with Austria) which Signor Mussolini had so effectively resisted until the Ethiopian war divided Italy from Britain and France becoming a fact. They see Italy's position in the Danubian basin as weakening to a dangerous extent. Above all they are extremely concerned to see a strong Germany replacing docile Austria on the Brenner border.

A community of interests at the present moment, as well as fear of isolation, may still keep Fascist Italy in close unity with the Reich but if hitherto the Rome-Berlin axis has been considered by a majority of Italians as an artificial course, rendered necessary by temporary political contingencies, it is now already appearing to many Italians as an alliance more profitable to Germany than to their own country. Italians, who had hoped that Herr Hitler might give assurance that Austria's political independence would be respected by Germany, were disappointed by his references to this question. Although they were resigned to the inevitability of the Anschluss they still believed that the Führer would not raise the question for the time being. Their disappointment, however, is tempered by a knowledge that a serious effort is being attempted to compose Anglo-Italian differences and to restore a more equitable balance of power in Europe.

British-Eire Parley Postponed for Day By Cabinet Crisis

LONDON, Feb. 21 (AP)—Eamon de Valera, Prime Minister of Eire, and Malcolm MacDonald, Britain's Secretary for the Dominions, have arranged for resumption tomorrow of talks seeking agreement on long-standing Anglo-Irish differences.

Mr. de Valera arrived Saturday for the talks, scheduled to begin today, but the crisis arising from resignation of Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden compelled postponement.

Mr. de Valera has insisted that Britain acknowledge at least "in principle" the desirability of the union of Eire and Northern Ireland. A general election in Northern Ireland recently favored continued loyalty to the British Crown and against union with the Roman Catholic South of Ireland.

The small Nationalist Party of Northern Ireland sent a letter to Mr. de Valera "on behalf of 420,000 Irishmen cut off from the Irish Nation by partition," asserting:

"We are fearful that the present conference may result in some settlement of trade differences which would fail to right the injustice of partition. We appeal to you to make our plight a fundamental issue of the talks."

Since Mr. de Calera's talks with British ministers were suspended Jan. 19 experts have been working on details of proposed trade and defense agreements.

Named to Shipping Board

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21 (AP)—President Roosevelt nominated Max O'Rell Truitt of Missouri today to be a member of the Maritime Commission. Mr. Truitt fills the vacancy left by the resignation of Joseph P. Kennedy, now Ambassador to Great Britain.

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U. S. Is Found Unwilling To Face War

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21 (AP)—The American public appears unwilling to risk war with Japan or involvement in Europe to protect China against aggression, said a report issued yesterday by the Foreign Policy Association.

Reviewing this country's role in the Far Eastern conflict, the report said the State Department had insisted upon observance of American rights in China but had refused to risk the use of force.

"The success of any coercive measures — economic sanctions, naval demonstrations or 'long distance' blockade—would probably require readiness for a showdown in the Western Pacific, which the American public appears unwilling to face," added the summary written by Paul B. Taylor with the aid of the Association's research staff.

The Association is a private research organization.

"Despite this country's reluctance to use force," the report declared, "the 'middle-of-the-road' course has led distinctly away from isolationism. The traditional policy of protecting American interests abroad has been strongly re-asserted. The President's wide discretion to apply or withhold application of the Neutrality Act has been demonstrated.

"Confronted by the growing danger of a world war, the American Government has, as a corallary to its trade agreements program aiming at 'peaceful change,' aligned itself more actively with Britain, France and other powers which oppose change of the status quo by force. It has shown support for international cooperation generally and has sought to discourage prospective aggressors by threat of co-operation with powers which oppose them.

"Whether this policy, if continued, will reduce the threat of a general war or merely hasten American entrance into such a war, are questions on which contemporary opinion remains sharply divided."

In another statement on foreign policy, Col. J. E. Myers, retired army officer and director of the American Peace Movement, Inc., proposed that Congress require the President to withdraw all vessels and troops from war zones in the Eastern Hemisphere.

Colonel Myers suggested legislation which also would direct the Secretary of State to warn all American citizens in warring countries of the Eastern Hemisphere to leave "within a reasonable time" or remain at their own risk. The Secretary would be empowered to negotiate for the property of such citizens.

Representative Hamilton Fish (R) of New York issued a statement urging the public to insist that an international conference on naval disarmament be called immediately.

"The tragic fact is that the present Administration has no peace policy," he declared, "and is merely drifting into a mad race with other nations to build battleships at a cost of $70,000,000 apiece."

Mr. Fish said continuation of "this armament race" could only mean inflation or an increase in the income taxes of persons having incomes from $2,500 to $50,000.

Forthcoming Christian Science Lectures

By Members of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship

Bermuda

Hamilton: Masonic Hall, Reid Street, 9 p. m., March 11. (Note change of hour.)

Canada

Ontario

Windsor: Vanity Theater, Ouelette Avenue, 4 p. m., Feb. 27.

Quebec

Montreal: The Mount Royal Hotel, Peel Street, 3:15 p. m., Feb. 27. Radiocast Station CFCF, 600 kilocycles, and Short Wave Station CFCX, 6005 kilocycles.

England

Cheshire

Wallasey: Town Hall, 8 p. m., March 7.

London

London (Eleventh Church): Church Building, 1 Nutford Place, W. 1, 8 p. m., March 10.

Northumberland

Ashington: Buffalo Picture Palace, Station Road, 3 p. m., March 6.

Scotland

Ayrshire

Kilmarnock: Grand Hall, London Road, 8 p. m., March 8.

United States

Arkansas

Monticello: Church Edifice, North Main Street, 8 p. m., March 4.

California

Compton: Compton Junior College Auditorium, 601 South Acacia, 8 p. m., March 3.

Los Angeles (Ninth Church): Church Edifice, 432 South Normandie Avenue, 8 p. m., March 4.

Los Angeles (Eighteenth Church): Church Edifice, Forty-ninth Street and South Gramercy Place, 8 p. m., March 4.

Los Angeles (Twenty-fifth Church): Church Edifice, 1014 South Cochran Avenue, 8 p. m., Feb. 28.

Ontario: Junior High School Auditorium, 318 West J Street, 8 p. m., March 1.

Orange: Orange Union High School Auditorium, North Glassell Street at Palm, 3 p. m., Feb. 27.

Riverbank: American Legion Hall, 8 p. m., March 3.

San Diego (First Church): Russ High School Auditorium, Russ Boulevard and Thirteenth Street, 8 p. m., Feb. 28.

Santa Paula: Universalist Church, Main Street, 8 p. m., March 1.

Colorado

Colorado Springs: Church Edifice, 8 p. m., March 1.

Denver (Fourth Church): Church Edifice, North Speer Boulevard and Grove Street, 8 p. m., March 1.

Trinidad: Church Edifice, 317 Pine Street, 3 p. m., Feb. 27.

Connecticut

Middletown: Middletown High School Auditorium, Court and Pearl Streets, 8:15 p. m., March 1.

New Haven (Organization at Yale University): Room 201, W. L. Harkness Recitation Building, 7:30 p. m., March 1.

Florida

Bradenton: Woman's Club Auditorium, 8 p. m., March 1.

Eustis: City Auditorium, Grove and Orange, 3 p. m., Feb. 27.

Gainesville: Gainesville High School, 8:15 p. m., March 4.

Leesburg: Herndon Street Elementary School Auditorium, 8 p. m., Feb. 27.

Miami (First Church): Bayfront Park, 3:30 p. m., Feb. 27.

Sarasota: Miramar Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., Feb. 28.

Tampa: Municipal Auditorium, Plant Park, 8 p. m., March 3.

West Palm Beach: Church Edifice, Flagler Drive and Okeechobee Road, 8:15 p. m., Feb. 28.

Georgia

Augusta: Church Edifice, 547 Greene Street, 8:15 p. m., March 4.

Idaho

Idaho Falls: Bonneville County Court House, 8:15 p. m., March 3.

Illinois

Belleville: Church Edifice Jackson and Washington Streets, 3 p. m., Feb. 27.

Edwardsville: Edwardsville High School Gymnasium, 8 p. m., Feb. 27.

Lincoln: Circuit Court Room, Court House, 8:15 p. m., March 3.

Morris: Masonic Temple, 8 p. m., March 4.

Iowa

Iowa City: Church Edifice, 722 East College Street, 8 p. m., March 1.

Sheldon: High School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., March 4.

Kansas

McPherson: Congregational Church, 224 South Maple, 3 p. m., Feb. 27.

Kentucky

Mayfield (auspices First Church, Paducah): Hall Hotel, 8 p. m., March 3.

Maryland

Baltimore (Second Church): Church Edifice, 3:30 p. m., March 6. Radiocast Station WCBM, 1370kc.

Massachusetts

Hingham: Hinghom High School Auditorium, Central Street 3:30 p. m., Feb. 27.

Lowell: Liberty Hall, Lowell Memorial Auditorium, East Merrimack Street, 8 p. m., Feb. 28.

Needham: Needham Town Hall, 8 p. m., March 1.

Newton: Church Edifice, 401 Walnut Street, Newtonville, 8 p. m., March 3.

Pittsfield: High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., March 3.

Quincy: Quincy High School Auditorium, Coddington Street, near Quincy Square 8 p. m., March 4.

Michigan

Detroit (Fourth Church): Church Edifice, 5240 West Chicago Boulevard, 8 p. m., Feb. 28. Radiocast Station WJBK, 1500kc.

Detroit (auspices Fifth Church): First Church of Christ, Scientist, Cass and Hancock Avenues, 8 p. m., March 1.

Missouri

St. Louis (Sixth Church): Church Edifice, 3736 Natural Bridge Avenue, 8 p. m., March 4.

Nebraska

Lincoln (auspices Organization at University of Nebraska): First Church of Christ, Scientist, Twelfth and L Streets, 3 p. m., Feb. 27.

Omaha (Second Church): Church Edifice, Forty-first and Davenport Streets, 8 p. m., Feb. 28.

New Jersey

Hoboken: Jos. F. Brandt School, Ninth and Garden Streets, 8:15 p. m., Feb. 28.

New York

Great Neck: Great Neck High School Polo Road, 3:15 p. m., March 5.

Mt. Vernon: Westchester Woman's Club, 110 Crary Avenue, 8:15 p. m., March 4.

New York (Eleventh Church): Church Edifice, 39 West One Hundred and Ninetieth Street, Bronx, 3:30 p. m., Feb. 27.

Ohio

Akron (First Church): Central High School Auditorium, South Union Street at Forge Street, 8:15 p. m., March 3.

Alliance: South Liberty School Auditorium, South Liberty Avenue, 8 p. m., March 4.

Bedford: Bedford High School Auditorium, Columbus and Washington Streets, 8 p. m., March 1.

Oklahoma

McAlester: Okla Theater, 8 p. m., Feb. 27.

Oklahoma City (First Church): Shrine Auditorium, 8 p. m., March 1.

Tulsa (First Church): Convention Hall, 8:15 p. m., Feb. 28.

Tennessee

Jackson: The First Christian Church, Main and Cumberland Streets, 8 p. m., March 3.

Johnson City: Majestic Theater, Main Street, 3 p. m., Feb. 27.

Texas

Amarillo: Municipal Auditorium, 8 p. m., March 3.

Big Spring: Municipal Auditorium, Third and Nolan, 8 p. m., March 3.

Dallas (Third Church): Church Edifice, 4419 Oak Lawn Avenue, 3 p. m., and 8 p. m., Feb. 28.

Fort Worth (Second Church): Municipal Auditorium, West Lancaster Street, Arlington Heights, 8 p. m., March 4.

Waco: South Junior High School, 305 South Eighth Street, 3:30 p. m., Feb. 27.

Utah

Salt Lake City (First Church): Church Edifice, 236 East Third South Street, 8 p. m., March 4.

Virginia

Hampton: Langley Theater, 3:30 p. m., Feb. 27.

Roanoke: Church Auditorium, Church Avenue and Fifth Street, 8 p. m., Feb. 28.

West Virginia

Charleston: High School Auditorium, Washington Street, 8:15 p. m., March 4.

Huntington: Huntington High School Auditorium, Eighth Street, between Ninth and Tenth Avenues, 8:15 p. m., March 3.

Wisconsin

Madison: (First Church) Church Edifice, 315 Wisconsin Avenue, 8:15 p. m., March 1.

Christian Science Services on Radio

(All times given are local)

New England

Boston—The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, 10:45 a. m., WORL, 930kc, on March 6, 13, April 3, 10, May 1, 8; also shortwave station WIXAL, 10:15 a. m., 15.25mc, and 7 p. m., 6.04mc; on March 6, April 3, May 1.

Eastern States

Florida

Jacksonville—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WJAX, 900kc, on March 6, April 3, May 1.

New York

New York—Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m. WMCA, 570kc, on Feb. 27.
New York—Seventh Church of Christ Scientist, 11 a. m., WMCA, 570kc, on March 6, 13, 20, 27.

Pennsylvania

Pittsburgh—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KDKA, 980kc, also W8XK, 15.3mc, on March 20, April 17, May 15.

Central States

Minnesota

Minneapolis—Second Church of Christ, Scientist 10:45 a. m., WDGY, 1180kc, on March 6, April 3, May 1.

Ohio

Cleveland—First Church of Christ Scientist 11 a. m., WHK, 1390kc, on Feb. 27, March 13, 27, April 10, 24, May 8, 22.

Texas

Beaumont—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KFDM, 560kc, on March 6, 20, April 3, 17, May 1, 15.

Mountain States

Montana

Great Falls—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KFBB, 1280kc on Feb. 27, March 27, April 24, May 22.

Pacific States

California

Long Beach—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KFOX, 1250kc, on Feb. 27; March 6, 13, 20, 27; April 3, 10, 17, 24.

Territories

Hawaii

Honolulu—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KGMB, 1320kc, on March 6, April 3, May 1.

Canada

Ontario

Toronto—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., CFRB, 690kc, also CFRX, 6.07mc; on Feb. 27; March 6, 13, 20, 27; April 3, 10, 17, 24.
Winnipeg—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., CKY, 910kc, Feb. 27.

Irish Drama Fetes By Abbey Players To Trace Advance

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN—A review of the Irish theater movement—the first of its kind ever attempted—is to be presented by the Abbey Players in a Drama Festival this summer. A chronological series of plays will be given from Aug. 7 to 20.

The plays will start with the earliest productions and carry through the period of Irish theatrical renaissance down to the present day. A history of the Abbey Theater and explanations of the plays will be the subject of afternoon lectures by prominent figures in the work of the movement. In this way visitors will be provided with the historical and biographical background necessary to follow the relation of the plays to the general theatrical scene.

An introductory address by A. E. Malone, publisher of a history of the Abbey Theater, will trace the movement to the opening of the Theater. In the evening a performance of W. B. Yeats' "Kathleen-ni-Houlihan" and Padraic Colum's "Thomas Muskerry" will be staged.

Other lectures will be on such dramatists and subjects as J. M. Synge, Lady Gregory, Other Eary Playwrights, W. B. Yeats, The Rise of the Realistic Movement, Garden Party at Sorrento Cottage, George Shiels, Sean O'Casey, The Gaelic Drama, Modern Tendencies in Irish Drama, the Plays of Teresa Deevy, and Irish Problem Plays.

Upper New York Sees Increase In Home Relief

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 21—An increase of 76 per cent in the number of home relief cases in up-state New York since August was revealed today in figures of the New York State Department of Social Welfare. New York City's home relief rolls rose only 12 per cent during the same period.

Industrial and agricultural unemployment were held responsible for most of the heavier demand upon welfare funds, but State officials explained also that seasonal factors were responsible for part of the increase. The economic structure of up-state New York, they said, responded much more quickly than New York City to changes in business activity.

The State's big metropolitan center continues, however, to support the major number of unemployed, for last month there were 208,731 cases receiving home relief in New York City as compared to 112,009 elsewhere.

Up-state New York's low point of home relief demand was reached in August, 1937, when 63,435 cases were on the rolls. New York City's low occurred two months earlier, the June rolls showing 168,658 cases. By August the accumulation of persons from those deprived of employment with the Works Progress Administration had raised the City's home relief load to 185,752 cases.

Carol Decrees Fascist State

(Continued from Page 1)

a Senate. Deputies would be elected for six years, according to membership in three guilds: Farmer-Labor, Commerce and Industry, Intellectual Professions.

The King would appoint half the Senate, the other half being chosen by popular election for nine years.

There would be no classes in Rumania, all citizens being equal under the law despite differences in opinion.

No Rumanian citizen would have the constitutional right to urge a change in the form of Government.

Capital punishment would be restored in time of war, and in time of peace by order of the Cabinet for attempts to assassinate the King, members of his family, or heads of the State.

All underground riches (especially oil) would belong half to the State and half to the land owner.

No one could become a Minister or Premier whose family had not been Rumanian for at least three generations. (This provision would eliminate Mr. Codreanu.)

All Rumanian citizens would be required to perform military service.

Trial by jury would be abolished in all ordinary cases.

Secondary acknowledgment would be given the Greek Catholic Church.

Freedom of opinion would be granted, with citizens allowed to express their views within the law.

Only Rumanian citizens would be permitted to own property in villages. (This was aimed at non-naturalized Jewish immigrants.)

Although there was no mention of the status of political parties, it was believed guild elections would cramp their influence.

The Constitution was drafted by Rumania's powerful Crown Council, a special body established by King Carol to define general policies and chart the course of Parliamentary measures. The King and Dr. Miron Cristea, Premier of the Nation's latest Cabinet, collaborated in drawing up the Constitution.

Informed persons close to the Palace denied the new Constitution was a step in the direction of Fascism. They pointed out that free elections were contemplated under it.

Early this month King Carol assumed direct control of the Rumanian Government, ousting the pro-German Premier Octavian Goga from office and replacing him with Dr. Cristea, Patriarch of the Rumanian Orthodox Church.

The King at that time suspended the old Constitution and established the Crown Council, made up of distinguished Rumanians.

Philadelphia Halting Illegal 'Quick Sales'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 21—"Seeing is believing" may become a workable axiom for shoppers as a result of a current drive in Philadelphia.

Invoking a law passed last year by the State Legislature, City Treasurer Harr is investigating all quick sales advertised here. If signs read, "Fire Sale," there must have been a fire; if signs read, "Going Out of Business," they must mean just that, according to Mr. Harr.

The law provides no sale can be advertised as a bankruptcy, closing out, involuntary or mortgage sale without licensing. Since the first of the year six applicants have been refused permission, while licenses were granted to eight.

Itinerant merchants who "go out of business" all over the city are among the most persistent violators, according to Mr. Harr, and the law is to be applied to them with equal force.

Plan Frameless Houses

Frameless wooden houses to help meet the need for low-cost modern dwellings are being given final tests by the Forest Service of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Such frameless or pre-fabricated houses can be put up in a few days at a considerable saving over present building costs.

Of All Things . . !

What, No Hot Dogs!

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PALM BEACH, Fla.—Yes, we have no hot dogs today!

Imagine a beach without hot dogs! But it is Palm Beach speaking. There is not a hot dog stand in this conservative resort. They are forbidden.

With special permission for a fire from the Fire Department, one may broil them on the beach, but the picnicker who insists upon hot dogs must bring his own.

No trailers are allowed, and there is a town ordinance against beggars. Perhaps the sole exception is the annual visit of the grind-organ man. He and his monkey are as entertaining as ever to the children on the beaches.

Dance orchestras may not play in open patios after midnight in residential sections, and even building noises are prevented by contractors' agreement before 10 o'clock in the morning.

It's a Touchdown!

NEWBERRY, S. C., Feb. 19 (AP)—President James C. Kinard of Newberry College received a $5 check from a former student with the explanation it was "in payment, with interest, for a ticket to your 1927 Thanksgiving Day football game, which I enjoyed through the courtesy of a missing board in your fence."

A Meaty Problem

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—A half pound of hamburger solved a 180-pound problem. Cheltenham Township police used the meat to lure a Great Dane from a parked automobile. The car owner, a woman, said she didn't know where the dog came from.

Out to Lunch

BROOKHAVEN, Pa. (AP)—Things were dull around the firehouse of the Brookhaven Volunteer Fire Company, so Chief Joe McCain put the boys to work burning weeds on the lot. Then they went to lunch. The firehouse caught fire—and burned to the ground.

Alaska Asks for Autonomy

(Continued from Page 1)

mine on the Copper River. The remainder comes from concentrates of other minerals, mostly gold.

However, Governor Troy warns that the Kennecott mine will be compelled to close within the near future, the stockholders having already been notified because of the fact that the deposit which they have been working on for so many years has become depleted. When this company ceases to operate, unless, in the meantime, new deposits are found and put into productivity, copper ore shipments from the Territory will be entirely a by-product from other minerals, such as silver and lead are now.

During the year, platinum, tin and coal were mined to excellent advantage, with coal leading with 136,600 tons. Tin yielded an output valued at $105,000. Lead amounted to $99,500 and came entirely from the sulphides contained in gold ore. Excellent indications of other minerals as well as petroleum, are also evident.

Fur Trade Improves

Fur shipments increased, due to an open season on beaver in the Bristol Bay area and the rise of the fur market throughout the states. Shipments were valued at $1,932,814, an exeess of $516,856 over 1935-36. The largest revenue in fur was derived from mink, with beaver second, and blue fox third.

All in all, the Governor's report shows the Territory to be sound, with all activities growing. However, he stresses that while Alaska needs population, colonization should be undertaken in small groups, instead of on a large scale, as was done in Matanuska.

He says, "I believe that other colonies similar to Matanuska, but smaller, should be established in vicinities where there are larger markets," and renews his suggestion of last year that settlers coming to Alaska on their own initiative should have aid.

Governor's Nine Points

Nine points Governor Troy recommended to Secretary Ickes are:

1. Establishment of a full Territorial Government for Alaska (a usual Governor's recommendation).

2. Granting to the Alaska Legislature full powers with Congress in legislation pertaining to the Territory's game and fish.

3. Vesting under Alaskan authority the power to close and confiscate fish traps.

4. Co-operation of Game Commission and Forestry Bureau in the developing fur farming.

5. Improvement of Alaska's national parks and monuments as a means of attracting tourists.

6. Carrying out of Federal Government's $3,000,000 plan for transportation, especially aviation.

7. Hastening of plans for an international highway, linking Alaska with the United States through British Columbia.

8. Erection of tuberculosis hospitals, equipped also for general hospitalization.

9. Additional executive and technical aid in the Governor's office.

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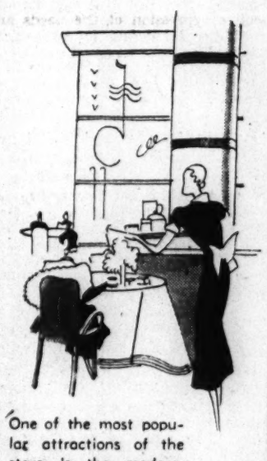

One of the most popular attractions of the store is the modern, hygienic and beautifully appointed Restaurant. It occupies the whole of the fifth floor, with seating capacity for no less than 950 people.

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MARSHALL & SNELGROVE

A New Top Coat

Man tailored top coat in Camel Hair and Wool mixture. The fine stitching on back is echoed on the collar and pockets. Thoroughly practical collar may be worn open or closed to neck. Colours off-white, natural and navy. Three fittings £5

Silver Fox

Pictured above is a new Coat for early Spring, man-tailored in black Angora-finished cloth. A superb Silver Fox Fur is used for the luxurious collar. In three fittings.

14½ GNS.

This coat is also obtainable in small fittings in the Small Sizes Salon, First Floor.

For Spring

A Classic tailor-made in Camel Hair. Amply cut with practical pockets and raglan sleeves. In natural colour only. Three fittings 6 GNS.

Coat Salon Ground Floor

Marshall & Snelgrove
Oxford Street, W.1
LONDON

Hitler Claims Peace Objectives With All Countries Except Bolshevist Russia

U. S. Emergence From Isolation Seen Halted by British Crisis

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21—Europe's swift changes leave official American opinion here today groping for ultimate meanings, but sure that for the time being at least the Roosevelt-Hull policy of emergence from isolationism is blocked.

Whether the Administration was moving persistently toward world cooperation, toward a "positive" search for peace, toward Anglo-American "understandings" to keep the peace of the world, becomes today an academic question. Observers are universally satisfied that this was the trend of policy, that the President and his Secretary of State were seeking to lead public opinion to the point where they could embark on a world role. It has been denied, categorically by Secretary Hull when the charge arose in Congress.

But today, as Britain seems moving toward conciliation with Italy—a democracy making terms with a fascist dictatorship—this argument here ceases to have any meaning. One headline here in Washington, whether fairly or not, informs its readers "British surrender to fascist bloc."

The trained analysts of the State Department know that this may or may not be a fair interpretation of what has happened in Britain. They recognize the possibility that the Chamberlain Government in London may proceed now to terms with Italy which will relieve Europe's tensions and avert any major world tragedy. It it does have this effect they will feel that all was perhaps worked out for the best after all.

But the fact remains that there is the appearance of a "deal" in Europe, of a "surrender" of the greatest European democracy to the forces against which Secretary Hull has been endeavoring to mobilize American opinion. The net effect is to tie his hands, for at the State Department it is taken as axiomatic this morning that there can be no effective co-operation by the United States with a Government which American public opinion, fairly or unfairly, suspects of having sympathetic leanings toward or even dealings with dictatorship.

The result is expected to free the naval expansion program from the obstacles which the suspicion of an ulterior motive behind it has aroused among the isolationist group in Congress. There has from the beginning of the proposal to expand the Navy been a strong belief here that there was a wide gulf between the avowed purpose of national defense and the suspected purpose of paving the way for participation in collective action against aggression.

What has happened in Europe, in Berlin as well as London, is recognized widely here as nullifying the ulterior motive, if it existed, and giving new substance to the avowed motive. There is no longer any "united front of the democracies" for the United States to unite with. And from this follows greater plausibility for the official Administration contention that the United States might have to defend itself alone against a hostile coalition.

Whether the chances of a hostile coalition are increased no one here ventures to know. It is conceivable that out of Anglo-Italian conciliation might result a more vigorous British policy in the Far East to restrain Japan. Such a development would reduce America's problems. On the other hand, alarmists suggest that Britain's peace with Italy would mean a freer, stronger position for the three so-called "aggressor" nations.

There is unquestionably sufficient uncertainty to lend weight to the argument that the United States must prepare itself to meet any possible hostile contingency, and to include in the list of such contingencies a simultaneous challenge on boath coasts.

Herr Hitler's announcement that he will defend German minorities carries to Latin America where fascist ideology is advancing and has for months been causing grave concern at the State Department here. And his references to the importance of Japanese victory in the Far East has a tone scarcely regarded as friendly to the United States.

Abstract of Reichsführer Hitler's Address to Reichstag

BERLIN, Feb. 21 (AP)—The following is an abstract translated from the official German text of Reichsführer Adolf Hitler's address to the Reichstag yesterday.

Chancellor Hitler opened his speech with a brief reference to the fact that the Reichstag originally had been intended to meet Jan. 30 but the session had been postponed until yesterday because "I deemed it advisable to make a series of personal changes not before, but after Jan. 30.

"Secondly, I thought it necessary to bring about an urgently needed classification in a certain sphere of our foreign relations."

Thereafter Herr Hitler devoted more than an hour to a recapitulation of National Socialist achievements since 1933, stressing the great upswing in all lines of production, including, last but not least, more babies. He painted a picture of crowded shipyards and factories working to capacity with unemployment vanished.

Turning at last to the reorganization of the government Feb. 4, Herr Hitler said: "If it contributes to the peace of mind of foreign wiseacres, let them go ahead and believe that in Germany God knows what differences exist between the armed forces and National Socialism.

Let Them Take Notice

"We gladly grant them this kind of inner satisfaction. If, however, they should ever attempt to draw other conclusions from this belief, then let them take notice of the following:

"There is, in Germany, no question of a National Socialist State as against a National Socialist Party and no question of a National Socialist Party against National Socialist armed forces.

"In this Reich, everyone in any kind of responsible position is a National Socialist. Every man carries the emblem of National Socialist sovereignty on his head.

"The Party controls the Reich politically and the armed forces defend this Reich in the military sphere.

"Every institution in this Reich has its appointed tasks and there is no one in any responsible position in this State who doubts I am the authorized leader of this Reich."

Among the men whom the Nation should thank for building up such a fine and loyal Army, Herr Hitler said, were Field Marshal Werner von Blomberg, the War Minister, and General Werner von Fritsch, the Commander-in-Chief, who resigned in connection with the personnel changes Feb. 4, "after many years of loyal work for the new Reich."

Herr Hitler said the reason he took over the direct command of the armed forces at this time was that "problems of the future demanded a stronger concentration of political and military might."

Herr Hitler said it was his hope that through this action "we can achieve in the shortest possible time that strengthening of our military power which is called for by the general situation at the moment."

Germany Peaceful

Germany was peaceful but not cowardly, Herr Hitler emphasized, adding:

"If ever international agitation poisoning public opinion should seek to destroy the peace of our Reich, then steel and iron will protect the German people and their German homeland and the world quickly will see how thoroughly this Reich, this people, Party and armed forces are filled with one spirit and how fanatically motivated by one will."

After castigating newspapers which carried recent wild rumors of the collapse of the German Army, Herr Hitler turned to the subject of colonies.

He expressed the opinion that if Britain were suddenly to dissolve the Empire and England had to support itself by her own resources, Englishmen would have far more understanding of Germany's problems.

Herr Hitler said "although Germany has achieved the impossible in managing to get along within her present borders so far, the world cannot expect us to go on forever from year to year.

Demand for Colonies

"Therefore, there will be an increasing demand for those colonial possessions which Germany did not take away from other powers and which for these powers today are practically useless—yet for our own people seem indispensable."

Offers of loans instead of colonies are not wanted, Herr Hitler said. He did not state precisely, however, what Germany expects in the way of colonies nor mention any definite plan or new understanding between European powers.

"You will not expect me to express myself on the subject of individual international plans which momentarily seem to be arousing more or less interest among various governments. They are too uncertain and too unclear to permit me to take a position regarding them."

"I have a deep-seated distrust for conferences."

Herr Hitler also reiterated at some length his dislike for the League of Nations and spurned any suggestion Germany might yet return to the League.

He was particularly scornful of the League's attitude toward colonies and suggested colonial empires existing at present did not arise through a series of democratic plebiscites among the natives, "but through naked, brutal force."

Rejection of League

Germany does not intend to let itself be dragged into anyone else's quarrels nor does it intend to deny the existence of obvious facts.

Germany, therefore, "will recognize Manchukuo. If I have decided to take this step it is because I want to draw a clear line between the policy of fantastic incomprehensibilities and a policy of sober respect for actual facts.

"Let me repeat again that Germany—especially after the departure of Italy from the League—does not even dream of ever going back into that institution."

He said, however, that rejection of the league did not mean unwillingness to co-operate with other powers.

Soviet Russia, Herr Hitler declared, is the only State with which National Socialist Germany has no desire to co-operate for Soviet Russia is trying to bolshevize the world.

If England was really anxious to defend her status quo, Herr Hitler remarked, she would energetically oppose the bolshevization of other countries.

"For such bolshevized regions are then no longer self-governing states with a national life of their own but only sections of the Moscow revolutionary center.

"I know Mr. Eden, (former British Foreign Secretary) does not share this view. Mr. Stalin does and openly admits it."

Supports Japan

Elaborating his theme in connection with the war in China, Herr Hitler said, "I am afraid Japanese defeat in East Asia never would benefit Europe or America but solely Bolshevist Soviet Russia.

"I do not think China spiritually or materially strong enough to resist a Bolshevist offensive alone. But I do believe even the most sweeping Japanese victory would be infinitely less dangerous for civilization and the general peace of the world than a Bolshvist victory."

Herr Hitler said Germany remained anxious for a resumption of peaceful relations between Japan and China and believed there might have been peace before if others—"just as in the case of Ethiopia"—hadn't mixed it.

In any case, "Germany, in defense against Communism, will always regard the value of Japan as an element of security.

"Germany has no territorial interests in East Asia. It has an understandable desire to engage in commerce and trade. This does not put us under any obligation to take sides with either party. But it does oblige us to recognize that a Bolshevist victory would annihilate the last possibilities (of trade and commerce) in that region."

Referring to the expulsion of Germany from Tsingtao during the World War "by a coalition of white and yellow peoples," Herr Hitler rejected in advance "any invitation to return to Eastern Asia." He said Germany likewise has no territorial interests in Spain.

Peace With France

"Much has been said and even more written in recent years about the basic differences between France and England on the one hand and Germany on the other," he said. "It is not exactly clear to me just what these differences are supposed to be, Germany, as I more than once have emphasized, has no further territorial demands against France in Europe. It is our hope that with the return of the Saar, the period of Franco-German territorial disputes is definitely ended.

"Nor has Germany any quarrel whatsoever with England—aside from our colonial desires. For any remotely conceivable conflict there is no visible basis. The only thing which poisons, therefore burdens, relations between these States is the almost unendurable newspaper agitation which is conducted in those countries (France and England) under the slogan, "freedom of individual opinion.'"

"As the international press campaign naturally must not be regarded as an element of pacification but as widely endangering the peace of peoples, I have also decided to put into effect those expansions of the German defense force that will give us assurance that the wild threats of war against Germany may not some fine day be converted into a bloody use of force.

Measures Under Way

"These measures have been under way since Feb. 4 and are being executed rapidly and determinedly."

He reasserted a desire for peace, adding:

"We do not believe, however, in view of this attitude of the press, that much may be expected of conferences and individual talks. The international press campaign against peace will at once know how to sabotage every attempt at rapprochement of peoples. . . .

"We therefore believe that until further notice the way of normal diplomatic exchanges and notes is the only possible one in order to avert the all too clumsy falsifications by this international press."

He insisted this does not mean Germany is not interested in what is happening in the world.

Turning to the problem of German minorities on German borders, Herr Hitler said, "Two States lying at our borders comprise more than 10,000,000 Germans. Until 1866 they had been united with the entire German people in a federation. Against their own will they have been hindered by peace treaties from becoming united with Reich. Let there be no doubt:

Wilson's Points Cited

"Separation from the Reich cannot lead to their being without rights as far as their national origin is concerned. That is, the general rights of the self-determination of peoples which were solemnly guaranteed us in Wilson's 14 points as a pre-condition to the armistice cannot be disregarded suddenly because Germans are involved!"

Herr Hitler warned that unless persecution of national minorities ceased there would some day come an explosion.

"To the interests of the German Reich belong also the protection of those peoples of German origin who are not in a position through their own efforts to secure along the borders for themselves the rights to general, human, political and ideological freedom."

The Führer then spoke with pride of the arrangement with Poland whereby both Germany and Poland respect others' rights even in Danzig. Turning to Asutria he said:

"I am happy to be able to tell you that during the recent days a further appeasement was achieved with a country which for many reasons is particularly close to us. It is not only a similar people but above all it has a long and similar history and common culture that tie the Reich and German-Austria together."

He said the workings of the July 11, 1936, Austrian-German agreement were not as they should have been and because of this his talk last Saturday with Chancellor Kurt Schuschnigg was necessary.

"Through a closer and friendly relationship there now will be possible co-operation in political, personal and economic realms.

Thanks to Chancellor

"I want at this point to express sincere thanks to the Austrian Chancellor for his deep understanding and warmhearted readiness wherewith he accepted my invitation and endeavored with me to find a way that is quite as much in the interests of the two countries as it is in the interests of the entire German people whose sons we all are no matter where our cradles stood. I believe we thereby made a contribution to European peace."

As evidence of Germany's desire to help in the pacification of Europe, Herr Hitler pointed to German friendship with Hungary, Bulgaria, Yugoslavia and "many other states."

"Above, all however, these is cooperation with those two great powers which like Germany have seen a wild danger in Bolshevism and therefore determined by common defensive action to oppose the Comintern movement.

"That this co-operation with Italy and Japan may ever become deeper and deeper is my sincere wish. As for the rest, we are happy over every appeasement possible in the German political situation."

Herr Hitler said he had no doubts that international co-operation was necessary for the common well-being of all.

"The German people essentially is not warlike but soldierly; that is, it does not want war but also does not fear it. It loves peace but equally loves its honor and its freedom."

Herr Hitler then went into his peroration on the greatness of the German people.

"To serve this people with all my strength was, and is, the greatest happiness of my life. I want at this hour to implore Our Lord God to give His blessing in ensuing years to our labors and our deeds and that He preserve us both from false pride and from every childish surrender."

Herr Hitler asserted the League of Nations stood for the perpetuation of a state of affairs brought about by 1,000 years of injustice.

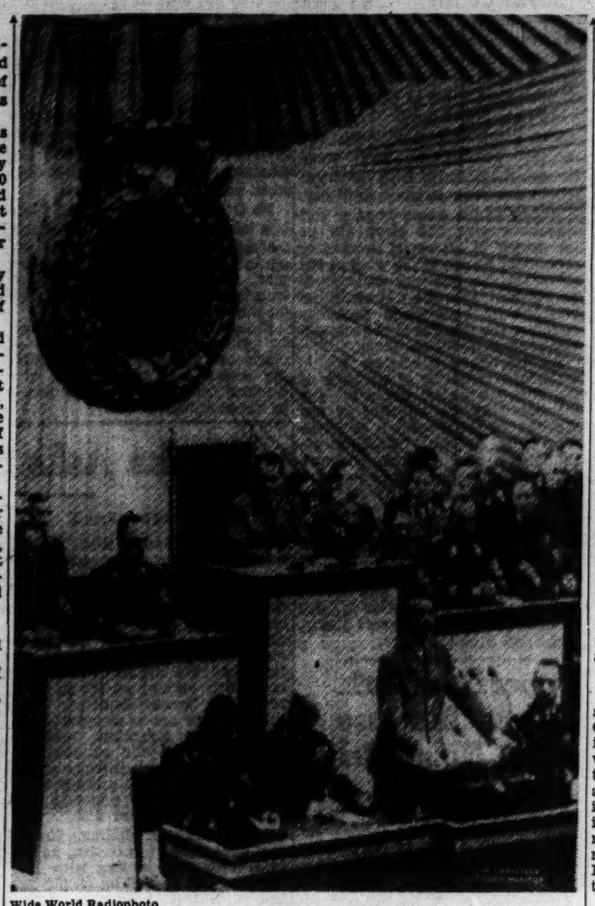
"Either might is right or might in wrong," he declared. "If might is wrong today it was wrong before. If, therefore, the present world situation has been brought about by might, it follows that the situation is all wrong.

"I can quite understand that those whom are interested in the preservation of that they have got by force find in the League a happy forum for their ideas. But what I cannot understand is why one who was robbed of his property by force should be expected to join this illustrious band."

Here the audience burst into loud laughter and cheers.

"And I," Herr Hitler continued, "must object distinctly to the inference we do not want to defend the right because we are not in the League.

"On the contrary, we are not in the League because we believe it is not an institution for justice, but for the defense of the injustice of Versailles."



Wide World Radiophoto

Hitler Enunciates Reich Policies

In a Tensely-Awaited Speech Before the Reichstag Meeting in the Kroll Opera House, Berlin, That Emphasized His Firm Control of German Military Might, Reichsführer Hitler (Below) Voices a Demand That the Colonies Lost During the World War Be Returned to Germany, and Warned That "Iron and Steel Will Speak" if International Agitation Against Germany Upsets the Peace of Europe. Seated Behind Herr Hitler Is Field Marshal Hermann Göring

Eden's Resignation Shakes British Cabinet's Policies

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Feb. 21—Predictions of an early break-up of the National Government are widely heard today as result of Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain's decision to sacrifice the most popular member of his Cabinet to one of the most unpopular figures in British eyes—Premier Mussolini.

Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden's resignation comes as climax to a long campaign conducted by a section of the Cabinet which dislikes the League of Nations, derides Spanish Loyalists as "Reds" and thinks peace is best served by re-establishing the Anglo-French-Italian Stresa Front at any cost—as a prelude to trying to make a deal with Reichsführer Hitler. Thus though the difference of opinion between Mr. Chamberlain and Mr. Eden is on the surface a mere question of method, there is really a fundamental cleavage.

What is at issue is not merely whether withdrawal of Italian volunteers from Spain should or should not form a part of a general Anglo-Italian settlement, but whether Britain is to draw away from the idea of collective security and try to make a separate arrangement with the Dictators at the expense of the smaller countries of Europe.

Hence, the jubilation in Rome and Berlin and the dismay in democratic countries like France and Czechoslovakia which interpret Mr. Eden's departure as a sign that Britain is about to leave them in the lurch.

Depends on Public Opinion

Few observers have any doubt that if Mr. Eden was inclined to lead a revolt against Mr. Chamberlain he might cause a most awkward situation for the Government. It is understood, however, that he does not intend to do so. It is still uncertain whether public opinion will not force the issue—as it did over the Hoare-Laval plan which took Mr. Eden to the Foreign Office and the aftermath of which has driven him out of it.

It is those who approved the Hoare-Laval plan who have been behind the move to get rid of Mr. Eden and what he stands for in British foreign policy. Sir Samuel Hoare himself, Health Minister Sir Kingsley Wood, Chancellor of Exchequer Sir John Simon and First Lord of the Admiralty Alfred Duff Cooper are understood to have supported Mr. Chamberlain; Indian Secretary Marquis of Zetland, Minister of Agriculture W. S. Morrison, Scottish Secretary Walter Elliot, Colonial Secretary W. G. Ormsby-Gore, Dominions' Secretary Malcolm MacDonald and Transport Minister Leslie Burgin are said to have stood by Mr. Eden.

What goes on in Cabinet meetings is never supposed to be disclosed, but there is good reason for believing that several members of the Government wanted to resign with Mr. Eden, but were prevailed on to remain in order to preserve the façade of the National Government. Whether their supporters in Parliament and the country will let them stay there long is another matter.

Anglo-American Pact Affected

The point which is being stressed in some quarters is that the loss of Mr. Eden is likely to have the worst possible effect in the United States just at the moment when Anglo-American trade negotiations are about to begin in earnest.

The crisis took everybody so much by surprise that several days must elapse before the country as a whole shows what it thinks. But the fact that all the cheers outside 10 Downing Street during the fateful Cabinet meetings yesterday were for Mr. Eden bodes ill for Mr. Chamberlain.

The Opposition is shouting "Bravo, Eden" and this represents also the view taken emphatically by the Labor Party, whose leader, Clement R. Atlee, today describes the driving of Mr. Eden out of the Cabinet as the "worst surrender" the National Government had made to "those who want at all costs to make friends with the Dictators."

Say Main Policy Unchanged

Mr. Chamberlain, nevertheless, is not without competent apologists. His supporters today are busy with explanations to the effect that the Government's main foreign policy remains unchanged and that what has happened is only that this policy will now be in the hands of Ministers who take a more realistic view of the possibilities of the situation than hitherto has been the case.

The Times takes this view in declaring, "Nothing fundamental to British aims will be changed by Mr. Eden's resignation."

The Daily Telegraph, Conservative, takes a similar line.

"It cannot be in the country's interests that those who are called upon to direct its affairs should work in uneasy partnership, fully conscious of differences in outlook yet hoping they will not recur," Mr. Eden's letter to Mr. Chamberlain said.

"This applies with special force to the relationship between the Prime Minister and the Foreign Secretary," Mr. Eden wrote, adding:

"I can never forget the help and counsel you have always so readily given me both before and since you became Prime Minister."

Mr. Chamberlain, in replying, said both their ultimate aims and fundamentals of policy were the same and that the difference developed on one phase of foreign policy.

"The decision which you find yourself unable to accept," Mr. Chamberlain wrote, "is whether the present moment is appropriate for commencement of Anglo-Italian conversations."

Failure to Get Pledge Stirs Austria

(Continued from Page 1)

was later forbidden by the Peace Treaty.

The outlook isn't rosy for the Austrian Government. Instructions were given to editors of Austrian papers to show the greatest possible reserve in their remarks, to refrain from printing unfavorable comments from any foreign papers and lay stress on the three positive points of the Hitler speech: First, thanks to Chancellor Schuschnigg; second, mentioning the friendly agreement of July 11, 1936; and, third, the statement that Austrian National Socialists are allowed activities only within the boundaries of existing laws.

Although Government quarters are very depressed by the speech, the pro-German section of the population of Austria after hearing the speech made every demonstration of joy. They went into the streets and made demonstration in most Austrian towns.

At the end of the speech when the German song was broadcast over the radio the Austrian National Socialists joined in. Later they gathered in the main streets and squares and formed processions.

Street Marching and Speakers

One of the main demonstrations was in the German Legation whence they marched to Dollfusplatz where speeches were made. Here the National Socialists who were hanged for assassinating Chancellor Dollfus were remembered by a two-minute silence.

Government quarters were barricaded during the demonstration by the police and the Fatherland Front buildings by gendarmes. Counter manifestations were organized by members of the Fatherland Front for Chancellor Schuschnigg and the independence of Austria. No serious clashes occurred. This must be attributed partly to the efficient functioning of the police. At one place the military organization of the Fatherland Front wanted to charge with rubber sticks a group of 200 manifesting National Socialists but the police immediately formed a chain to protect the latter.

Reports from the Provinces bring news of National Socialist parades. One of the largest took place in Graz with 40,000 to 50,000 persons. In Linz the inner city was barricaded and marching took place.

Broadcast of Schuschnigg Speech

Chancellor Schuschnigg is to make a speech on Thursday at noon and it is to be broadcast in Germany. The Austrian Government is waiting to see the reaction in England and in France. It says in its paper, "In the consciousness of not being forgotten nor forsaken but of having its worth newly discovered, in the conviction of having rendered permanent service to the whole German folk with the measures of last week, Austria goes into the future."

The Christian Socialists are still waiting. They are considered the cleverest and most experienced politicians in Austria. The Roman Catholic press has insisted all along that they will continue to act as before. Probably it will by the stubborn, quiet, but methodical opposition which has grown out of centuries of struggle and training of the Roman Catholic Church. The Christian Socialists will continue to be a formidable opposition to the National Socialist movement.

The position of the Monarchists is stated in their paper, the Österreicher. It is declared in its leading article that Austria's independence would be guaranteed not alone by Herr Hitler's speech, but by the decision of the Austrian people to defend it to the last. Their main slogan is the independence of Austria. They have announced mass meetings of workmen on the evening before the Schuschnigg speech.

Socialists Defer Stand

So far the Socialists have taken no public stand. As a party they have been outlawed since 1934. Many of them are members of the Fatherland Front because this is a requirement of holding many positions. On the whole they are passively waiting.

For a long time they have felt that they have been much worse treated by the Government than the "illegal" National Socialists. Their members were arrested for slight offenses and those in prison left without their cases being tried.

It will be interesting to see whether this political amnesty which also includes Socialist offenders will help heal their wounds. This past week the Government has been laying stress on the door being now open for those choosing Socialistic standpoints within the Fatherland Front. The Socialists on their side have repeated that the Government should call on the one party that always stood for the country's independence.

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La Guardia Hurls Defiance at Foes: No Compromises

(Continued from Page 1)

field where specialization is necessary to run a great department in this City of New York.

Habit Hard to Overcome

"One of our biggest obstacles is overcoming habit and tradition. The administration needs all the support you can give it. We have three hard years ahead of us, because there is so much yet to be accomplished. There is so much more to be done. We want to establish the policy of this city firmly that no group of politicians will ever dream of seeking to recapture the city."

The Mayor gave this first prospectus of his second-term job with a succinctness that made a primer of the legal complexities now impinging upon his program and which he charged up sharply to the "political patronage and pilfer" policies of the past.

"I have no illusions about the dirty mess of politics," he reiterated. "It is very difficult to keep sustained good government, and that is why it is necessary for any administration to have some friends. Ordinarily, there are 130 to 140 political clubs in the city districts to boost and support it.

"In my case I not only haven't got the 140, but I haven't got the other side, which makes 280 absolutely in accord in damning my administration. Well, any time the professional politicians cease doing that, I will know something is wrong. Political clubs are very much alike—in their appointments, their furniture, their layout, the people who hang around—all in the expectancy of patronage.

Fears Only Compromise

"We have had 150 years of that, and we have demonstrated that in New York City, so far as the local government is concerned, we want no part of it. I am not worried at all about the present city government, only that future administrations might weaken and attempt to compromise with these forces."

On the heels of an appeal for a continuing policy, the Mayor is launched upon a full-length portrait of "what is going on," centering on city fiscal affairs and what he declared was the attempt, with the aid of the courts, to drag the municipality back into the morass of bankruptcy, and the "useless $900,000-a-year burden" of the Transit Commission.

The politicians were "licked, scared timid," he declared, but "a new technique is being developed in opposition to good government—an approach through the courts."

"We can't run this city on mandamuses and injunctions," he continued. "I believe in the fundamental principle of three equal coordinating branches of government, but I resent the misuse of the courts to hamper and thwart good government."

Cites Budget Ruling

The example he gave concerned the argument in the Court of Appeals today over the Mayor's effort to establish a new budget for this year which met with a reverse ruling in the Supreme Court and a unanimous rejection in the Appellate Division last week.

This budget fight was one of the highlights of the La Guardia campaign for re-election, when he made an issue of action by the Democratic opposition in the 1937 boards of Estimate and Aldermen in adding $811,000 worth of county jobs to his executive cost sheet which effected a measure of county reform that had been slumbering in the form of a constitutional mandate in the Municipal Assembly for two years.

"The Mayor can't print money," he said. "I have only limited powers of taxing. I seek to run this city as any honest man attempts to run his business and to live within my revenue.

"All the mandamuses and injunctions in the world can't find money. And mark you, there is no mandamus or injunction to better the conditions of the people of this city, only to increase the pay of some slimy politician that shouldn't be on the payroll. That is what I am up against.

Keep Up Budget Fight

"I took $811,000 out of the last budget and I told you I would do it. The election came along and a new government was voted in. A new Board of Estimate, under the provision of the charter of the city government, voted a new budget.

"Now the courts have passed on it. The lower court said the old budget was good. The Appellate Division said the old budget was good. You have the pleasure of knowing that you have $811,000 of unnecessary expense. It may defeat my housing program, and some people hope it will. We have absolutely no reserve to meet any contingency during the year.

"And of course the courts are always right. I want you to note that I have said that very calmly.

"Now I cannot run the city that way. This is coming to a head, and I have never dodged a fight in my life.

"If my budget is not jettisoned by the Court of Appeals, we are ready to move immediately on some $16,000,000 construction without any aid from any other source."

Unless the transit problem is solved within the year, he warned, it will be "chaotic and disordered" and the results "far-reaching and disastrous."

"If these $900,000 jobs are more important than the welfare of 7,000,000 people," he added, "let the lawmakers at Albany take the responsibility. I have spoken."

The range of review touched finally upon reports of the Mayor's political ambition as the design back of everything he said or did. To these he gave the brief disposition that he expected to complete his term as Mayor, which ends with December 1941, and had no other plans at present.

There All the Time

HUNTINGTON, W. Va. (AP)—Twenty-four years ago John Moore worked one day for the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad.

He never collected his wages and last week wrote the main office.

Mr. Moore was notified to call at Huntington. The paymaster pulled a yellowed check from the files. It was for $5.21.

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Arming of U. S. Held 'No Menace'

DETROIT, Feb. 21 (AP)—William J. Cameron of the Ford Motor Company, speaking in favor of an adequate national defense program, forecast in a radio address last night that "efficient" arming of America "will not spell menace either to ourselves or others."

"In the American sense," Mr. Cameron asserted, "national defense means primarily defense against the causes of war, not merely armed defense in a war already imminent or actual. Our first line of defense is our people's intense dislike of war, their disbelief in its necessity, and their distrust of its ever accomplishing its avowed purpose.

"Our strength being in peace, an adequate, modern, efficient strength at arms will not spell menace to ourselves or others. It may indeed benefit others, by restraining in them an evil impulse. We now rank among the minor nations in military defense, and whatever we should do in that respect would still not classify us with the nations that deprive their people of bread in order to use more of their resources to make bombs.

"It is well for us, therefore, that we have citizens of foresight, prudence and patriotism who are prodigient in the problems of national defense. Our military leaders, from Miles Standish to Pershing, have been honorable men. To say they ask for adequate equipment because they want to start a war is like saying our firemen ask for hose-carts because they want to start a fire.

"The people will listen reasonably to their reasonable requests. But the term defense must mean defense—it must not be stretched to such dimensions as to be equally available for aggression."

U. S. Constitution Hailed by Masons

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 21—Masonic organization had brought to a close today their two weeks' observance of the 150th anniversary of the United States Constitution. The program was featured by exercises attesting to the value of government by law.

"Democracy depends upon the high concept of human personality, while absolutism depends on the cheap valuation of the individual," Dr. Frederick Pierce Corson, President of Dickinson College, told 1500 Masons in a part of the observance at St. Thomas Protestant Episcopal Church here yesterday.

"The success of the American form of government is based upon its spiritual foundation," Dr. Corson said. "Nothing builds the nation which does not build the man."

Dr. Corson declared that George Washington, Benjamin Franklin and John Marshall had brought to their tasks in establishing the Government of the United States a spiritual quality of thinking which had strengthened the new nation and enabled it to survive future "storms of alien doctrines that surround us."

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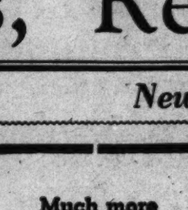

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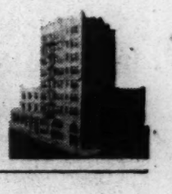

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News of Art, Music and the Theater

Big Exhibition Of the Tiepolos Seen in Chicago

By Charles Fabens Kelley

Chicago

What is probably the most comprehensive exhibition ever arranged of the works of the two Tiepolos, the great Venetian painters of the eighteenth century, will continue at the Art Institute till March 6. Two large galleries are filled with paintings, two smaller ones with drawings, and in the print department is an exhibition of etchings by both men. This exhibition, the last assembled by the late director, Robert B. Harshe, is of a standard comparable to the great exhibition he arranged for the Century of Progress Exposition, though of course of a more limited range.

Gianbattista Tiepolo was the greatest decorative painter of his period. His frescoes adorn many of the public buildings in Italy and in Spain. Since frescoes are painted on plaster, and therefore become an integral part of the buildings they decorate, it was out of the question to show them, but fortunately, Tiepolo made many studies in oil, frequently on a large scale, for his huge compositions, and these have been lent by generous museums and collectors in Europe and America. Four of the finest of the panels have been the proud possessions of the Art Institute for several years, and serve as a splendid nucleus for a glowing display of color.

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The elder Tiepolo was the more brilliant colorist. He was also a versatile composer and an astonishing draughtsman. His compositions, grandiose in the spirit of his times, are nevertheless so handsome in massing of colors and forms that they never become tawdry or weak. It is indeed remarkable that a man of his tremendous speed of execution, living in a pleasure-loving city in a frivolous period, was able to keep his standards so high. It would be too much to expect much evidence of deep emotion or of philosophical trends in his work. Much of it was done for splendid churches, and the subjects were therefore along religious lines, but his Madonnas are never more than ordinary women, and the infant Jesus is always a typical Italian baby.

The compositions are always dramatic and the figures play their parts perfectly, but, as in the case of the greater Michelangelo, the faces, though of many different types, are curiously impassive, even when great grief or other strong emotion might be shown to advantage. It is quite possible that this is the outcome of the type of work which was his major activity. Huge and lofty ceilings had to be covered and the paintings were therefore viewed always at a considerable distance, where details would be lost. But wherever an accent was needed to help the design, it was never lacking. Whatever the subject of the work may be, it is always a sparkling design in glowing color.

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Although Gianbattista is undoubtedly the greater figure, he does not dwarf the son Giandomenido, his constant assistant, who was devoted to his father and to his father's ideas.

The drawings are a gold mine for art students. They are undoubtedly clever, and at times even tricky, but not in any sense are they superficial. Both men knew how to eliminate every unnecessary line and to make the most of what remained. They were masters of perspective. They can fling saints, angels, crowds of people and even castles against the sky so they seem to be swept up into the zenith, and the studies for these amazing compositions are drawings, mostly in few lines in pen (not to be erased and altered), with transparent washes of light brown separating the shadows from the lights. Neither shadows nor lights are modeled, but narrow shadows are dashed in with stronger color, which gives a sense of high relief. Anyone who has studied art seriously realizes at once that a broad and sound knowledge of form is essential before such sketches can be dashed off. One of the elder Tiepolo's contemporaries remarked that he could do more in a day than another in a week. It is to this fortunate facility of draughtsmanship that we owe such a rich legacy, for his drawings were made by the hundred and have survived by the score.

The Theater Guild has acquired "Fool's Hill," by Robert Wetzel, for production next season. The author is the winner of the $500 award in the first play competition of the Bureau of New Plays.

The Theater Guild announces that Alfred Lunt and Lynn Fontanne will present "Amphitryon 38" and "The Sea Gull" in Boston, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Chicago, Washington and other cities, beginning Sept. 19.

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Three Paintings by Gianbattista Tiepolo:
(Left to Right) "Two Orientals and a Page," "Study of the Head of a Girl," and "Oriental in Profile"

Kiepura at the Metropolitan

By Pitts Sanborn

New York

Visiting orchestras have been serving new York well. On the evening of Feb. 11 and the afternoon of Feb. 12 the Boston Symphony Orchestra made one of its periodic visits to Carnegie Hall, and on the evening of Feb. 15 the Philadelphia Orchestra did likewise.

The feature of the Boston Symphony's visit was the tribute paid to Maurice Ravel in the two commemorative programs devised. The compositions of Ravel's selected by Dr. Koussevitzky as appropriate were, for the first concert, the Piano Concerto, the Suite "Ma Mere l'Oye," and the "Daphnis et Chloe" Suite No. 2; for the second concert, the Suite "Le Tombeau de Couperin," the "Rhapsodie Espagnole," "Shéhérazade," and "Bolero." As a guard against possible monotony the first program contained Mozart's "Prague" Symphony, in D major; the second, Schumann's D minor Symphony. The soloists were Jesús María Sanromá, pianist, and Olga Averino, soprano.

Altogether the choice of works was representative and of soloists fortunate. Yet there were those who regretted the absence of "La Valse" from the Ravel list and resented the intrusion of any other composer, even the Mozart whom Ravel exalted above all his fellows.

As for the performance of Ravel's music, for once the composer's supreme virtuosity as an orchestrator met its match in an orchestra. Throughout the list (if we except a momentary slip in "Bolero") Dr. Koussevitzky and the Boston band were at their renowned best, and Mr. Sanromá was absolutely at one with them in the concerto. Nothing, perhaps, in either concert surpassed in interest the three "Shéhérazade" songs, and in setting them forth the poetic imagination, the musical finesse, and the clean and subtle diction of Mme. Averino were of inestimable value.

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To one listener who welcomed the presence of Mozart and was by no means averse to a Schumann symphony—maybe because of the very contrasts it offered to the ways of Ravel—the treatment of the symphonies was quite as interesting as that accorded the French magician of the orchestra.

One had expected flawless precision and luminous tone quality in the Mozart work (one of the very finest of his symphonies, beyond a doubt), but the amount of light Dr. Koussevitzky succeeded in introducing into Schumann's somewhat opaque orchestral web was a bit of a surprise as well as a genuine delight. Admirable also were both the lyricism and the vivacity in the reading.

For the program of the Philadelphia Orchestra, Eugene Ormandy, its conductor for the remainder of the season, selected just two works—Mozart's "Haffner" Symphony and Mahler's "Das Lied von der Erde." As the soloists in the latter he had Charles Kullmann, Metropolitan tenor, and Enid Szantho, the Irish-Hungarian contralto, who is now a Metropolitan artist also. The "Haffner" Symphony, though exceedingly well played in some respects, suffered from the overbalancing employment of the whole mass of strings. As regards the instrumental part of Mahler's score, however, little but praise could be spoken. The execution was both skillful and sympathetic.

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Which leads us to a tenor, the Polish Jan Kiepura, who, after years of growing fame in various kinds of opera and on the screen, but a fame chiefly garnered in Europe, is at last in New York and at the Metropolitan Opera House. Though I had to miss his local début in "La Bohème," I feel I have made the amende honorable by sitting out his Don José in "Carmen" (Feb. 14) and his Duke in "Rigoletto" (Feb. 16). The sum of these two experiences assures me that Mr. Kiepura still possesses a valuable voice, though his manner of using it often obscures that fact. He will tighten and force it till its tones hit you like a missile, and the tempo, the phrasing, the melodic line will be treated with a sovereign disregard. As for high notes, he will perch on one and stay there unconcerned while a belated orchestra runs away from him.

Yet at times Mr. Kiepura deviates into singing. The shouting is forgotten, the voice flows freely, and there is respect for the notes and the composer's indications. The garden scene of "Rigoletto" was a case in point. As an actor Mr. Kiepura is the most untiringly industrious I remember in opera or out of it, and he has moments of uncommon dramatic insight and power. But when the thing is going on unceasingly and all over the stage it defeats its own ends. Once and again the spectator, exhausted by the effort to follow the evolutions and involutions and convolutions and revolutions of this tireless human machine, feels like crying out in Hamlet's words, "Rest, rest, perturbèd spirit!" Mr. Kiepura possesses a good figure and is lithe. He has taste in dress and wears clothes well. But facial make-up he disdains—perhaps unwisely.

The "Carmen" performance profited by the vital personality and opulent singing of Bruna Castagna in the title role, but the title role of "Rigoletto" fared less well. Lawrence Tibbett essayed it for the first time this season and with varying results. Now and then he was content to give of his vocal and histrionic best, which was very good indeed, but often he went in for the oddest extravagances. His portrait of the jester in the opening scene mirrored a curious confusion between character and actor. Watching and listening, you felt the part of charity was to assume the actor was a jester himself! Later Mr. Tibbett went in for melodramatic exaggerations that were merely laughable. Yet in reality he is a singing actor of uncommon gifts and accomplishment.

Lily Pons as Gilda provided balm through the youthful winsomeness of her portrayal. True, the weightier portions of the music were physically beyond her. Still, not a little of her singing was fluent, graceful, and euphonious, and always she made an appealing picture. But the Maddalena of Irra Petina was as strange a phenomenon as the Metropolitan has afforded. "Salome" in the evening rounded out an operatic day which at least was not negligible.

Mr. Lonsdale Repeats Himself

By Arthur Pollock

New York

Frederick Lonsdale has not written a play in several years, but that does not mean that he has changed or that anything has happened to him. He is just the same. And the new comedy that Gilbert Miller has brought to Henry Miller's Theater might have been written 15 years ago, save for the fact that the morals of its characters are slightly looser than he would then have let them seem. The style has not changed, that fine, clear, quick wit of his remains; even the plot is that musty one about a good wife who outwits the woman who has entangled her husband's affections.

Recounted again in the same manner as of old, it allows "Once Is Enough" to wear thin after the first act. By that time, too, we have become accustomed to the novelty of listening once more to the words of a witty writer and want a little something fresh in the way of action to add to the exhilaration created by the felicity of the dialogue. Mr. Lonsdale's talk is really enormously clever and sagacious. No doubt this verbal cleverness is as easy for him as breathing and cannot be kept out of anything he writes. No doubt, too, the working out of the ingenuities of a play requires from him more effort and he will not bother about them.

As the play begins, it promises to be one of his most amusing comedies. The characters are deftly drawn, some of them delightfully eccentric. And the dialogue dodges drolly here and there about them. We learn hat the hostess, Duchess of Hampshire, is a good woman and we expect her to be represented as dull. Soon she appears, wearing glasses to indicate her stability, perhaps, and as a matter of fact she is a good woman, but not by any means dull. She is the wittiest of the group and the most intelligent. This is Ina Claire, playing with more feeling than usual and all the dexterity that she has at her fingers' ends in this type of comedy. Of course, the wife wins. That is part of this particular formula.

The acting, done by a company largely English, is all it should be, quite charming.

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At the Lyceum Theater is a hopeful little drama called "Roosty," the author of which, Martin Berkeley, has not quite been able to make up his mind as to precisely what kind of entertainment he wants it to be. Perhaps the indecision is partly that of the producer, who took a hand in the direction of the play.

"Roosty" is the story of a gunman's son, brought up in great admiration for his father, eager to follow in his footsteps when he is old enough. He belongs to his father's gang, but the father intends that sooner or later he shall go to school. In the prologue the hide-out of the gang is raided and all are killed save the father, who escapes, and the son, who is captured. So far, it is melodrama.

Thereafter the boy, instead of being sent to a reformatory, is boarded with an honest farmer and his family and has begun to like the honest way of life, his new friends and the possibilities for an intelligent future, when his father turns up incognito to take him away. Father is wanted for murder. The son loves him. But the life of crime no longer has so great a lure for him.

That is material for an excellent play with much of significance to say. Instead we have a play the purposes of which are unrealized. Its people are lay figures with only a veneer of reality, its action is uncertain in its progress. The quality of the writing is that of a movie story. And the directing merely emphasizes its shortcomings.

William Harrigan plays the father with his habitual earnestness.

Finance and the Theater

By Harold Hobson

London

Mr. John Gielgud's eight-months season at the Queen's Theater, now entering upon its second phase, points a cardinal distinction between the cinema and the theater on the one hand and the arts of, shall we say, painting and authorship on the other. This distinction can be put most simply in the statement that the actor needs a lot of money before he can practice his art, whilst the author or painter does not. The materials of the writer's art are cheap; pen, ink, and paper are the bare essentials of his craft; and he can often earn his living at doing something else.

The actor is in no such favorable case. Before he can release himself in his art he requires a play, and a cast of fellow-players, and a theater; and all this takes money. The cheapest London production costs hundreds of pounds; and one of Mr. C. B. Cochran's revues may go on to the debit side of the pass-book to the extent of £20,000. A film is more expensive still. It is true that occasionally a phenomenally successful picture, like "The Private Life of Henry VIII," may be made out of a spool of celluloid, yesterday's paper, and a couple of shoe laces. But often enough the cost is in the neighborhood of £100,000.

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It is therefore not to be wondered at that ever new efforts are being made to place the finances of both stage and screen on a better basis than they enjoy today. The most striking method yet tried out in London is a combination of managerial enterprise and speculative investment. There is an organization known as the Privilege Ticket Register Limited, which from time to time enables its members, who pay a nominal subscription of 2s. 6d. a year, to get two tickets at a play for the price of one.

This policy is all very well for smash hits like "Victoria Regina" or "Robert's Wife," which can fill their theaters over and over again at any price they wish to ask. But many of the other houses, with plays which, whilst definitely not failures, are not capable of selling the requisite number of seats at the normal prices, are grateful to a system that has kept on in the past year innumerable pieces that would otherwise have had to be taken off.

Mr. Gielgud is one of the actors who will not permit his productions to be connected with the privilege ticket bureau. He has himself adopted another method of defeating the financial difficulties associated with so great a co-operative enterprise as the theater. It is not a new method. He has taken the Queen's Theater for a definite, prearranged period, which means that he can secure the lease at a lower rate than would be given to a manager who proposed to put on a play that might be taken off at the end of a fortnight's run. He has assembled a regular company, guaranteeing them employment for at least two thirds of a year.

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The first play in the Gielgud season was "Richard II." It was an enormous success. The second was "The School for Scandal." Its success was even greater. The third is Tchekhov's "The Three Sisters," which seems likely to be the most popular of all. Tchekhov is not an author whom one would expect to be popular with actor-managers, for he does not indulge in star parts. The strength of his plays lies in the exquisite texture of the whole; he sticks on no isolated purple patches, such as great actors love. But he is something of a favorite writer with Mr. Gielgud, who not long ago was appearing in "The Seagull."

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In "The Three Sisters" he takes the comparatively small part of Colonel Vershinin, the philosophizing soldier who is so worried by his wife and children. His performance is very well judged, and completely in the temper of the play, whose atmosphere of ineffectual yearning after an elusive happiness is summed up in Vershinin's exclamation, "How sad it is that youth should pass away." Miss Gwen Ffrangçon-Davies as the eldest of the sisters is also exquisitely attuned to this regretful mood, and Mr. Frederick Lloyd's old doctor is comparably satisfactory. But perhaps the most moving performance of all is Mr. Michael Redgrave's Baron, awkward, absurd, ugly, yet oddly attractive. He and Miss Peggy Ashcroft, the youngest sister, make a very poignant thing out of their embarrassed parting, on a note of forced cheerfulness, in the last act, just before the duel; and the fading music of the marching regiment, dying away into silence at the end of the play, is a sufficient comment upon the vanishing hopes of the entire Russian bourgeoisie before the sky darkened into revolution.

First Gentleman

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Washington, D. C.

"Save Me the Waltz," a play by Katharine Dayton, author of "First Lady," was produced at the National Theater here recently under the aegis of Max Gordon, in association with Sam H. Harris. Laura Hope Crews, Leo G. Carroll and Mady Christians headed the large cast.

It would be pleasant to report that Miss Dayton has duplicated in her new comedy the success of her satire on Washington petticoat politics. Such, however, is hardly the case. For her subject matter, the author has again chosen a theme of topical interest: dictatorship. She expounds the not so novel thesis that dictators are human after all; that they may ban waltzing and still waltz if they can find the right partner, or that they may ban chocolate and still drink a cup or two, especially if it's good.

As a matter of fact, Miss Dayton has tried to ridicule dictatorship and at the same time to paint her dictator sympathetically enough to make him acceptable as the romantic lead of her play. On the face of it, it would seem to be an insoluble problem and it is not surprising that the author has succeeded fully in neither objective.

The scene is Jadlovia, a kind of up-to-date Graustark under a totalitarian régime. Jon Brasch, the handsome dictator, has rusticated the King and Queen of the land. In their guarded villa at a safe distance from the capital, the figurehead monarchs reside with a daughter whose chief interest—until she meets Brasch—is horseback riding, and a son who spends his time writing waltzes, one of which becomes the Jadlovian "Marseillaise." When Brasch's three-year plan drags out for six years, the Queen, who has worked unceasingly to restore the power of the monarchy, gets her chance. Only the mild-mannered King, who prefers dairying to worrying over the gold standard, puts up serious objections to the family's return to power.

On this plot, Miss Dayton has strung a series of quips on dictatorship. But, amusing as the dialogue is periodically, the contrasts and conflicts that make good drama are lacking. There is scarcely a moment in the play when anything seems to matter much, one way or the other.

The most consistent and plausible performance was that of Leo G. Carroll as the King. Mady Christians worked effectively with the part of the scheming Queen, while Miss Crews produced considerable merriment out of the lines assigned to her as the Queen's confidante. In the role of dictator John Emery worked hard to be convincing as villian and hero simultaneously. A large cast, including Jane Wyatt as the Princess, gave adequate support. Robert B. Sinclair was responsible for the direction and the play was attractively mounted in two sets by Jo Mielziner.

Paris Pays Tribute to Ravel

By Emile Vuillermoz

Paris

The month of January was with us naturally devoted to the memory of Maurice Ravel. Our symphony concerts presented the most important works of this great musician who, since the time of Gabriel Fauré and Claude Debussy, had held the torch of the highest and finest French musical culture.

I need not sing the praises of Maurice Ravel to my readers, or speak of the important role he played in the history of modern music. At the beginning of his career superficial observers saw in him only a pupil and follower of Debussy. Nevertheless each new work of the composer of "Daphnis" helped to dissipate this error. Between the art of Ravel and that of Debussy there are great differences, in craftsmanship, writing, orchestration and, particularly, in sensibility. In our century, when musical technique is dangerously loose and young composers achieve brilliant careers while ignoring the essential elements of their craft, Maurice Ravel was a living example of professional conscience. Listening to both his early and his maturer works during the past weeks, one felt convinced that this man of genius had a scrupulous respect for the laws of orthography and syntax, and left nothing to chance in his harmonic writing and orchestration.

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Ravel's latest works are obviously not of the same value as those of his earlier period. By according the place of honor to his Piano Concerto for the left hand, to "Tzigane" and his Sonata for violin and violoncello, his taste for virtuosity and the "tour de force" has, in my opinion, been exploited rather too much. These works, which evidently would alone have assured a triumph to any other composer, have too often taken the place of his important scores, which are veritable masterpieces. "Daphnis et Chloé," for instance, "La Valse," the "Rhapsodie Espagnole," "Tombeau de Couperin," "Ma Mère l'Oye," the Quartet "Jeux d'Eau," "Miroirs" and the orchestration of the "Tableaux d'une Exposition" certainly give us a better understanding of his actual temperament and the importance of his original contribution to the art of his time. The recent retrospective "exposition" of his works has, in this respect, been significant and instructive. And I am convinced that the passing years will only accentuate this impression by showing what is really classical and immortal in the genius of this great musician.

As one of the novelties of this month I must mention the production at the Opéra of Florent Schmitt's choregraphic drama, "Oriane et le Prince d'Amour." The score, finished some years ago, was performed at a concert under its original title, "Oriane la Sans-Egale." This lavish work, on a vast scale, belongs to Florent Schmitt's last period: that of the "Tragédie de Salomé" and the "Psaume XLVI." One discovers here the same opulence of somber color, the passionate fervor and the inner warmth which characterize these great visions. Schmitt's art has often been compared to that of the painter, Gustave Moreau. In "Oriane" this similarity is particularly marked. The sumptuousness of the orchestra lends an inimitable atmosphere to this music.

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Mme. Claude Séran's libretto transports us to Avignon, in the fourteenth century, to the castle of the beautiful Oriane, Queen of the Courts of Love of that period. The choregraphy of the drama was arranged by Serge Lifar. It was not conspicuous for originality. This admirable dancer is wrong in sacrificing his splendid career as an interpreter for his choregraphic ambitions. Mlle. Darsonval, a young débutante, was greatly applauded. She was entrusted with the formidable role of Oriane, which she interpreted with an astonishing mastery. Costumes, ingeniously designed by Pruna, added to the interest of an extremely brilliant performance that has enriched our Académie Nationale de Musique by a work of high quality.

A musical event of a special character should also be mentioned here. At Princess Mathilde's old home, which for some time was the residence of the Belgian ambassadors, there has recently been established a center for the diffusion of Belgian art and literature. This is destined to strengthen the close cultural relations which have already practically abolished all frontiers between Paris and Brussels. Literary and musical exchanges over the radio have been most successful.

These international cultural courtesies are a characteristic novelty of modern civilization. They deserve the warmest encouragement. At a time when nations are timidly surrounding themselves with fortified walls, the radio annihilates the barriers of the customhouse in all the domains of the intellect. The messages of ethics, natural science, philosophy and art pass over the heads of the armed sentinels who mount guard at the threshold of every European State. If, for one instant, one could render visible the waves charged with ideas, which circulate around our planet at a terrific speed, one would perceive how they weave in the air a closely-knit network which holds in its meshes all the beauty, poetry and wisdom of the world. This draught, the common treasure of all men of good-will, is a magnificent gift progress has bestowed on modern civilization.

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Therefore, it is useful to organize, as methodically as possible, the interpenetration of ideals and feelings over the whole surface of the globe. Poets and musicians have an important part to play in this new form of diplomatic activity. We need new Orpheuses to appease the wild beasts which still rove about our jungles. It is good for people to make a habit of periodically forgetting their quarrels by foregathering in this magnificent theater, this giant concert-hall the radio has opened to all humanity. The daily contemplation of this wonderful treasure as a means of international culture should render increasingly odious every gesture which would tend to destroy it.

The first concert given by the Royal Belgian Court Trio took place in a setting of paintings by great masters which formed a fitting background for the broadcasting of ancient and modern musical masterpieces. Since their inauguration these concerts, given at regular intervals, have been a brilliant success.

Claude Lorrain's Landscapes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

New York

One of the highlights of the season was the recently concluded exhibition of the works of Claude Lorrain, at the Durlacher Gallery. It was a small but important show of nine landscapes in oils and 14 drawings, most of which were lent for the occasion by museums and private collectors throughout the United States. Since the occasions when one may view the art of this noted French painter well grouped together are few, the event proved extremely valuable to students and others devoted to the great traditions of the past.

Claude was, of course, one of the foremost artistic geniuses of the seventeenth century, and a creative force in landscape painting. Not unlike his fellow countryman Poussin, he was strongly influenced by the classical traditions of order and balance in the architecture of picture building. He was also a poet who suffused his deep-vistaed scenes of nature with romantic feeling, giving them a lyrical beauty as well as grandeur. While almost invariably he had a human story to tell, dramatizing subjects from Biblical or legendary sources, it is primarily as a landscape painter that his great appeal is made.

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There were several paintings which gave a true report of Claude's genius in the exhibition here. One of his best pictures in America is the large "Saint George and the Dragon," from the Wadsworth Atheneum at Hartford, Conn., which was especially remarked for its masterly mood and clarity. The dramatic incident where Saint George rides forth to do combat with the fiery dragon, is spiritedly told in the shady woodland clearing of the foreground. But the theme is an engaging detail compared with the importance of the setting, with its plume-like trees and luminous background pattern of valleys, architecture and mountains.

Two landscapes following the same plan, though somewhat more subdued in tone, were the "Landscape with Shepherd Piping," lent by the Springfield (Mass.) Museum, and the "Landscape With Piping Shepherd," from the Nelson Gallery of Kansas City, Mo. Variations on the same theme, both exemplify Claude's handling of evening mood with particular charm, and carry the air of an unbroken placidity which is one of the loveliest qualities of his art. Otherwise, in salient structural details, the pictures are unlike and indeed show a surprising fertility in the variation of ground details.

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America is fortunate in having these pictures, the small "Landscape," with a vale of trees and a quite pool, lent by Princeton University, as well as the luminous "Mill on the Tiber," a delightful little pastoral, with a pair of lovers basking in the serene light which overlays a quiet river bank. Less completely satisfying, however, is the large painting, "Philip Baptising the Eunuch." This is built on the same imposing scale as the best of his canvases, but is lacking the even distribution of interest ordinarily so skilfully achieved in them.

Drawings, ranging from studies of landscapes to ship sketches and sea views, grouped in a small room adjoining the oils, were an attractive feature of the show. Claude drew in pen and bister, adding touches of sepia and other washes.

The interest in Colonial American portraiture aroused in Boston by the anniversary exhibition of the work of John S. Copley has had its repercussion here in a striking small group show of Colonial portraits which the Milch Gallery is holding through February. This leads off with Copley's portrait of Mary Elizabeth Martin, a lively picture of a young girl with a dog. It is painted in the rather sharp chiaroscuro manner and subdued color with which Copley worked in the seventies, just before his departure for England at the outbreak of the Revolution, but is a highly pleasing picture.

This show features four Stuarts. Next to the bust of Colonel Chestnut, a high-colored but forceful portrait dated about 1800, the most interesting of these is the portrait of Mr. Webbe, whose likeness Stuart painted in England. It is relatively flat-toned and decorative in style, but distinctly handsome, showing the processes which preceded the sturdy flowering of his talent in the portraits of Washington. James Earle, brother of the more celebrated Ralph Earle, is present. His two portraits, reticent and naïvely painted, are in the best "primitive" tradition.

C. B.

Mr. Ormandy Carries On

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Philadelphia

The first week in January was the first break in the consecutive schedule of the Philadelphia Orchestra in more than 10 years, as the organization made a tour which took them as far west as Chicago.

The local schedule was resumed with the concerts of Jan. 14-15 under the direction of Eugene Ormandy and with Artur Rubinstein, the Polish pianist, as soloist in the Tchaikovsky Concerto in B flat minor on Friday and Saturday and in the Beethoven G major Concerto at the following Tuesday night concert.

The orchestral numbers, which were the same at all three concerts, were the Bach Toccata, Adagio and Fugue in C major, in the transcription of Leo Weiner, and the first American performance of a Suite from Stravinsky's ballet, "Jeu de Cartes." Like all orchestral arrangements of music to be danced, the Stravinsky work was very difficult of comprehension. As absolute music it does not compare with the composer's suites from "The Firebird" or "Petrouchka." A remarkable feature of the "Jeu de Cartes" Suite is the derivative character of much of the music.

Mr. Rubinstein was very successful in the Tchaikovsky work, with the exception that he was inclined to take the more melodic passages of the first movement at a considerably slower tempo than is usual. At the Tuesday night concert he gave one of the most magnificent performances of the Beethoven concerto that has ever been heard in this city.

At the concerts of Jan. 21-22, Yehudi Menuhin gave the first performance with orchestra in the East of the recently published Schumann Violin Concerto, although he had played it here previously with piano accompaniment. Mr. Menuhin included the Brahms Concerto in the same program, probably with the idea of showing alleged "similarities" in the two works. These "similarities" were not apparent to this reviewer and Schumann's ineptness in orchestration was again vividly shown, especially in the use of the first horn. The solo part is unviolinistic, being written largely in the middle register and the concerto has a tendency to "wander," especially in the slow movement. The most effective part of the concerto is the second theme of the first movement. Mr. Menuhin's interpretation of both works left nothing to be desired. There was but a single orchestral number, the Brahms Variations on a Theme of Haydn.

The final concert for January again included only two numbers, Mahler's "Das Lied von der Erde," splendidly sung by Charles Kullman, tenor of the Metropolitan, and Enid Szantho, contralto of the Vienna State Opera.

The other number was the so-called "Haffner" Symphony of Mozart, of which Mr. Ormandy, who is an excellent interpreter of this composer, led a most sympathetic performance.

S. L. L.

Valley Forge

A CENTURY is a long time. So is fifty years, and time has already blurred faintly the events of even a decade ago. And all this happened one hundred and sixty years since, in the time of the Revolution; and now we have almost forgotten that. From the first running flicker of gunfire against the early peach bloom at Concord Fight, to the final sullen march past at Yorktown, what happened then seems now part of an old tale. Even the place names connected with it—Saratoga, Bennington, Trenton, Monmouth Court House—have almost lost meaning. But one has grown in significance, has become almost the symbol of the Revolution. That is Valley Forge.

And that is queer. Here there was no battle; Valley Forge was but a camp, a winter quarters. Yet something happened here, in this valley of rolling pastures, something so vital that even now we remember it. But what?

Perhaps here, in Jaalam, we have a clue to that.

* * *

BUT FIRST THE background of all this. In 1778 the war had passed its third summer. It was an old story, now; true, there had been early victories, but New York had been lost in '76, and Philadelphia in '77. Time and again this tall Virginian, the Commander in Chief, had fallen back. Men became impatient, doubtful. And while the British were warm in Philadelphia, the Congress bickered over small things, and the Conway Cabal whispered. In mid-December Washington's ragged army went into camp at Valley Forge. The service of supply was shattered. In a letter of December 23, he wrote: "Unless some great and capital change suddenly take place in that line, this army must inevitably be reduced to one or the other of these three things; starve, dissolve, or disperse in order to obtain subsistence in the best manner they can." Behind these words, in his firm and flowing script, you see it all—the army huddled in huts with scant firewood, and scanter food, while over the white valley the wind blew cold and bitter on ill-clad men, drilling and standing guard. The Revolution was at low water mark, the cause of liberty all but lost.

* * *

HOW WORD OF this came to our small New England town of Jaalam, we do not know. But by our Town Book there was a Town Meeting on January 13th of 1778. A certain Staples Chamberlin was moderator, and but one piece of business was transacted. It was "Voted to provide one Shirt, one pair of Breeches, one pair of Shoes, and one pair of Stockings for Each and Send the Same to the Soldiers who Serve for this Town in the Continental Army." A committee was chosen, money voted. And among our other town documents there are papers, time-worn now and fragile, that complete this story. Here is one:

"In Camp at Valley Forge, Febry 18th, 1778:
"Recd of Capt. Staples Chamberlin five Shurts, five pr Britches, five pr Shoes and five pr Hose for Saml Lovering, Ithamer Johnson, Henry Lovering, Abijah Tidd and Saml Grout, being Articles sent by the Inhabitants of Jaalam.

"pr Isaac Warren, Capt."

The others are like that, signed now by mark, now by scrawled signature in faded ink. There were sixteen Jaalam men, in all.

So for the record. But behind these worn and brittle scraps of paper there is something more. Turn them lightly now, with careful fingers. *These were at Valley Forge.* Here, where your finger rests, the quill pen left its mark, guided by chapped and roughened hands. Men pulled on warm stockings of wool, stamped into stout shoes; they signed, and Chamberlin pocketed the folded squares of paper. Do you see it, now?

* * *

SUPPLIES WERE HARD to come by, in 1778; this small town, snow-bound among its low hills, was poor. But in two weeks they gathered outfits; we have receipts for these, for making shoes, for knitting stockings. And on a late January morning this Staples Chamberlin, a man of fifty, first Selectman and Captain of Militia, goes creaking off over the drifts. A careful man, with that steady, unheroic persistence of middle age, he makes twenty miles a day, crosses the Berkshires in deep drifted snow, comes to Albany. This road he knew; he had been this way in '56, on his way to Ticonderoga in the French bickerings. At Albany, on the sixth of February, he leaves supplies for eight men, pushes on down the frozen Hudson. You see his shrewd New England eye roving, considering this valley as the slow, white miles creak by. New York was held by the British, and he turns west into the hills; you hear his drawling Yankee twang in questions about roads and stopping-places. The road slopes to the Delaware, ice-locked between wooded banks. That he follows for a time, then leaves. Now the country changes subtly to the long groundswell of the Pennsylvania hills and the neat Dutch farms, each set back on its lane, with stone-ended barns and spring houses. Another river, the Schuylkill; this New England farmer crosses and plods on. Slowly, steadily, the white road falls behind; the dry snow swirls and dances over the white world; at the red sundown of a day, he comes to journey's end.

* * *

BY THE ROAD a small fire flickers against puddled snow; from the ragged men on guard, thin shoulders high against the cold, there is a challenge. The Jaalam men? Never heard of 'em.

"Massachusetts troops—artillery? You cross the crick, take the second turning." They look curiously, with the bright eyes of hunger, at his light farm sled with its lashed cover. "Say, what you got? Shoes? Shoes! Seems like we heard of them. Things you wear on your feet, ain't they?"

They grin, wave him on. Troops drill in scrawled black lines flung against the white, rolling fields. There are the huts, with thin trickles of gray smoke whipping from cob chimneys, there are more gaunt men, incredibly tattered. Now Chamberlin catches the Yankee twang. One thin man comes close, rubbing a frosted ear.

"You look a lot like Cap Chamberlin, from home. You be? Remember 'Bijah Tidd, Cap? Sure. That's me—honest. Eh? Oh, nothin' much. This easy army life does things to a body. Come down to jine up, Cap? What's that?" His quick eyes—the only young thing about him—go to the pung. "Sam! Thamer! Come out here! Come on in, Cap. Bring your plunder. Bring the horses, too. And the harness. Lot of New Jersey men around here. Don't want to walk home, do you?"

* * *

COLD FINGERS FUMBLE with the lashed canvas cover; in the smoky hut men try on stout shoes, shrug into thick, warm shirts. Chamberlin looks on, his tongue busy with news. He winks at 'Bijah.

"I kinder think," he drawls, "that if you poked under the hay, forrard in the pung, you'd find something. Not much; a side of beef, bacon, knickknacks like that. And you fellers like beans—or do you? 'Bijah, you lift up the seat, see if there ain't a crock or two there."

He chuckles, blows his nose fiercely. Why, they're just boys!

And there was something more—the man whose birthday came about that time. We like to think that Chamberlin, before he started for home, saw this man. At the stone house by the creek orderlies come and go; by the fire a young officer with a quick French face warms his hands; this tall man looks up from the desk with a grave and steady gaze.

* * *

"YOU WOULDN'T MIND me, but I was at Cambridge, in '76. Just brought down some truck for the Jaalam boys. Fitted out two squads." There are questions from the Frenchman with the hawk face, from this grave and solid man. How far had he come? Four hundred miles and more. The French hands flutter in an astonished gesture. "'Twasn't much; you take it one mile at a time. May not seem to get anywhere, but you do." The temper of New England? Chamberlin rubs his chin. "Sort of sot. Our biling over in '75 wasn't all. We're still a-simmering. I figure you'll be getting more outfits, shortly." And these Jaalam artillerymen—"They're good boys. We stand behind 'em. Behind you, too." He is a Selectman, a Captain of Militia, but in this tall presence he is an awkward schoolboy. "Wish I could have brung you more, sir."

There is a queer light in this room—from the sun on the snow outside, perhaps. Sort of a glow, a warmth.

"You have. Tell them so, at home."

* * *

SO CAP CHAMBERLIN makes his militia salute and turns homeward. The white miles flow briskly now, behind the lightened pung. And he whistles tunelessly—and now and then rubs his nose in some perplexity. Just what, exactly, had the General meant? Then he slaps the reins, and the hooves go briskly. Why, the bacon, that pot of beans for the Lovering boys! That was it, of course. Or—wait on, now. Was it?

DANIEL CHASE

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR — © Richard Southall Grant

STATUE OF GEORGE WASHINGTON, BY FRANKLIN SIMMONS, IN THE WASHINGTON MEMORIAL CHAPEL AT VALLEY FORGE, PENNSYLVANIA

The Bible Our Sufficient Guide

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WHEN one starts on a journey his first need is to know that he is going in the right direction, and under right guidance. This applies also to the mental journey which each one is taking, as he travels the highways of human experience. In this journey one particularly needs to be wisely guided, that he may always take the right road, and, by staying on it, arrive at his desired destination. For this purpose, and to this end, there is no better guide than the Bible.

The Psalmist sang (119:105), "Thy word is a lamp unto my feet, and a light unto my path." In other words, God's Word fully illumines the way. When one walks in the path illumined by the light of Truth and Love, he proceeds with assurance of safety, and entire confidence in his guide. He knows that in this pathway there lurks no danger, evil, discord, or disease, for it is the pathway of righteousness and peace.

As the first tenet of Christian Science, Mary Baker Eddy states (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, p. 497), "As adherents of Truth, we take the inspired Word of the Bible as our sufficient guide to eternal Life." Christian Scientists find it not only a duty, but a great privilege and the source of inestimable good to them, daily to study and apply these inspired teachings. They accept the "inspired Word of the Bible" as their unfailing guide in all the affairs of daily living. Its spiritual import is to them reasonably and scientifically explained in Science and Health.

Christian Science, based upon the Bible, teaches its students that God is omniscient and omnipresent Mind, the one power, the one intelligence, the one Lawgiver, the creator and governor of man and the universe. It also teaches them that sickness, sin, and death are no part of God's plan for man, but that on the contrary, they are the offspring of illusive material thinking. The remedy for all discord is faith in and understanding of God's healing law.

Christian Scientists find through these teachings that poverty, lack, and limitation are also unreal conditions of the so-called human mind, and that God's law of infinite and abundant supply is ever operative. Moses proved God's law in the wilderness. Elijah and Elisha proved it in times of famine and of sickness, and Jesus proved it in the feeding of the multitude and in the healing of "all manner of disease among the people." Today Christian Scientists are proving it.

No element of skepticism, doubt, or wrong reasoning can long resist the power of spiritual truth, and it is what the Bible, as illumined by Christian Science, presents. All who will, may prove this for themselves, and thus join the great company of those who have found that the truth contained in the Bible wisely, safely, guides all who humbly turn to God for help through its teachings. To obtain this guidance is the conscious, constant desire of the Christian Scientist.

The wise man said (Proverbs 4:7), "Wisdom is the principal thing; therefore get wisdom: and with all thy getting get understanding." In these words he sounded the keynote of harmony, peace, and successful right endeavor.

When Mrs. Eddy ordained the Bible and Science and Health to be "the only pastor of The Church of Christ, Scientist" (Miscellaneous Writings, pp. 313, 314), she gave tangible evidence of the place in her esteem occupied by the Bible. She was an earnest student of its teachings, and a close follower of its precepts. She saw that, in order to be understood, the Bible not only must be read, but must be studied and its teachings applied in all the affairs of daily experience; and she instructed her followers accordingly.

The basic truths of the Bible have never changed. That which was true in the time of Abraham, Moses, and the prophets is still demonstrably true. The ability to demonstrate the verity of Biblical teachings is contingent upon one's individual understanding of their real meaning.

Thus it is that the Christian Scientist finds in the daily study of the Bible that which gives him courage, confidence, faith in God, and love for his fellow men. He finds that which gives him understanding of spiritual reality, gives him the ability to detect and to repudiate the spurious and the unreal, and keeps his thoughts close to the spiritual facts of being. Because of this daily study, the Christian Scientist finds the "inspired Word of the Bible" a "sufficient guide to eternal Life."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Spanish]

Field Trip

I HAVE walked this stream all day in search of peace;
Gone down a tunnel of leaves with the reassurance
Of sunlight like a spotlight upon my face.
The columned trees were dim, more symbol than substance,
Gothic but older than that. I have been subdued.
It has done me good, but left me the need to hurry
Before it is dark to a meadow where pebbly shallows
Talk and the words are heard as music is heard.
There I will pitch my tent on the grass for the stars
To see and the breeze to find. I will watch the lanterned
Fireflies to learn the ways of their living;
And have a fire myself, for all day long,
Hemmed in by trees, there has been no sound for my ears
More heartening than this shallow water's laughter.

LOUIS STODDARD

The Daughter of Debate

THE daughter of debate, that eke discord doth sow,
Shall reap no gain where former rule hath taught still peace to grow.

—QUEEN ELIZABETH, in "The Arts of English Poesie," 1589.

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Learning a Picture By Heart

HAVE you ever loved a picture so much that you learned it by heart—to *see* it over to yourself, as you might *say* over a lovely poem—for the sheer joy of it?

Such a picture I am seeing now. It would be of little use to tell you the artist's name; for it is a Polish painting and probably neither you nor I could pronounce the name, even were I to spell it for you.

* * *

MY PICTURE HAS a mountain shepherd from the High Tatras—but what a shepherd! A shaggy goatskin tunic he has, and a white shirt with full sleeves gathered at the wrists. His legs, in narrow, whitish trousers, are stretched straight down the mound on which he sits. And who would not keep his legs out straight if his trousers had a broad blue stripe branching into an inverted V at the ankles, with an embroidered purple bow at the point?

But the shepherd is not thinking of his trousers just now, nor of the tasseled tree swaying above him, nor even of his sheep. The sheep are disappearing out of the picture in a fascinating design of blended grays; but he is not a neglectful shepherd. He knows well enough that the big, floppy sheep dog sprawling beside him is only pretending to sleep. Had ever sleeping dog such a lively tail?

What is the reason for the shepherd's dreaming face and half-closed eyes? Is all his thought for the flute he holds with those long, strong fingers? Maybe! That is, if the two girls in the picture crept there under cover of his music and his dreaming; for neither prince nor peasant could altogether ignore those maidens.

* * *

THEY SIT ON their heels before the shepherd, the dark one and the fair one, clasping their knees. The first gazes eagerly towards him, alert and smiling, an orange shawl over her raven-black hair. She wears a short patterned coat of somber green and yellow, a skirt of flaming crimson. Her skirt is pulled tightly over her knees and all its fullness spreads fanwise behind her. She is radiant, magnificent! I admire her. Always I think first of her, to get my admiration over and then linger tenderly with the quiet one.

This maiden is not eager to attract the shepherd's attention. Her head is turned aside to rest her cheek upon her knees; her golden hair is down her back in two wind-blown plaits. Her blue eyes are seeing distant pictures, far off with the folk-tunes among people of the past. Below her white blouse, her blue skirt falls away, like the red one, into a stiff fan. She is gentle, this little one, and unselfish—content to see beauty rather than to be thought beautiful. And so she seems more lovely than the other and brings to the picture a charm beyond form and color.

Perhaps one day you will come and see my picture for yourself. Then you will surely understand why I have wanted to learn it by heart.

U. R. L.

LA BIBLIA NUESTRA GUIA SUFICIENTE

Traducción del articulo sobre la Ciencia Cristiana publicado en inglés en esta página

CUANDO uno está haciendo un viaje, lo primero que necesita averiguar es si está andando en la dirección debida y si es guiado correctamente. Esto se puede aplicar también a la jornada mental que cada uno de nosotros está haciendo por el camino real de la experiencia humana. En esta jornada lo que se necesita más especialmente es tener una guía que nos encamine sabiamente; y siguiendo el camino señalado llegaremos al destino deseado. Para este propósito y fin no puede haber otra guía mejor que la Biblia.

El Salmista cantó (SALMOS, 119:105): "Lámpara es a mis pies tu palabra, y luz a mi camino." En otros términos, la Palabra de Dios ilumina el camino claramente. Cuando uno anda por la senda que la luz de la Verdad y del Amor ilumina, procede con seguridad de protección, y con confianza completa en su guía. Sabe que en este camino no hay peligros en acecho, ni mal, ni discordia, ni enfermedad; porque es el camino de la justicia y de la paz.

En la página 497 de su libro SCIENCE AND HEALTH WITH KEY TO THE SCRIPTURES (CIENCIA Y SALUD CON LA CLAVE DE LAS ESCRITURAS) Mary Baker Eddy proclama como el primer principio religioso de la Ciencia Cristiana: "Como adherentes de la Verdad aceptamos la Palabra inspirada de la Biblia por guía suficiente a la Vida eterna." Los Científicos Cristianos encuentran que no es solamente su deber, sino un gran privilegio y la fuente de bien inestimable, el estudiar y aplicar a diario estas enseñanzas inspiradas. Aceptan esta "Palabra inspirada de la Biblia" como su guía infalible en todos los asuntos de la vida diaria. Su significado espiritual se explica razonable y científicamente en el libro de texto SCIENCE AND HEALTH.

La Ciencia Cristiana, basándose sobre la Biblia, enseña a sus discípulos que Dios es la Mente omnisciente y omnipresente, el único poder, la única inteligencia, el único legislador, el hacedor y gobernador del hombre y del universo. También les enseña que la enfermedad, el pecado y la muerte no forman parte del plan de Dios para el hombre, sino al contrario, provienen de una manera de pensar material e ilusiva. El remedio para toda la discordia es un entendimiento lleno de fe en el poder sanador de la ley de Dios.

Los Científicos Cristianos encuentran por medio de estas enseñanzas que la pobreza, la escasez y la limitación son también condiciones ficticias que sólo pertenecen a lo que llamamos la mente humana, puesto que la ley divina del abastecimiento infinito y abundante está siempre obrando. Moisés probó la ley de Dios en el desierto. Elías y Eliseo la probaron en tiempos de carestía y de enfermedad, y Jesús la probó dando de comer a las multitudes y "sanando toda dolencia y toda enfermedad entre el pueblo". Hoy en día los Científicos Cristianos están probándola.

Ningún elemento de escepticismo, duda o razonamiento erróneo puede resistir mucho tiempo el poder de la verdad espiritual, y esto es lo que la Biblia, iluminada por la luz de la Ciencia Cristiana, presenta. Todos los que quieran, pueden probar esto por sí mismos, uniéndose así a la "compañía numerosa" de aquellos que han encontrado que la verdad contenida en la Biblia guía sabia y seguramente a todos los que humildemente se dirigen a Dios con el fin de buscar ayuda por medio de las enseñanzas bíblicas. El obtener esta guía es el deseo consciente y constante del Científico Cristiano.

El sabio dijo (Proverbios, 4:7) "Cosa principal es la sabiduría; por tanto adquiere la sabiduría, y con todas tus adquisiciones adquiere la inteligencia." En estas palabras proclamó el principio fundamental de la armonía, de la paz y del esfuerzo justo y eficaz.

Cuando Mary Baker Eddy ordenó que la Biblia y SCIENCE AND HEALTH combinados fuesen "el único predicador de la Iglesia Científica de Cristo" (MISCELLANEOUS WRITINGS [ESCRITOS MISCELANEOS], págs. 313, 314) dió prueba tangible del lugar que la Biblia ocupaba en su estimación. Ella misma estudiaba sus enseñanzas con sinceridad y obedecía sus preceptos con devoción. Comprendió que la Biblia, para ser entendida, necesita no sólo leerse sino estudiarse, aplicando sus enseñanzas a todos los asuntos de la experiencia diaria, y dirigió a sus discípulos en este sentido.

Las verdades fundamentales de la Biblia no han cambiado jamás. Lo que era verdad en los tiempos de Abraham, Moisés y los profetas es todavía verdad demostrable. La capacidad de demostrar la verdad de las enseñanzas bíblicas depende de nuestro entendimiento individual de su significado verdadero.

Así es que el Científico Cristiano encuentra, en el estudio diario de la Biblia lo que le da aliento, confianza, fe en Dios y amor al prójimo. Encuentra lo que le da el entendimiento de la realidad espiritual, lo que le confiere la habilidad de descubrir y rechazar aquello que es falso y falto de realidad, y encuentra lo que mantiene su pensamiento en estrecha relación con los hechos espirituales de la existencia. A causa de su estudio diario, el Científico Cristiano halla en la "Palabra inspirada de la Biblia" una "guía suficiente a la Vida eterna".

Información respecto a la literatura de la Ciencia Cristiana publicada en este idioma puede obtenerse dirigiéndose a la Casa Editorial de la Ciencia Cristiana (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

The Relation of Peaks to Prose

DON JACINTO BEJARANO looked through the window at the familiar mountains, now topped with snow.

He sat on a great wooden chair, carved with loving care by his friend, the village carpenter. His feet rested on a rush mat—the only covering on the stone floor. The bare room was heated by a brazier, filled with crackling pine logs.

He was thinking of his witty friends in Madrid and their endless sparkling arguments, of the book fair where he used to browse with some erudite crony, of the distant student days at Salamanca where he would settle the fate of the world or weave logical mazes round a hair. The memories made him happy, but gave him no regret.

Here, at Rifrío de Avila, he had learnt the beauty of simplicity. The long, slow conversations on winter evenings with his friends, the shepherds, the carpenter, the sacristan, the blacksmith and "Uncle" Cacharro, revealed the effectiveness of simple thoughts simply and vigorously expressed. They were jolly evenings often; but sometimes, when his friends came to him for advice, they were deeply serious.

He wrote a book about Rifrío—a book which must have shocked his clever friends who expected brilliant, highly-colored dialectic. It was a book about those very evenings, and it expressed his discoveries on style.

* * *

IN AN AGE—the eighteenth century—when good literary style meant flowery compliments, tortured epigrams, turgid rhetoric, he discovered the supreme virtue of saying what you mean.

"Style is clear," he wrote, "if it immediately takes the hearer to the subject without stopping him at the words." The necessity is to find the words which fit the objects they describe so perfectly that no effort is needed to seize the idea, the picture, which the author has in mind. "There are terms," Don Jacinto wrote, "which are so suited to the thought that they seem born at one with the thought."

But how do you attain this clarity? Only by supremely clear thinking. Think rightly and you will express yourself rightly.

* * *

AZORÍN, WHO INTRODUCED Don Jacinto to the world in his book *The Little Village*, describes impressionistically the elderly scholar's style:

"As for style—look at the whiteness of that smooth, gleaming mountain snow; look at the transparency of this limpid mountain rivulet. . . ."

Sound Tapestry

I WEAVE a tapestry of sound
At night, from noises all around
Outdoors; beyond my window-sill
The woods are never wholly still.
I use the rustling of the leaves,
The brush of branches on the eaves;
The busy scamperings of a mouse
Make zigzag patterns through the house.
At midnight once, I woke and heard
The drowsy twitter of a bird.
Sometimes the strands are hard to keep
Because I drift away to sleep.
But, stirring, I wake up and then
I weave and weave and weave again.
My spindle plies across the loom
Till daylight finds my quiet room.

JOSEPHINE BLECKER

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Schools—Colleges Home Study

English School Governed by a 'Worshipful Company'

A Tuesday and Saturday Education Page

Parents—Teachers Students

Merchant Taylors', a Day School of Ancient Lineage

With a Colorful Career Under Shelter of a Great Medieval Guild It Has Distinction All Its Own

The English Public School—6

By Brenin Williams (Merchant Taylors' 1930-1934)
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

London

"The difference between a boarding school and a day school is not fundamental, but it is far-reaching. There is a wide gulf between the harmonious, ordered certainty of the boarder's life and the daily blend of school and outside world and home to which the day boy is accustomed."

These words were written recently by Mr. Ronald Gurner, an Old Merchant Taylor and now headmaster of another prominent London day school, in his book, "I Chose Teaching."

The life at a day school tends to be fuller and more varied, if more difficult, than life at a boarding school. There is the train or bus journey twice a day to and from home; but on that journey the boy comes into contact with the outside world—commerce, poverty, politics—to an extent unknown by the boarder.

Supplemented By the Home

The gentle, humanizing influence of family life must color the day boy's every thought; and the day school takes this into consideration. It does not adopt the responsibility of forming a boy's whole character; it leaves to parents the task of inculcating the great human lessons, confining itself mainly to intellectual and physical training.

Thus boys do not emerge from a day school all cut according to one type, or so it seems to Merchant Taylors'. They tend to have more individuality than ex-boarders, and a deeper understanding of the relation of school activities to their home or business environment.

But the Merchant Taylors' boy at least is no less virile than the product of one of the great boarding schools. This is shown by the constant success of the school's Rugby football teams.

Moved Beyond The City

Merchant Taylors' School moved in 1933 from the City of London to a country site on the edge of Greater London — near Rickmansworth, Hertfordshire.

Situated in its new spacious grounds of 250 acres, it is easily accessible to Londoners—a primary consideration governing the choice of position, as it was desired that Merchant Taylors' should remain a day school.

The change of environment has been in all ways beneficial. No longer are the boys drawn from the town and suburbs to the City, the great business center of London, where street noises competed with teaching, and where recreation was restricted within narrow, soot-begrimed boundaries.

Rather, the town-dweller is transported to a rural panorama which he is encouraged to explore; where learning has no counter-attractions other than bird-song, and perhaps the subdued summer counterpoint of the mowers.

An ever-growing Field Club, formed for the purpose of local nature study, testifies to responsive appreciation of the school's present position.

The River Colne, which forms the north boundary of the school grounds, has added new excitement to the annual "steeplechase." It has provided two precarious though shallow crossing places which contrast strongly with the more respectable, man-made water splash of City days, and offer far more amusement to non-competitors.

The classrooms are built in two roughly parallel blocks, running westward from the Great Hall, and have south-facing windows, so that every room gains a maximum of sunshine.

Light and space have received considerable attention in the layout of the new buildings. Generally speaking, these are confined to two floors, since ground space is to all intents and purposes unlimited.

On the north side of the buildings is a large concrete quadrangle, which is chiefly used for the weekly parades of the school's contingent of the Officers' Training Corps. Round it, generously spaced, stand workshop, gymnasium, changing rooms and the all-important Tuck Shop, where food may be bought at almost any time.

School Dress

The school dress harmonizes with the alfresco tendency of its background. Gray flannel suits with white shirt and soft collar, and school cap or bowler hat according to age or status—what could be more informal and at the same time uniform for a school that serves a great city?

The government of the school is vested in the Master, Wardens and Court of Assistants of the Worshipful Company of Merchant Taylors, seventh in order of precedence of the 12 great Livery Companies of the City of London.

These Livery Companies are the wealthy merchant guilds which date from the Middle Ages. Now they are seldom connected with the trades from which they take their names, but perform important services to charity and education.

Exclusive Scholarships

Sir Thomas White, Master of the Merchant Taylors' Company in 1535, was not only one of the founders of the school, but also founder of St. John's College, Oxford. By his benevolence five "closed" scholarships are offered annually at that college to candidates from Merchant Taylors' School exclusively.

Two of the four "houses" into which the boys are divided mainly for the purpose of sport, proudly bear the names of Edmund Spenser, the great Tudor poet, author of "The Faerie Queene"; and of Lord Clive, one of the creators of British India. These two famous men were Old Merchant Taylors.

Around This School of Ours

Around this school of ours lay London, and it was from all quarters of London that we traveled to it, experiencing daily that strange contrast between the bustle of the City streets and the peace of Charterhouse Square. It was a rough foster-mother, but it held us, and to a greater or less degree became the focus of our adolescent lives.

The spell that "M. T. S." threw over us was woven of many strands. We respected and valued the scholarship, the characters, the friendliness and even the eccentricities of our masters. We believed in ourselves, and our power to train our own cricket, fives and football teams; we were intensely jealous of our school's good name, and our school matches on our ground at Bellingham and elsewhere were to some at least far more than an hour or an afternoon of healthy exercise. When our prowess was unquestioned, as was the case in fives, the tale of our successes was to those of us who played a personal thing.

Fullness Of Living

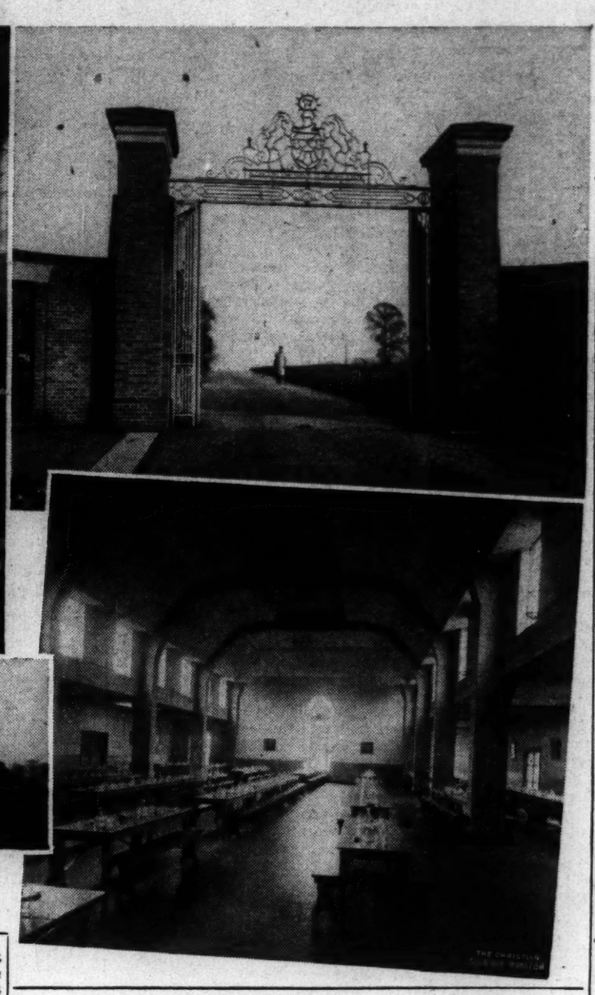
But our inspiration was not derived from the external alone. Even then we were conscious, I think, not so much of our results as of the sheer fullness of our lives. That working world that was always about us, that scholarship and kinship with the great thought of all the ages, those struggles in the school's name against the difficulties of our circumstances and our environment, that knowledge of social fact that made us old, though I hope not disillusioned, for our years, above all that sense of purpose and striving after mastery which the very spirit of the school, with its Clives and Spensers and Gilbert Murrays and John Raphaels to interpret it, seemed to foster—all this made up the content of our daily life, giving it an intensity that stands out in strong contrast with the comparatively uninspired existence which has since been the lot of many.

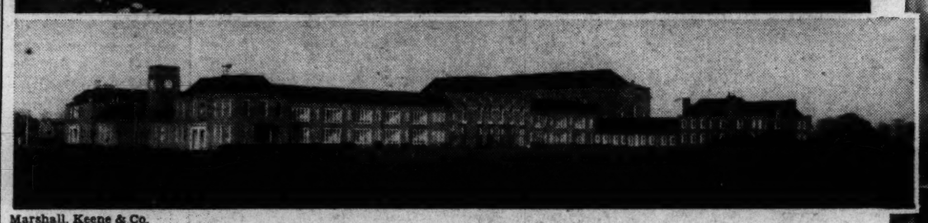
Dear City school! There is much merit in modern buildings, modern equipment and methods—but some of us know well enough, and will always know, that there can be the joy of study, achievement, and adventure without them—and loyalties, and great friendships, and welling pride.

Series on the Public Schools of England

The series of 14 articles now running comprises an introductory presentation of the Public School idea and 13 outstanding schools pictured and described by way of illustrative material. The schools are taken up in the order of the year of their founding.

Today, Merchant Taylors' (1561). Tuesday, March 1, Rugby (1567).





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At Upper Left, Inset, the Coat of Arms of Merchant Taylors' School. Next, the Workshop. Right—The Gateway. Lower Row, Left—A General View of the New School, Which Is Near Rickmansworth, Hertfordshire, on the Edge of Greater London. Right—The Dining Hall

'M. T. S.' at Turn of Century

Then a City School, Poorly Equipped But Richly Loved

By Ronald Gurner, M. C., M. A. (Oxon.), (Merchant Taylors' 1899-1908)
Master of Whitgift School, Author of "I Chose Teaching," Etc.
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

London

The Merchant Taylors' School that I remember was an institution at which many an educationist might well have looked askance. It was housed in an architectural hybrid of a building which had once been the home of Charterhouse, and, as we were pleased to imagine, linked us, particularly through "The Cloisters," in some degree with Colonel Newcomb and a legendary past.

Its inconveniences, though we cared little for them, were real. Classrooms of all shapes and sizes were perched dizzily at the tops of flights of stairs or half-hidden at the ends of corridors. Archaic underground dungeons served as cloak-rooms, the lighting was primitive, and the state of the atmosphere depended chiefly on whether the wheezy hot water pipes happened to be functioning and the windows were in a mood to stay shut or open. The playground, with its girdle of blank warehouse walls and chimney pots on two sides of it, and the back windows of a commercial hotel and the belfry of Charterhouse chapel on the others, was in harmony with the building. It consisted of an irregular expanse of asphalt of varying width, enclosing about three-quarters of an acre of worn grass, on which two rugger posts stood, usually a little awry, in winter, and cricket nets sagged, drooped or lay prone in summer.

Around This School of Ours

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The spell that "M. T. S." threw over us was woven of many strands.

Merchant Taylors' is presented in three articles on this page.

A German Boy at 'M. T. S.'

By K. F. Roetter, of the London School of Economics
(Merchant Taylors' 1936-1937), formerly at the Bismarck Gymnasium, Berlin-Wilmersdorf.
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

London

It is doubtful whether a German or for that matter any foreigner will be able to understand the English public school system. Germans who, under the present regime, might object to being called democrats, will probably always be puzzled that in one of the world's greatest democracies there is such an institution as the public schools, entrance into which depends greatly on the parents' pecuniary position.

In the imagination of the average German, public school boys roam about the countryside wearing black suits, stiff collars and top-hats; they never take the trouble even to attempt to work; their main occupation is sport.

Found He Had to Work

I must admit that with slight modifications I believed these stories too. Consequently it is not at all astonishing that I received quite a little surprise when I went to Merchant Taylors' School. Instead of having a quiet and easy time, I found that I had to work in the morning as well as in the afternoon. I soon discovered something even more startling: there was less sport at Merchant Taylors' than at my German school.

But the surprises which lay in store for me did not end yet. Although the school I had attended in Berlin was not only German but also Prussian, I found the discipline at Merchant Taylors' far stricter than at the German school. The system of prefects, as it is known in England, does not exist in Germany. In German schools, allowance is made for the schoolboys' code of honor, crooked as in certain cases it may be. For example, it is not considered decent for one boy to give away another, nor, for educational reasons, for one scholar to inflict punishment on a fellow pupil.

Community Spirit

Although all these differences between English public schools and German higher schools are important, the greatest difference of all is to be found in the community spirit which prevails at a public school. Admittedly, in Germany one is proud of the school he has gone to, but he ceases to take any particular interest in the school the moment he leaves. It is hard to determine what actually arouses this community spirit. Perhaps it is the uniform dress worn by every pupil, perhaps the long tradition of the school, which one is never allowed to forget with the annual recurrence of Speech Day and Doctors' Day at Merchant Taylors'. Not only these ceremonies, but also the annual Rugby and cricket matches which are played year in, year out, remind one of the long history of a school of which he has the good fortune to be a member.

This community spirit is furthered by games such as Rugby and cricket. Both these games are practically unknown in Germany. An amusing incident once happened not to myself but to another German whose knowledge of Rugby was as incomplete as mine. When he was asked whether he had played football, he answered in the affirmative, adding that he was accustomed to play in goal!

The community spirit which continues after one has left school, according to the motto, "Once a public school man, always a public school man," is something worth preserving.

More Music Students in Colleges

A broadening of the scope of music study in the colleges and universities of this country, with emphasis upon the amateur or cultural rather than the vocational or professional point of view, is reported by Dr. J. Lawrence Erb, professor of music at Connecticut College, as the result of a survey made by the committee on colleges and universities of the Music Teachers' National Association, of which he is chairman.

"More and more the cultural side of music is coming to the fore," Dr. Erb says, "even in institutions which are or have been primarily vocational or professional in their point of view." And he points out that with this widespread trend, enrollment increases are reported which sound "almost like a 'boom' year, with increases up to 25 or even 30 per cent in many cases and in a few institutions the highest enrollment in the history of the music departments."

This trend is highly significant, according to Dr. Erb, who declares, "Until we have in this country a citizenry that as a whole is leavened with the feeling for music, the desire to hear it and still more to make it, and the understanding to listen to it, our vastly expensive concert series and foundations and other apparatus will do us little good. No people was ever yet made musical from the top downward!"

The survey covered 50 selected institutions representative of the various types of collegiate or university rank and presenting a fair geographical distribution. The most significant trend in curricular change recorded is in the direction of independent study and graduate courses, and the better organization and integration of undergraduate work. Musicology, which includes the more scientific and intellectual approaches to the study of music, involving research, has until recently been confined to individual scholars or the graduate departments of universities. However, according to Dr. Erb, "the idea of Musicology has taken hold of the college teachers of music. Even though at present less than a dozen of the institutions questioned offer authentic courses in Musicology leading to graduate degrees, a few undergraduate colleges do work among advanced undergraduate students or with graduate groups which is definitely musicological in scope and character."

The trend in extra-curricular music, which is often integrated with the academic work, seems to be at the present time toward intensifying the work of existing organizations rather than spreading out into new ones, with notable exceptions at Wesleyan where small instrumental ensembles have been organized with supervision, and at Drake where similar groups have come into existence.

More than a third of the institutions included in the survey reported that they give radio broadcasts under their own auspices. Several use the radio in music appreciation courses as a supplementary means of hearing good music. Moving pictures figure very little in college music study, however.

Summer Scholarship at Salzburg

A scholarship for the study of orchestral conducting at the Salzburg Mozarteum Academy in Austria is being offered for the summer session, July 11-September 1, 1938, under the auspices of the Institute of International Education. The scholarship provides maintenance, and tuition in the complete course in conducting, including practical instruction with parallel orchestra practice. To qualify a candidate must: (1) be a male American citizen who has never been in Europe; (2) be under thirty years of age; (3) submit a list of scores of operas and symphonic music with which he is familiar; (4) have some knowledge of the German language. Application blanks may be secured from this Institute. The closing date for filing credentials is April first.

—From News Bulletin of Institute of International Education.

From Others' Viewpoints

Our Youth Round Table
Meets Every Tuesday

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Yesterday an appreciative reader of these pages, but not a Round Tabler (except as a possible guest), was talking to your Chairman and said that one of the most thrilling things about the Round Table is its proof that young people are thinking seriously about all sorts of important questions, and also that there is such a large group of young people who have a fine vision of international friendship and seek to carry it through. So there's a bouquet for you, --too late for a Valentine and too early for an April Fool. It must be just a plain everyday fact.—Chairman.

♪ ♪ ♪

This World So Wide
England

Dear Chairman:

The Monitor is playing an important part in promoting peace and good fellowship among individuals and nations, and it is most refreshing to read the news presented in such an essentially fair-minded and unsensational manner.

After all, is not enmity between nations a result of selfishness, or failure to see things from another's point of view? The Monitor helps us to appreciate this "other point of view."

I believe, however, that the very best way of doing this is by traveling in other countries, meeting and talking with people of other nations, and learning something of their ways of living and their environment. In this way we soon begin to realize that, in spite of the human barriers of race and frontier, there are people in every country with the same ideals of peace and freedom as ourselves.

I have found this out for myself during two cycling tours with a friend, during which we explored many miles in the Black Forest, in Bavaria, and in Eastern Germany and the Harz mountains, as well as visiting Austria, Switzerland and Czechoslovakia. Wherever we traveled, whether in small villages or in large cities, and especially in Germany, we were impressed by the wonderful kindness and helpfulness shown by our hosts.

Though my knowledge of German is at present very limited, on several occasions I have had conversations with Germans in many different walks of life, and always they have done their best to correct some of the many misconceptions which we English have entertained about their country.

I believe that popular feeling in Europe is rapidly growing strong enough to make another European war impossible, and that men and women everywhere are coming to realize that no one except armaments manufacturers and dealers in war materials can gain anything from war. I recently saw "La Grande Illusion," a French film which shows with admirable clarity the "human" side of war, by depicting the life in a German prison-camp. It is seen that, although some miles away men may be hating and killing each other, these feelings give way to natural kindness and solicitude when they are actually living in contact with one another. Mr. D. M. A.

Labor First

New York

Dear Friends:

Today, when the distinct roles of capital and labor are assuming ever greater importance in both domestic and foreign affairs, it is imperative for us to give clear and objective thought to the origins and perspectives of these fundamental opposites.

A letter recently published in these columns attempted an explanation. I feel that it is well to ponder Abraham Lincoln's declaration that "Labor is prior to, and independent of, capital. Capital is only the fruit of labor and could never have existed if labor had not first existed. Labor is the superior of capital and deserves much the higher consideration."

Mrs. P. A. H. S.

Likes 'Public School Series'

Illinois

Dear Chairman:

Being a new member of the Youth Round Table, I want you to know how much I enjoy reading the interesting letters from various parts of the world.

Especially have I enjoyed the two articles that have appeared in the series of the Public Schools of England. Although I am not English, I have always been extremely interested in the history and government of England, as well as having great admiration for the people of England. The series of articles on the Public Schools of England presents a clear understanding of the English education.

I am looking forward to these articles as well as letters from our friends in England.

(Miss) A. L. O.

Scout Leader and Teacher

New York

Dear Chairman:

I have a fifth grade and love teaching. At present I have 22 but there will be 36 next week. We are combining grades. From the January examinations I learned that a noun is a candy bar that costs five cents. (Mounds).

The woods are grand in winter. I had the opportunity of spending four days during Christmas vacation at a camp in Allegany State Park. My friend has a permanent cabin there. Each morning a pair of blue jays flew past. They were gorgeous against the white snow. We took plenty of suet with us. There were literally hundreds of chickadees about. The deer tracks were plenteous also. We saw four deer, one with long antlers. I had never seen a buck with antlers before and really think they are prettier without.

Last Saturday my scout troop had a hike. It was a beautiful day. We hiked to a near by woods. Each girl brought a can of soup and we put it in the common kettle. There were sixteen of us but sixteen kinds of soup blended together plus being eaten in the woods were delightful. One mother told me her little girl wouldn't eat soup at home but came home telling how good it was. She explained to her mother that it was because it was eaten outside. So the mother vows that hereafter when the family has soup Sally Lu will take her little bowl out on the back steps. (Miss) M. A. P.

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We sometimes wish we heard from more of you who are Scout leaders or otherwise working with younger people. One of the finest and most needed things you Round Tablers can do is to cultivate qualities that will help you to be inspiring, jolly comrades and guides of the youngsters. It not only helps the youngsters; it also makes you yourselves much more interesting and attractive. A case of having your cake and eating it.

Cheerio. . . .

Chairman

Chilean Club Promotes Closer Cultural Relations

The Chilean British-American University Club, located at Arturo Prat, 139, Santiago de Chile, has recently been established to bring together Chilean students who have studied in the United States or the British Empire, and graduates of Chilean universities who fulfil certain requirements for the promotion of closer cultural relations with the Anglo-Saxon peoples. The club conducts classes in English for the Chilean members, and in Spanish for its English-speaking members, and organizes lectures and round table discussions on current events. Donations of books or magazines for the club will be greatly appreciated and may be sent to this Institute for transportation to Chile.

—From News Bulletin of Institute of International Relations, 2 West 45th Street, New York, N. Y.

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See Also Saturday's Education Page for advertising of schools.

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Trap Doors in Trees

Found only in the Belgian Congo is a tiny spider, as yet without a scientific name. It builds its home in the bark of trees. It lines its nest with silk and makes a little hinged door to its home, which, like those of its ground-dwelling cousins, is a marvel of ingenuity. The story of this rare and elusive little architect is told for the first time in the March issue of

Nature Magazine
Interpreter of the Great Outdoors

This issue also takes readers into the caves and abandoned mines of New England where a little group of men have put leg bands on ten thousand bats in an effort to discover their habits of migration. Also to the land of the cirio, strange tree of lower California; to the land of the sugar pine, one of the noblest American trees; to the Galapagos Islands off the coast of Ecuador, where a crab and heron are found to live in strange relationship. Another fascinating excursion is into the far past to delve into the mystery of the origins of the domestic horse of today.

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The Children's Page

A Monday Page

The Cottage at Bantry Bay

By Hilda van Stockum

Illustrated by the Author

Chapter Four

"Let's have something to eat before we go back," Michael suggested, when they were out on the road again, the sun warm on their heads. "That milk has made me hungry." He jumped over a gate into a field.

"I see some fine big stones here for our oven!"

Brigid went running along after him, Bran at her heels, and the two of them soon gathered enough stones to build an oven, with the open side facing the breeze. Then they looked for dry sticks and straw which they piled in a heap. Brigid took the pan to the nearest cottage to ask for water. When she came back walking carefully so as not to spill a drop, a puff of smoke told her that Michael had already started the fire. Brigid put down her pan to help him. He had lit some straw and now he fed the sudden flame with little sticks and pieces of dry bark. The ground was still wet with yesterday's rain and the sticks sizzled when Michael stuck them into the fire.

Brigid gathered more fuel and Bran helped her, carrying twigs in his mouth and laying them at Michael's feet.

"There! Isn't he the bright dog!" cried his new master proudly.

They soon had the fire going nicely, so they put on the pan with water into which they had dropped the potatoes, then sat down in the grass, waiting for them to cook. Bran stretched himself lazily at their feet, and all around insects hummed and flowers and grass waved in the breeze. The children lay down, enjoying the sun on their bare legs and arms, breathing deeply the hay-scented air.

The Road Over the Mountains

"I don't like going back," grumbled Biddy. She poked the potatoes with a stick to see if they were nearly done, but no, they were as hard as pebbles. "I don't like the gypsies. Please don't go back that way again. Is there no other road at all we could take?"

"Indeed there is," cried Michael, sitting bolt upright. "I'd forgotten. There is a road past Kilgarvan which goes right over the mountains instead of through a tunnel like the other."

"Oh, I'm glad," said Brigid contentedly.

They now turned their attention to the dinner for the "praties" were nice and soft. They fished them out of the pan and put them on the grass to cool. Michael opened the bag and took out the bread and some salt. Bran was all eyes and nose and sat up on his hind legs to show he was ready to eat. Michael threw him some bread and Bran fell to, wagging his tail so fast that Brigid was afraid it would come off. The potatoes tasted scrumptious. They were never so tasty when eaten in the kitchen out of the big black pot.

When they had finished their meal, the children gathered up the papers and peels and burned them, after which they stamped out the fire, making sure no spark remained to do mischief. They also cleaned the pan on the grass for it was black with smoke. Then they all set off on their long tramp home.

It was indeed a lonely road. They could follow its curves for miles and miles until it lost itself in a blue haze, and it seemed to beckon them on, saying:

"Follow ye me, follow ye me,
I hold treasures new and old;
Fields I know which gleam like gold,
Over the hills and down by the sea.

"Follow ye me, follow ye me,
I know places weird and eerie;
None who follow me grow weary,
So you will see, so you will see!

"Follow ye me, follow ye me,
I can show you ancient bridges,
High and mighty mountain ridges,
If you'll agree, if you'll agree. . . ."

They were in luck, for a man in a cart overtook them and asked if they would like a lift. The children gladly assented, and they climbed onto his rough, springless, straw-covered cart. The big, bony, sleepy horse jogged up the hill and they rattled along for several miles until the man stopped at a little farmhouse and told them they would have to get off.

Purple Peaks

They thanked him fervently, for it was a long, weary walk the ride had spared them. As they looked back, they could see the road winding down to Kilgarvan, where the cottages lay snuggled against the green. Sheaves of wheat gleamed golden in the late sunlight, casting their lengthening shadows on the ground; the distant mountains threw their purple peaks against the sky. But the road before them seemed endless yet, and with a sigh they trudged on, Bran frisking around them.

They soon left the friendly valley far behind and wandered amidst weirdly shaped rocks which loomed darker and darker in the waning light. It was so still up there. Not even the bleat of a sheep disturbed the silence.

They had hopes that once they reached the top of the hill the worst would be over, but there was another hill after that and again another. They were mounting higher and higher, the very air seemed to grow colder, and the sun dropped lower and lower, gilding the fringes of the sky. When they had climbed the highest and steepest hill of all, they held onto each other in amazement. There was nothing beneath them but a sheer precipice and far below they could see a valley that was unknown to them, with a river running through the middle of it.

The children sat down weakly on a stone, their breath taken away by the suddenness and grandeur of the scenery. In truth, they might be on the top of the world, the way they could see for miles and miles in front of them. To the right and left the mountains lifted their heads proudly in the late orange light of the setting sun.

"It serves us right for our foolishness," said Brigid. "We should have known better than to go a road we'd never gone before. But what's done can't be undone, so we'd better be making up our minds that we'll be on the road all night and start looking for a place to sleep."

"You're a sensible woman, Biddy," said Michael admiringly. "We'll do so."

The Downward Way

The children soon found that the downward course was narrow and perilous. To their left the rocky wall rose steeply; to the right the precipice yawned. Besides, the road was old and had crumbled off in places.

"It's great good-luck we don't have to walk this road in the dark, Biddy," said Michael. "Mind yourself, walk easy."

They shuffled along, holding onto the rocky wall, until the road widened again as it sloped and curved into the valley. They had just left the bad parts behind them when the sun set and the orange sky paled behind the purple mountains. Stars began to twinkle overhead and the chill of the approaching night made the children shiver in their coats.

"Wherever will we find a place to sleep?" muttered Brigid. "I hope it won't rain!"

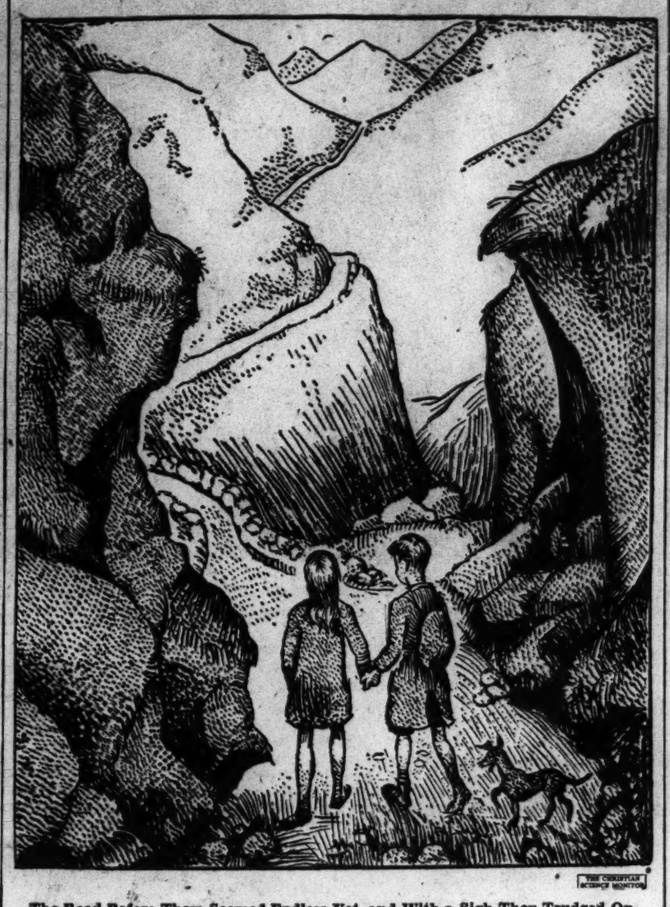
"I'm looking for some field or a lone stack of hay." And Michael strained his eyes trying to see through the darkness.

The roaring of the river waxed stronger and stronger as they went on. There were trees to the right and left of them and the wind whispered in the leaves making queer and creepy sounds. Michael carried the dog in his arms lest it should get lost.

(To be continued next Monday)

The Story So Far

Brigid and Michael were on their way back home after journeying to Kenmare to deliver a young donkey to Farmer Flynn, who had bought it from their father. On their way to Kenmare, they had come on a gypsies' camp and saved a poor, thin little dog that one of the gypsies was ill-treating. The gypsy had told Michael that he could keep the dog and welcome, so the children took it along with them and named it "Bran" after Finn's magic dog the teacher had told them about. After admiring the donkey and giving them each a glass of foaming milk, Mrs. Flynn had reminded them that they had a long way to go before sundown and no donkey to ride on the way back.



The Road Before Them Seemed Endless Yet, and With a Sigh They Trudged On, Bran Frisking Around Them

Tahu and the Golden Corn

Tahu, the Stony Indian boy, had eaten all sorts of good things while he had been visiting other Indians with his father and mother. He liked especially the different kinds of corn bread and corn cakes that they had so often, and it seemed to Tahu that everywhere he went, the Indians were holding some kind of a ceremony or giving a dance in honor of the ripe golden ears of corn with their silken tresses. Tahu's father told him that was the way the Indians gave thanks for their fine crops of corn that would last through the winter.

The Mohegan Indians of Connecticut were holding a two-day Green Corn Ceremony when Tahu and his parents arrived to visit them. Long tables were set outdoors and there were many visitors, white people and Indians. Each day they had big bowls of succotash, made of corn and beans. The rich brown liquid was very good, so Tahu thought, with those kernels of corn and beans in it. At the end of the meal they had ice cream with Yokeag sprinkled over it. That Yokeag, too, was made of corn.

Tahu's little friend here was Don. Don's uncle Matahga was Chief of the tribe and gave the two boys good times. Don's Uncle said they had succotash and Yokeag because that was what the Indians used to eat in the olden days when there were no white people in the country, and that at this Green Corn Ceremony they ate the corn to show their gratitude for having this food.

Making Yokeag

Matahga, however, after the two little boys finished eating, took them away to tell them stories and show them things that Indians used to make.

Then he took the boys into a low, stone building, where there were lots of ears of corn and a funny looking high and narrow, circular wooden dish with what looked like a long, round, thick stick in it. Matahga said that was a mortar and pestle. Indians always used that for grinding corn and in that they made Yokeag, he said, and then he showed Tahu how to rub off those kernels of corn.

The corn they used for Yokeag had been roasted a warm brown color. It looked good enough to eat just as it was. However, Tahu soon learned that by rubbing two ears of corn together the kernels would fall off. When he had enough kernels to half fill that mortar, Matahga told him to take that pestle or stick and pound those kernels until they were as fine as powder.

Matahga showed Tahu just how to do it, by holding that pestle straight up and down, and as the end of the pestle that touched the corn was wider than the handle, every time that pestle hit the corn, the kernels settled down in the mortar until finally there were no kernels left, just the finest kind of a powder which tasted very good. Matahga gave some to the boys to eat; it tasted something like peanuts Tahu had eaten while traveling.

Indian Ways

Matahga put a lot of Yokeag in a box for Tahu to take home with him. He told Tahu that years and years ago, Indians always took a lot of Yokeag with them when they went off in the woods for several days and that a few spoonfuls of Yokeag made a good meal.

Matahga explained to the two children that Indians in those days were very clever, although they had no books like school boys today, but that by watching the birds and trees and grasses they could tell what kind of weather they would have that day or next. Matahga told Tahu that cobwebs on the grass meant it would be a hot day, and if there were a flock of geese flying north, then the spring was coming. But if they were going south, the Indians knew that winter was close at hand. The Indians watched to see how they flew, if those wild geese flew up high that meant pleasant weather, but if they were low, then rain or snow might be expected.

Ta-de-Win

Knut Lives in Denmark

Knut was a flaxen haired, blue eyed ruddy boy who lived in the quaint dairy country of Denmark, a land made world famous by the fairy tales written by its native son, Hans Christian Andersen. It is a low-lying level country with a gentle placid atmosphere and charming rural scenery.

Knut lived with his father and mother and his sister Christina in a white farmhouse with a red tile roof on which Knut's father had built a wooden platform for the long legged stork to build his nest. Close by, were several white barns with red roofs to house the cattle, and hens and the pigs as well as the hay. There were white milk carts in one of the barns to collect the shining milk cans and take them to the community creamery to be churned into butter. The mild-eyed cows grazed peacefully in the near-by clover fields while large white windmills waved their long arms against a turquoise blue sky.

Knut often helped his father with the farming, gathering the eggs for the market or feeding the pigs the skim milk.

The Husmandskole

In the winter months he went with his father to a modern rural school, called the Husmandskole where his father learned newer and better methods for farming and Knut was given such subjects as history and biography and natural sciences as well as a fine course in gymnastics. His mother and sister Christina went to school during the summer months.

Knut's mother served the family six meals a day as was the custom of the country. There was always plenty of smorrebrod, or smear bread, on the dining-room table as well as rich butter milk, eggs, cheese, bacon and cream. No one was ever hungry under the red roof of Knut's white homestead. In fact there were no really poor people in Denmark and no one could tell how well to do a person was from appearances. It was customary, too, for the servants to sit at the dinner table with the family. Everyone was very friendly and everyone received a good general education. Even the King himself went about the streets in the city, lifting his hat in cordial greeting to everyone he met.

In Copenhagen

Knut was very happy when his parents took him to the markets in the lovely city of towers, beautiful Copenhagen, 800 years old.

He could never keep his eyes off the twisted steeples with their golden balls, or the copper green spires decorated with clocks of gold. Sometimes he stood by one of the great open cobblestone squares to watch the fountains spray water on the bronze storks. But after a long day in the city, Knut was always glad to return to his simple home where the miles and miles of green pasture land, of yellow ripening corn and white sweet scented clover blossoms, covered the land like an old-fashioned patch quilt, dotted here and there with red-roofed homes nestling among the sheltering beech trees just off the winding white roads.

The Wild Duck That Grew Tame

One cold winter's day, on the shores of the Sound,
When carpets of snow had been spread on the ground,
A little brown duck, with eyes like black beads,
Went waddling 'round in a search for fresh weeds.
And she waddled for miles over harbors and moats,
Where sheets of thick ice had imprisoned the boats.
But never so much as one weed could be found
Though the little wild duck waddled 'round and around.
And the sailors who lived on the boats tried to name
The little wild duck that was growing so tame.

Then the sailors who lived on the boats gave her bread,
And she quacked, "That will do very nicely instead."
And she stayed all the day, and at night-time she crept
Very close to the boats, where she peacefully slept.
And the sailors went out with a lantern to see
That the duck was quite comfy and floating ice-free.
"For she mustn't get frozen," the sailors all said.
As they gave her some straw for a warm winter's bed.
And they all thought that "Katherine" would be a good name
For the little wild duck that was growing so tame.

And just like the geese—as the old records tell—
Whose quacking once saved a besieged Citadel,
So the boats have been guarded each night since she came
By the quacks of the little wild duck that grew tame.

B. J. KLITGAARD

Sheba Spares the Paint

A little dog, whose name is Sheba, was saved by a lady, many years ago, from being run over in the street. As the owner's name and address were on the collar, the lady was able to take the little dog straight to its home. There things might have ended had not Sheba decided, some weeks later, to call on her rescuer.

How she found the lady is a mystery, unless her clever little nose sniffed her rescuer out, for she had never been to the lady's home. The fact remains, however, that she arrived at the front door one day, and after scratching, was taken in and given a warm welcome.

During the next ten years, Sheba continued to pay calls at intervals on her friend, scratching at the front door to give notice of her arrival. Last year, however, the house was newly decorated, and in order that the paint should not be scratched, the lady kept an eye open for her little visitor and, as soon as she arrived, explained that she must, in future, come round to the kitchen.

Sheba understood perfectly, and the next time she paid a call she pushed the tradesmen's gate open and made her way to the back door.

One day, however, the side gate happened to be locked and there was no alternative but to go to the front. She looked at the paint, remembered what her friend had said about little dogs' claws, and bumped on the door with her shoulder until she attracted attention and was let in.

Sheba still visits her friend, and whenever she arrives she always "knocks."

This is a true story, told by a member of the Animals' Friend Society.

Quaint Faces Made From Walnuts

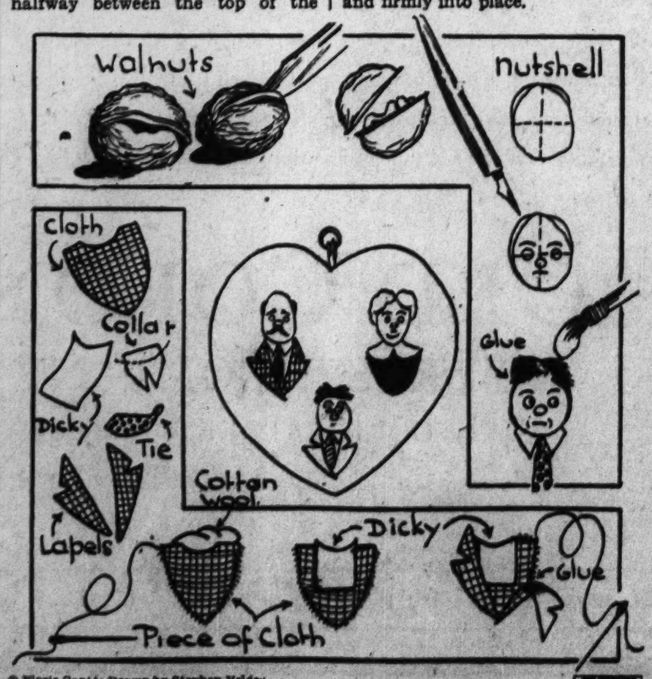
With a few walnuts, a piece of cloth, some paper, glue, and a little paint or ink, you can make very natural looking funny faces. If they are glued onto a velvet-covered piece of cardboard with a ring to hang it by, they make a jolly wall decoration for a boy's or girl's room.

The drawings clearly indicate what you have to do.

First split a walnut by introducing the point of a knife between the two halves. Then remove the nutmeat. When drawing in the faces, remember that the eyes are placed halfway between the top of the head and the chin. The hair may be painted on, or some doll's hair or wool may be glued on.

Cut out the checked pieces of cloth that are to be used as fronts and sew them onto the velvet-covered background. For the lady a piece of black cloth should be used.

In order to make the front pieces look more realistic, add a little cotton-wool padding as shown in the drawing. The dicky, which is made of white cloth or paper, is sewn or glued on, followed by the tie, collar and lapels. Finally add the walnut heads by gluing them carefully and firmly into place.



© Floris Canié; Drawn by Stephen Veldes

The Drawings Explain Clearly How to Make Them

By a Staff Artist

The Snow Story Under the Pines

The ride to Grandma's had been a beautiful one. Janet and Jane had sat on the back of Daddy's car and watched the snow fall. It had dropped in large frosty goose-feathers all that morning.

After they had ridden up hill and down the hill and through a white wood, they crossed a bridge and came to Grandma's house. When they stepped from the car, the snow blanket was so deep it came almost to the tops of their boots.

"It is like fairyland," Janet said, after they had all greeted Grandma happily. Soon Mother and Daddy and Grandma and Grandpa were busy talking in the living room.

"Let's play dolls," Jane said to Janet.

Then Jane and Janet looked at each other. They were both thinking the same thing. There were no dolls at Grandma's and they had left their own at home. For just a moment Jane and Janet felt a little strange. Then Janet looked out of the window at the snowy world outside.

"Let's play out in the snow," she said.

That was a happy idea. They put on their warm sweaters and caps and pulled on their high boots again.

It was lovely out-of-doors. The air was quite warm and the snow was soft. Jane picked up a handful and made a round ball. It slid from her mitten and dropped at her feet then rolled a little. When she picked it up it was a larger ball.

Then it was Jane's turn to think of something to do. Her eyes shone as she looked at Janet.

"Let's make a snow-man," she said.

Janet's eyes flew open wide.

"Oh, let's! We might each make one. They can be our dolls for today."

They were soon busy. Soon two little snow people stood in Grandma's yard. It was such fun that the idea kept growing. Almost before Jane and Janet knew it, they each had two dolls. Then the idea grew again.

Janet stood up and looked across the yard where pine trees made a small forest in the corner.

"Oh, Jane, let's make Snow-white and the seven dwarfs and put them over in that pine forest in the corner of the yard," she said.

Grandma's yard became a busier place than it had been for a long time. Janet and Jane worked all the afternoon. The first four dolls made a fine start. Each was carefully moved to the corner where the cracks were mended with fresh snow. Each was given a little pointed hat. Three more were patted together and put beside them.

Snow-white was largest of all. She stood at the back against the tallest pine tree and wore a long stick-out skirt of snow and a crown of pine twigs.

When it was all finished Jane and Janet ran to tell Grandpa and Grandma and Mother and Daddy to come to the window. It was fun to see the surprise on the faces that looked out of the window.

Grandma told the children that they had written a snow story for her to read whenever she looked out. And Grandma kept her story for several weeks after Jane and Janet had gone back home.

"The little pine trees must like their company," Grandma wrote in a letter to Jane and Janet. "For they have stood tall and made a heavy spot of shade for the little snow dolls. There they stand and the sun cannot melt them and every time it snows, they each have a clean new dress."

[These stories, which we can all read for ourselves—even if we have not gone beyond the third grade—are published on this page on the first and third Mondays every month.]

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Are Yardsticks Measuring Jobs Problems Competent?

(Continued from Page 1)

to the times, but are not talent and ability, rather than age, the touchstones for dealing with the social problems incidental to advancing years? One person at 35 can know more than some others will ever make the effort to learn; another at 80 may be more lively, more flexible in his thought, keener and "younger" in all that counts, than many supposedly "in their prime."

Today each individual faces the present or future poignancy of an old-age defeatism that seeks to blanket the stars. Old-age defeatism is born while the child is in rompers, and it is there that its ignorance should begin to be dispersed. Education and social conditions which tend to defeat old age instead of intensifying its claims are in the right direction. Ask anyone who has been refused employment, or shoved aside to make way for a younger worker, or shunted toward pensioned inactivity, whether present methods of dealing with age meet the test!

Pensions Not the Cure

Too many exceptions exist, too many sincere individuals are discouraged, for society to sit back in the belief that a pension system has solved or can solve the basic problem. Society no longer, in primitive crudity, leads its aged to the edge of cliffs and shoves them over, but modern old-age defeatism has its own cruelties, yet to be removed.

Enlightened educators and employers are at work to mitigate the effects on individuals of arbitrary age limitations, but too often the Age of Specialization says: "He is too old to work—(that is, to be a profitable producer). He is 65 years old, or he is 70, or he is 75. He must make way for a younger man, for a more vital bundle of energy, for more alert capability, for a new and sharper cog in the system of money-making."

Money-making instead of humanity-giving! This philosophy of Get has been narrowing human enlightenment, misdirecting youth, attacking longevity and fostering a mental fatalism more destructive than many major wars.

Hope for Awakening

But there is more hope for an awakening today than ever before in human history. People are thinking, evaluating. They have seen that the philosophy of Get leads only to instability, weakness, enslavement, destruction—to war, to muddling, to burdensome taxation, to strikes, to unemployment, to lawlessness, to bewilderment, to suffering. It is very evident that the educational systems of the world have not been motivating their products with the right vision.

The idea of the preparation of givers to live more abundantly for the good of all has too much incandescence of intelligence, too much logic, for either children or adults to remain blind to its wisdom, and it is far happier and more satisfying than negative preparation for idleness and decrepitude.

There would be no temptation to retire, there would be no forced retirement because of rules of age limitation, if our educational systems based their instruction on the wisdom of giving. Thinkers—workers—might change their types of giving, their work, but their gifts would grow in value with the advancing experience of the givers.

Idling Too Hard Work

Some years ago I remember stopping to visit with a young friend who was celebrating his ninetieth birthday by plowing his vineyard.

"I like to see things grow," he explained—"to have a part in it. Idling is too hard work for me; it's too discouraging."

He was a man of little education. He was not prepared for other employment and enjoyment of his time than that which had given him pleasure for many decades. He lived happily in the useful activity he knew. Pittacus, one of the "Seven Wise Men of Greece," said about the middle of the sixth century B. C. that the best time for doing anything that should be done is at the moment. My friend did not worry over how many trips he had made with the earth about the sun; he did what was to be done as best he could. He enjoyed himself because he was giving—helping things to grow.

Some men with a fuller outlook on life are fitted by education and experience to assume new, perhaps broader types of giving than what they have been expressing. I was inspired when I read some press comment about William Lyon Phelps when he resigned at Yale University after 40 years of teaching.

New Fields for Experience

Those who would harken to old-age defeatism should read this:

"Here is a man who retires from active teaching at the age of 68 that he may go to work in greater fashion to round out a career of usefulness by using the background of his vast experience as an inspiration for larger service. He says that a man ought to have accumulated a lot of private work in a lifetime that he could not complete while engaged in an exacting job, and so now he 'ntends to function as a private scholar, a writer and public orator. He is a lover of athletics, is a good tennis player and golfer and an enthusiastic follower of all clean sports. He speaks of his retirement from teaching as merely graduating. He says that he looks at it the way a senior ought to look at commencement—with regret at leaving a pleasant past, but eager and in high spirits for the future."

Yale's professor emeritus of English literature has since informed and delighted millions of readers with his gifted writings and other millions with his illuminating talks. He states that he is too busy to consider his age. He refuses to stop learning and to cease giving from his accumulating store of knowledge. He is ever moving forward on the highway of progress, gaining new and broader vistas as he should.

No Basis for Defeatism

Old-age defeatism! The centuries of civilization prove it has no real foundation. Let us turn the pages of history—dip into them at random.

Plato wrote and taught until 80 . . . Titian completed his famous "Battle of Lepanto" at 98 and was painting "Pieta" a year later . . . Michael Angelo developed sculpture and architectural plans up to 89 . . . Sir Isaac Newton was still active in mathematical theory and practice when 83, as he had been in his fifties . . . Florence Nightingale directed major charity thought through her eighties, though confined to her room . . . The counsel of Thomas Jefferson was eagerly sought up to his passing at 83.

When I see a dictionary, I think of Noah Webster finishing an enlarged edition at 82 and laboring on an appendix to it at 84 . . . Cato the Elder is said to have begun the study of Greek at 80 . . . Charles W. Eliot is credited with more than 80 articles and addresses between his eightieth and eighty-ninth years, inclusive . . . Thomas Hobbes did much of his controversial writing on mathematics and physics in the 12 years prior to his ninetieth and made a translation of Homer at 86.

Franklin and Holmes

Talk about "Nine Old Men" of the United States Supreme Court reminds one of Benjamin Franklin, often referred to as the "Father of the Constitution." He was 81 at the time of the Constitutional Convention, and was consulted on every important national and international question until his passing at 84. . . . We remember the keen, liberal thinking of Supreme Court Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes at 91. His vision and judgment attained higher and higher stature and many of his most noted decisions were written in the richer, later years of his human career. . . . His father, the poet of the same name, wrote his renowned "Over the Teacups" at 79 and gave us his opinion of life in the following lines:

"At sixty-two life has begun;
At seventy-three begin once more;
Fly swifter as thou near'st the sun,
And brighter shine at eighty-four.
At ninety-five
Shouldst thou arrive,
Still wait on God, and work and thrive."

Galileo has this same spirit. Though blind, he studied mechanics and projectiles after 74. . . . Verdi gave us "Otello" at 74, "Falstaff" at 80, and "Ave Maria" and "Te Deum" when about 85. . . . John Philip Sousa wrote his book "Marching Along" at 74 and continued to tour the world with his band . . . Thomas Alva Edison was still experimenting at 84.

Historians assure us that John Adams had great mental ability when he represented Massachusetts in the Constitutional Convention at 85. . . . John Marshall was yet on the Supreme Court at 80. . . . Elihu Root was a vigorous member of the council which worked to help the National Economy League cut the cost of government. He reflected the experience of 87 years. . . . James Bryce had no defeatist complex; he traveled about the world lecturing after 74 and found time in between to write "Modern Democracies," published when he was 83. . . . Benjamin Disraeli was premier of England at 76. . . . William E. Gladstone's evolutional Home Rule Bill carried when he was 84 and he was making influential addresses concerning the Armenian massacre when 87.

Germany was very proud of President Von Hindenburg throughout the eight years' service he began at 78. . . . Georges Clemenceau published "Demosthenes" at 85, "American Reconstruction" at 87 and was occupied with his war memoirs at 88. . . . "Uncle Joe" Cannon was a popular figure in Congress at 85. . . . Edward Everett Hale was chaplain of the United States Senat at 81. . . . In the 13 years after he attained 70, Commodore Vanderbilt added $100,000,000 to his fortune.

Tennyson wrote "Crossing the Bar" at 80. . . . William Cullen Bryant was editing The New York Evening Post at 84. . . . Cyrus H. K. Curtis was a working chairman of the board of directors of the Curtis Publishing Company at 82. . . . Victor Hugo was writing at 80 and Thomas Hardy at 87.

Progressive Thinking

Where could one find younger, more appreciative and progressive thought than was displayed by those students of nature, Luther Burbank and John Burroughs? The former had more than three thousand important experiments under observation at 77. Burroughs after 74 contributed "Time and Change," "Summit of the Years," Breath of Life," "Under the Apple Trees," and "Field and Study." . . . Izaak Walton's pen continued to give pleasure for many years beyond the age that fishermen are now regarded as producers and so did the pens of Lyman Abbott and many other writers.

Mary Baker Eddy was 87 when she founded The Christian Science Monitor as a great international daily newspaper. . . . Susan B. Anthony was heading the woman suffrage movement until she was 80. . . . Clara Barton resigned from the presidency of the Red Cross at 83 and wrote her memoirs of its activities. She became the president of the National First Aid of America when 84. . . . Sarah Bernhardt, was playing Daniel at 78.

Space does not permit a full list of aged accomplishers, even were it available without long investigation. These instances are sufficient, it would seem, to indicate history's answer to old-age defeatism. Think of these men and women who went ever forward because they lived to give. They are the ones who point the true way—because they had in generous measure the vision of life as the unfolding activity of mind, unlimited by a deadening belief in any necessity for uselessness due to age.

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Argentina Inaugurates a New President

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Dr. Robert M. Ortiz
President of Argentina

Buenos Aires, the Picturesque
Palacio Congreso, the National Capitol, Is One of the City's Most Beautiful Buildings

Ortiz Expected to Unite Argentine Factions

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile—Dr. Roberto M. Ortiz, who became President of Argentina yesterday amid military drums and civic cheers, has ranked so far as one of the "strong, silent men," endowed with culture and a strong character. Born and bred as a Radical—which means Liberal in South America—he ascends the presidency as the representative of all that is Conservative in the Republic of the River Plate.

The new President is not handicapped by any electoral promises. He contracted only one obligation, and that was to follow in the footsteps of Gen. Augustin P. Justo, who doubtless will remain conveniently in the background, ready to lend a hand in case of need. But Dr. Ortiz is considered well able to stand alone. His Administration is fortified by a sound budgetary position and unswerving trade prosperity.

Church, army, business, and a large section of the electorate support him. Fortunately, also, as in the case of General Justo, there is a strong strain of liberalism within his body politic. He conducted his election without rancor toward former Radical partisans, and General Justo is generally considered to be right in believing that Dr. Ortiz can win them over ultimately to co-operation with his Government.

Wait and See Policy

So far, there have been few attempts to penetrate the political convictions of the new President. Argentines will "wait and see," to assess him by his policies. It is reasonable to judge Dr. Ortiz by the man who chose him. The outgoing President made his selection because Dr. Ortiz had similar ideals. General Justo's ideals are:

1. Democracy and representative government so long as Demagogy does not step in.
2. Firm government and sound finance, with as much liberalism as possible in foreign trade.
3. Moderation in dealing with everything and everybody.

These can be accepted as the general ideals of the new President as he takes up the reins of government, though, considering his political record and his personal character, it may be assumed safely that he will introduce a little more democracy, liberalism, and moderation into Argentine life.

He served under General Justo as Minister of Finance. He made such a success of his job that General Justo determined Dr. Ortiz was the man to succeed him.

The new President has the typical Argentine stocky figure. Like most fellow countrymen of his class, he dresses elegantly but not fastidiously. He is married, has three children, and hitherto usually has resided in a suburban apartment, that is when not at the ranch he inherited from his father. Dr. Ortiz, therefore, has a solid financial position.

His political career began early as a Radical, and was sponsored by Ex-President de Alvear, who made him his Public Works Minister from 1925-28. When that Administration terminated, Dr. Ortiz retired to private life and business, following his profession as attorney. He was called back and changed his political sympathies to manage the national finances for the Justo regime. With his reputation made and his succession to General Justo assured, Dr. Ortiz retired before the presidential campaign. The election was fought out between the former pupil and master of the Radical Party, and Dr. Ortiz won.

Roosevelt Offers Ortiz Co-operation of the U. S.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21 (AP)—President Roosevelt has written President Ortiz, of Argentina, that it was his "earnest desire to assist in the furtherance of a constructive and fruitful policy of inter-American co-operation."

The letter was carried to Buenos Aires and presented to the Argentine President by Lieut. Col. Robert Olds, who commanded the good-will flight of six army "flying fortresses" to attend the inauguration ceremonies yesterday.

In extending his best wishes, President Roosevelt expressed the tinue to co-operate efficaciously and hope that the two nations "will con- whole-heartedly for the preservation of peace."

Secretary Hull commented that President Ortiz in his inaugural address, "has dedicated the Argentine Nation to the high ideals of peace and progress."

The Secretary of State added:

"All of these objectives are shared by my country. It is accordingly very gratifying to me and to all of the American people that President Ortiz has in such clear and unmistakable language made manifest the fundamental community of interests which join our two countries and which will contribute efficaciously to the maintenance of inter-American co-operation."

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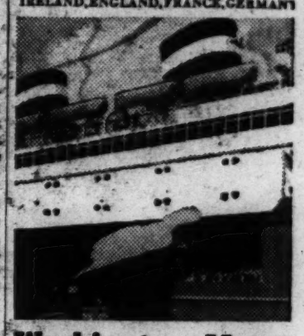

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A BRIEF DIGEST OF THE 93rd ANNUAL STATEMENT, DECEMBER 31st, 1937

During the year 1937 the Company paid to policyholders and beneficiaries $191,000,000, bringing the total for the past ten years to over *two billion dollars* . . . New insurance issued, $477,000,000, an increase of $26,000,000 over 1936 . . . Insurance in force, $6,770,000,000, a gain of $109,000,000 . . . Included in liabilities is a Special Investment Reserve of $40,000,000, and a Reserve of $39,900,000 for dividends to policyholders in 1938 . . . Surplus for general contingencies, $124,000,000.

ASSETS	
Cash on Hand, or in Bank	$64,231,858.43
United States Government, direct, or fully guaranteed Bonds	512,300,999.54
State, County and Municipal Bonds	254,845,789.65
Canadian Bonds	59,771,724.10
Railroad, Public Utility, Industrial and other Bonds	576,334,340.82
Preferred and Guaranteed Stocks	81,644,201.00
Real Estate Owned (Including Home Office)	140,089,034.62
First Mortgage Loans on Real Estate (Including $2,265,334.31 foreclosed liens subject to redemption)	414,284,562.41
Policy Loans	355,265,818.60
Other Assets	61,581,887.19
TOTAL	$2,520,350,216.36

LIABILITIES	
Insurance and Annuity Reserve	$2,063,058,950.00
Present Value of Future Instalment Payments	112,255,214.65
Dividends Left with the Company at Interest	107,197,578.67
Other Policy Liabilities	14,915,390.91
Premiums, Interest and Rents Prepaid	11,072,545.41
Miscellaneous Liabilities	2,850,269.51
Special Investment Reserve	40,000,000.00
Reserve for Taxes	4,972,037.23
Reserve for Dividends payable to Policyholders in 1938	39,989,051.00
Surplus funds reserved for general contingencies	124,039,178.98
TOTAL	$2,520,350,216.36

As prescribed by the State of New York, bonds eligible for amortization are carried at their amortized values. Other bonds and guaranteed and preferred stocks are carried at market values as furnished by the National Association of Insurance Commissioners. $36,984,085.90 of securities, included above, are deposited as required by law.

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In a letter to John West, January 13, 1775, GEORGE WASHINGTON wrote:

"What with my own business, my present ward's, my mother's which is wholly in my hands, Colonel Colville's, Mrs. Savage's, Colonel Fairfax's and the little assistance I have undertaken to give in the management of my brother Augustine's concerns (for I have absolutely refused to qualify as an executor) I have been kept constantly engaged in writing letters, settling accounts and negotiating one piece of business or another, by which means I have really been deprived of every kind of enjoyment."

If you have nominated or plan to nominate a relative or friend as your executor and trustee, are you aware of the burden you are imposing? Washington found it distracting in 1775, and today the problem to an individual is far more complex.

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New England and Boston News

Second Section

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Page Thirteen

Closing Stocks — Pages 18-19 — Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1938

Auto Festival Harks Back To Bicycle Days

Dealers on Commonwealth Avenue Plan Holiday Open House

Old and New Show

Art, Music, Natural Science to Vie With Cars for Popular Attention

The 50,000 persons expected to visit that portion of Commonwealth Avenue known as Automobile Row on Washington's Birthday not only will find the usual "open house" displays of the latest automobile models and trailers but they will be permitted to peek at what the nation was riding around in when "Nellie was a lady," and gasoline buggies were equipped with horsewhips to keep children from hanging on the tailboards.

Following a custom started in 1896 when bicycle shops on Columbus Avenue were thicker than automobile showrooms now are on Commonwealth Avenue between Kenmore Square and Alvan T. Fuller's Packard showrooms just beyond the Bee's baseball park, Automobile Row will throw open its doors for what is recognized as the early spring display of the latest automobile creations with all the newest gadgets and some so new they have not yet been offered as standard equipment.

Concentration of Dealers

Along Automobile Row are concentrated most of the largest automobile dealers in New England, representing practically every make of car. How they came to settle along the Cottage Farm section of Commonwealth Avenue is a story dating back to the days when automobile stores were being operated on Massachusetts Avenue in competition with bicycle shops along Columbus Avenue. Then, one by one, motorcar dealers migrated to Commonwealth Avenue where more open land permitted expansion. Mr. Fuller is said to have started the migratory trend. And with the automobile companies went the annual custom of "open day" for Washington's Birthday.

Scope Is Widened

Each year, larger and more varied exhibitions have been added until the automobile industry has leaped out of its own field into the field of invention and natural science. While antiquated models of the automobile industry predominate among the exhibits, "previews of progress" as depicted at the Noyes Buick Company include wonders of natural science, submarine synchronized radio and signal systems for long-distance finding, pianos in the process of manufacture, telephone equipment that permits one to hear his own voice, instruments that transmit one's own handwriting over electric wires, a driver's test clinic and antiquated tricycles.

Every display room on the avenue will be enshrouded in banners and many will provide musical entertainment. The Nash Motor Car Company of New England plans a parade of Nash cars with occupants in summer attire to prove the heating possibilities of the new Nash air-conditioning unit. In a recent test up Mt. Washington, the windows were allowed to become fogged on a Nash car. Then the conditioning unit was set in operation to clear the windows completely and quickly. An eighth of an inch of ice was dissolved from the windshield within a few minutes.

Surprises Planned

The Noyes Buick Company, which goes into the Washington Day celebrations with great vigor, promises no end of surprises on three floors of displays that are scheduled to occupy three hours of the visitor's time to see them all.

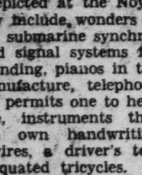
At the Chrysler-Dodge showrooms, sound movies of Major Bowes' amateurs will be reeled off throughout the day. The Packard Motor Car Company of Boston at the extreme end of Automobile Row will display a gallery of oil paintings, part of the prized collection of Mr. Fuller. There will also be a program of music on the famous Hammond organ by Jerome F. Murphy, Jr.

The Chevrolet Motor Car Company will have its usual orchestra with special emphasis placed upon its new and used car models. For most of the distributors, the used car exhibits will be made particularly at-

(Continued on Page 15, Column 4)

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report



Boston and Vicinity: Continued fair tonight and Tuesday; slight temperature change with lowest near 20 tonight; not quite so cold Tuesday; moderate northerly and northeasterly winds.

New England: Fair tonight; Tuesday fair with slowly rising temperature.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Fresh north and northeast winds; fair weather tonight and Tuesday.

Weather Outlook for the Period Feb. 21, to Feb. 26, 1938, inclusive:

For the North and Middle Atlantic States: Snow over the north and rain or snow over the south portion Tuesday night or Wednesday, again toward the end of the week; moderately cold during the early and middle parts of the week, and warmer during the latter part.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	18	32	Minneapolis	8	4
Bermuda	58	58	New Orleans	40	40
Chicago	20	24	New York	22	20
Denver	30	30	Norfolk	36	36
Helena	36	24	Philadelphia	24	22
Jacksonville	42	40	St. Louis	30	30
Los Angeles	50	50	San Francisco	48	48
Miami	56	84	Washington	28	28

A—7:30 a. m., E. S. T., Feb. 21.
B—Minimum, Feb. 20.

High Tides at Boston

Monday, 4:25 p. m.; height 8.0 feet
Tuesday, 4:48 a. m.; height 8.7 feet.
Tuesday, 5:20 p. m.; height 7.6 feet.
Wednesday, 5:43 a. m.; height 8.5 feet.
Light all vehicles by 5:02 p. m.
Light all vehicles Tuesday by 5:34 p. m.

How Gas Increase Hits Small Users

As hearings were resumed at the State House today on the Boston Consolidated Gas Company's petition to increase its rates, it was learned that over 90 per cent of the company's customers, who purchase under 4,500 cubic feet of gas per month, will receive rate increases if the new schedule is approved by the Department of Public Utilities.

Some customers will receive rate increases, the schedule reveals, as high as 50 per cent. The schedule follows:

Cubic Feet A Month	Present Rate	Proposed Rate	Increase
100	$.60	$.60	....
200	.70	.80	$.10
300	.80	1.00	.20
400	.90	1.20	.30
500	1.00	1.40	.40
600	1.10	1.60	.50
700	1.20	1.80	.60
800	1.30	1.90	.60
900	1.40	2.00	.60
1,000	1.50	2.10	.60
2,000	2.50	3.00	.50
3,000	3.50	3.80	.30
3,500	4.00	4.20	.20
4,000	4.50	4.60	.10
4,500	5.00	5.00	....
*5,000	5.50	5.40	—.10
6,000	6.50	6.20	—.30
7,000	7.50	7.00	—.50
8,000	8.50	7.80	—.70
9,000	9.50	8.60	—.90
10,000	10.50	9.40	—1.10
15,000	15.50	13.40	—2.10
20,000	20.50	17.40	—3.10
25,000	25.50	21.40	—4.10
50,000	50.50	40.15	—10.35

*Decrease effective on all purchases including and over 5000 cubic feet per month.

Income Tax Rise Plan in Bay State Meets Opposition

Waves of opposition today greeted proposals of the special 1937 Commission on Taxation and Public Expenditures to raise necessary state revenues by the passage of a constitutional amendment authorizing the Legislature to substitute graduated levies for the present flat rate system of figuring income taxes.

Former Gov. Frank G. Allen thought that the Legislature should "go slowly before it digs more money out of the pockets of wage earners." Representative Roland D. Sawyer of Ware, always ready with a barbed statement against excessive spending by "politicians," stated that both the sales tax and the increased income tax proposals would go into the waste basket.

Kenneth I. Taylor, legislative agent for the American State Federation of Labor called the income tax proposals "more vicious than the sales tax." He said the sales tax had a sugar coating but the income tax is "bitter." Worst blast came from Senator Edward E. Carroll, democratic floor leader, who called it an "outrage."

The proposals were contained in the Commission's ninth report filed today after nearly a year's intensive study. The various tax changes proposed by the Commission, of which Senator Joseph R. Cotton, (R) of Lexington, is chairman, are closely connected with its recent recommendation for passage of a two per cent sales tax to finance the annual $45,000,000 Massachusetts relief bill.

Should the sales tax plan fail of adoption the Commission proposed an immediate broadening of the income tax base and an increase in the flat rate from 1½ per cent to 2½ per cent to raise an additional $7,500,000 and a flexible surtax of not more than 20 per cent in income to eliminate the State Tax on real estate to balance the State Budget.

Exemptions Lowered

The income tax exemption for a married person would be lowered from $2500 to $1500, for a single person from $2000 to $1000. The present

(Continued on Page 15, Column 6)

Gas Company Defends New Rate Schedule

Expert for Boston Consolidated Is Heard by the Utilities Commission

Boston Today

Gas Rate Contest On at State House

Increasing cost of replacing the Boston Consolidated Gas Company and depreciation of the Company's reserve, which is only one per cent of book value, were given as reasons for raising Boston's gas rates by Alfred E. Forstall, a consulting engineer from Montclair, N. J., before the Public Utilities Commission hearing at the State House today.

Mr. Forstall, called by the Gas Company, said that he had made studies of "reproduction" (replacement) in 1933 and again in 1937. The first survey, he said, showed the fixed capital of the company to be $52,996,740; this had increased, by 1937, to $56,190,919, an increase of $3,194,179.

This increase, Mr. Forstall told the Commission, was largely due to the higher cost of cast iron pipe. No materials used in gas production cost less in 1937 than in 1933, Mr. Forstall said that the Gas Company needs a larger sum to protect its investment.

After debate of more than an hour, Robert H. Holt, attorney for the Gas Company, was permitted to introduce as an exhibit the difference between the cost of manufacturing gas by independent companies in Massachusetts and the cost of gas paid by the Consolidated to the Eastern Gas & Fuel Associates.

Lewis H. Weinstein, assistant corporation counsel for Boston, protested this evidence, asserting that the Eastern Associates should be forced to tell what it cost them to make gas.

Mr. Weinstein informed the Commission that three mayors in towns which would be affected by the proposed rate increase have asked him to represent them. These are Mayors Thomas H. Burgin of Quincy, Edward S. Voke of Chelsea and John J. Lynch of Somerville.

The Commission expressed some surprise upon learning that the Consolidated Company makes depreciation charges on the basis of 4½ per cent per cubic foot of gas sold.

Missing Monkeys Hid Under Wharf

Two monkeys arrived in Boston last August as part of a large shipment from India, and escaped from the East Boston docks.

They came out of hiberation today.

Passengers arriving here on two steamers from England, the Scythia and the American Trader, spotted the monkeys.

It seems they succeeded in evading capture by finding a hide-out beneath the pier where a line of steam pipes have kept them warm during the cold winter months. It appears that the longshoremen feed the two animals when they come out of hiding, which only occurs when there is a warm sun.

The monkeys, how tamed, have grown a very peculiar, heavy jacket of gray fur which is in distinct contrast to the usual brown coat of light fur common to most species.

Maine Democracy Faces Rift As New Deal Forces Get Busy

The Week in Maine

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUGUSTA, Maine, Feb. 21—While Gov. Lewis O. Barrows and State Senator Roy L. Fernald, rivals for the Republican nomination for Governor, continued to exchange sharp opinions on old age pensions, Maine Democrats, New Dealers particularly, pricked up their ears as Osgood P. Nickerson of Veazie injected a new note in the pre-convention political arena. Mr. Nickerson is reported to have backers who are urging him to seek the gubernatorial nomination. Former Gov. Lewis O. Brann is the only announced candidate.

If the movement grows, financial backing is forthcoming and Mr. Nickerson is prevailed upon to enter the primary it doubtless would precipitate a test between the New Deal and the conservative elements of the party. Such a test might lead to a dangerous split in party ranks and for that reason steps to avoid it may be taken. Democrats who had hoped to capitalize on the internal strike in G. O. P. ranks between Governor Barrows and Senator Fernald may yet find themselves in trouble of their own at home.

New Deal Support

Said to have the support of the New Deal wing of the party, Mr. Nickerson, this week, came out 100 per cent for the New Deal and for labor, but remained non-committal as to his own candidacy which remains unannounced officially so far as he is concerned. When interviewed, this week, however, Mr. Nickerson did not say he would not run. He did say he hoped someone "more qualified" than he would take up the cudgels and added: "I would do almost anything to give Maine a chance to vote on the New Deal. I believe that Maine people would welcome a chance to vote for the New Deal and for a Governor who gives President Roosevelt's policies his endorsement."

The New Dealers, a group, at least, according to reports, had attempted to interest Prof. Albert Abrahamson of Bowdoin College, former State WPA Administrator in the gubernatorial candidacy but did not meet success as Professor Abrahamson declined to leave the Bowdoin teaching position he enjoys. Professor

(Continued on Page 15, Column 3)

'Bring on Your Judges—We're All Ready'

By a Staff Photographer

A Group of Contestants at the Boston Dog Show

Left: Upper—Carmen Queen, Owned by Raymond Cummings of Wellesley, Mass. Inset—Pair of Pomeranians, Radiant Pam (Left) Is Owned by Mrs. Elizabeth McHale, Roxbury; Halbyette Selard Career Belongs to Mrs. Roger O'Brien of Framingham, Mass. Lower—Ted Kessler and Bass Rocks Bonny Girl of Bass Rocks Kennel
Right: Upper—Michael, an Irish Water Spaniel Seeking Honors at the Annual Exhibition. He Is the Property of Mrs. C. W. Eton of Waban, Mass. Lower—The Great Dane, Sir Guess of Brae Tarn, Who Is Being Exhibited by Mrs. E. Krakaur of Milford, Conn.

Snowfall Favors Ski Practice For Stay-at-Homes

A fall of snow early on Sunday delighted skiers in Boston, most of Massachusetts and Southern New Hampshire, who gave their Christmas equipment another work-out on the local golf courses and convenient hills.

It proved of no value to 502 skiers aboard the Boston & Maine's snow train, who rode out of the storm into blue skies over Conway, North Conway and Intervale, N. H. Enough old snow was about, however, to give these enthusiasts a good time.

With fair skies and a slowly rising temperature predicted for Washington's Birthday tomorrow, the Boston & Maine is re-running its snow train to the Conways and Intervale for those who wish to spend the holiday in the White Mountains.

Several sections will leave North Station at 8:15 a. m. and after a single stop at Reading at 8:30, will run express to the Eastern Slope region. Another B. & M. train will leave Lynn at 8:20 a. m. and make stops at Salem, Beverly, Ipswich, Newburyport and Portsmouth en route to the same destination.

Latest reports to the B. & M. indicate good skiing at Conway, Waterville Valley, N. H.; Stowe, Vt., and Greenfield, Mass., and fair skiing at North Conway, Intervale, Jackson, Pinkham Notch, N. H., and Fryeburg, Maine.

Dogs Get Final Grooming As Boston Show Opens

A Hollywood movie star can look the camera in the eye after only an hour or so with the make-up man but it takes ten weeks of constant grooming before a show dog can display itself in the publicity glare of the judge's ring.

And so today, at the Mechanics Building, Boston, some 1,300 canine patricians underwent final application of brush, comb and clipper before being judged in the Eastern Dog Club's twenty-sixth annual show being held today and tomorrow.

In the basement beneath the howling bedlam on the main floor where the dogs are leached in stalls of varying sizes, owners and trainers were busy exercising and completing the beautifying process. Here a mastiff was having eyebrows cut. There a gracious Walnut Setter obligingly raised and lowered itself as a coat of chalk was briskly rubbed into its coat. Elsewhere, dogs of practically every kind and description were being exercised.

Ten Weeks of Grooming

A trainer, busy applying dark brown chalk to an Airdale was asked about the grooming of a dog. Ten weeks before the show, he explained, the Airdale's coat had been clipped down as close as a sheep's. Slowly, as it grew in, the hair was plucked and brushed and combed. Finally, about a month before the show, the dog was ready for real grooming. Now it stood patiently on an upturned stall, its hind quarters clipped to just the right length, legs combed and brushed to make the hair stand up, it rich brown coat chalked to make it even deeper.

How do the dogs manage to be so amazingly patient?

"They have to be," replied the trainer laconically. "They get used to it, traveling from show to show."

Many Spaniels Entered

Hardest dog to prepare for showing is the English sheep dog. Least trouble is the Cairn terrier.

Most numerous breed in any of the six general classes—sporting, hound, working, terrier, terrier toy and non-sporting—are the cocker spaniels, with 97 entries. Runners up are the fox terriers, number 79.

Looking a little disconsolate in its lone glory is a Norwich terrier, the only one in the hall and being shown

(Continued on Page 15, Column 3)

Brewster Urges Protective Duty On Fish Imports

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21 (AP)—Representative Brewster (R-Maine) said today the "greatest obstacle hindering profitable operation and development of the fishing industry is the tendency to lower protective duty rates on fish imported from foreign countries."

In a letter to the Committee for Reciprocity Information, Representative Brewster said: "A protective duty is absolutely necessary to preserve the future livelihood of the people in the fishing industry."

Representative Brewster asserted "any further reduction of duties in either the proposed British or Cana-

(Continued on Page 14, Column 3)

Movement for Manager Plan Foreseen in Bay State Cities

Up and Down Beacon Hill

Legislation allowing Massachusetts' 39 cities to adopt City Manager - Proportional Representation form of government, which has proved successful in Cincinnati, will be favored by the Special 1937 Commission on Taxation and Public Expenditures, in a report to the General Court this week, it was learned today.

For several years, Prof. Lewis Chandler Johnson of Harvard University has been attempting to place a City Manager-Proportional Representation plan on the Massachusetts statute books. Last year he almost succeeded, when the Legislature passed a City Manager bill. However, Gov. Charles F. Hurley vetoed the legislation and sent the proposal to the Commission for study.

The Commission is now ready to report out a proposal under which a fixed percentage of the citizens could force a referendum on adoption of a City Manager plan.

The office of Mayor would be reduced to a figurehead position and complete control of city government would rest in the hands of a 9-member City Council, elected at large through proportional representation. This Council, as in Cincinnati, would elect the City Manager, who would be an expert administrator. The Council would also have the power to terminate the services of particular City Managers.

Backers of the proposed contend that under this system partisanship is practically removed from city government. Statistics show that City Managers have been able to operate municipalities more efficiently and more economically, they point out. Taking Cincinnati for an example, the City Manager supporters of the idea note that since adoption of the City Manager-Proportional Representation method, the tax rate has dropped, and the funded debt has been cut sharply, while at the same time governmental services have not been curtailed.

It is understood that the Commission's City Manager legislation will contain several amendments to the present Proportional Represen-

(Continued on Page 15, Column 4)

C.I.O. Group Finds Politics In Jobless Aid

Union Names Committee to Aid Members Who Are Unemployed

To Bridge Gap

Public Officials Said to Act More Quickly in Case of Big Union

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Feb. 21—Efforts of the Westinghouse Industrial Union, affiliated with the Committee for Industrial Organization, to cut the red tape of Federal and State relief agencies and aid its own members who are unemployed were described here today by Matthew Campbell, president of the union.

"It is our opinion," he said, "that a union's responsibility to its membership does not end when the member is out of work and cannot pay dues. In fact, that is the time when a member needs help most.

"We found out that the average member was not acquainted with the Unemployment Compensation Law, nor the proper method of applying for welfare from the different agencies.

"Realizing that there was absolutely too much politics being used, and only those who were able to pull political wires were getting the proper aid, our union decided to set up its own unemployment committee.

Fund Established

"We gave them $500 to start them off. The committee met at once and split up into four sub-committees: investigation, unemployment insurance, welfare and Community Chest, and entertainment.

"The first sub-committee investigated cases of unemployment among the union members and recommended immediate grants from the union's fund, if needed.

"The case was then given to the second sub-committee who were in contact with the Unemployment Compensation Board. Then this would be carried along to the third sub-committee, who were in contact with the Community Chest and welfare agencies.

"The member was instructed how to proceed in all cases, and was given a letter of introduction to all agencies. It was found that there was a waiting period before a member could receive aid from any of these agencies. This was the time when the union needed its own money to help feed those emergency cases.

"The fourth sub-committee has the job of arranging social functions to raise funds.

To Urge Changes in Law

"We have found that in cases where there is a large union, public officials are inclined to act more quickly than they normally would for an individual. It is our intention to keep this committee together so that from their experience we can recommend changes in the present laws.

"The committee was set up with specific instructions to care for any of our members found to be in immediate need. The committee's slogan is: 'No member of our union or his immediate family shall suffer for want of food or other necessities.' The committee is following this course.

"Many of our more fortunate members, who have jobs have voluntarily pledged donations to boost the fund, and the continuance of this service to our unemployed members seems assured."

The Westinghouse Union, Local 202, is a branch of the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers. Besides being president of the union, Mr. Campbell is a vice-president of the Massachusetts Industrial Union Council of the C. I. O.

Eden Act Upsets English Aboard Incoming Liners

Passengers and crew of two liners which stopped here today from England en route to New York spoke excitedly of the resignation of Anthony Eden, of which they had learned earlier by wireless, and appeared as much divided in their views as Mr. Eden and Prime Minister Chamberlain.

The only point on which all agreed after intensive shipboard debate was that a general election would result in England. Two passengers talked sympathetically of Mr. Eden's policy of resistance to dictators, but officers and crew of the Cunard-White Star liner Scythia asserted the former Foreign Secretary was too "headstrong and likely to plunge England into war."

Mr. Eden was described as the "leader who will regain England's lost prestige" by Mrs. Alfred Edwards, wife of a Labor member of Parliament, who entrained here for the Midwest, where her husband is lecturing. "I favor peace," she said, "but peace with honor."

These views were echoed by Lieut. Col. Thurlow R. Ubsdell, retired, of London, who said he came to distrust "all Germans" as a result of serving in the Army of Occupation after the war. "Germany is telling England what to do," he declared, "and England is doing it." He was a passenger with his wife and daughter on the American Trader, of the United States Lines.

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Theaters

Plymouth—
"Yes, My Darling Daughter," comedy by Mark Reed, presented by Alfred deLaigre, Jr. Produced by the Theater Guild and American Theater Society. Featuring Lucile Watson, Violet Heming and Nicholas Joy. 8:30. Matinees tomorrow, Thursdays and Saturdays, 2:30.

Shubert—
"There's Always a Breeze," comedy by Edward Caulfield. Presented by Joseph M. Hyman and Irving Cooper. Strongly disapproved by Monitor critic. 8:30. Matinees tomorrow, Wednesday and Saturdays, 2:30.

Movies

Fine Arts—
"The Life and Loves of Beethoven," starring Harry Baur. 1:29, 3:30, 5:30, 7:40, 9:45. Also "The River." 1, 2, 5:00, 7:10, 9:15.

Exeter—
Jeanette MacDonald and Allan Jones in "The Firefly." 2:30, 5:30, 8:30. Also short features.

Metropolitan—
"The Big Broadcast of 1938," featuring W. C. Fields, Martha Raye, Dorothy Lamour and Shirley Ross. 10:11 a. m.; 1:09, 4:07, 7:05, 10:03. Also "Scandal Street," featuring Lew Ayres, Louise Campbell and Roscoe Karns. 12:01, 2:59, 5:57, 8:55.

Coolidge Corner—

"Dangerously Yours," with Cesar Romero. 2:10, 5:15, 8:15. Also "You're a Sweetheart," featuring Alice Faye. 3:50, 6:55, 9:55.

Tremont—
"Emile Zola," starring Paul Muni. Also Sonja Henie in "One in a Million." Continuous from 8:30 a. m. to 11:30 p. m.

Radio Programs—Page 14

State and Orpheum—
"The Bad Man of Brimstone," starring Wallace Beery. Orpheum: 9:50 a. m. Both theaters: 12:55, 4, 7:10, 10:20. Also Frank Morgan, Mary Astor, Robert Young and Edna May Oliver in "Paradise for Three." Both theaters: 11:35 a. m., 2:40, 5:50, 9.

Hub—
"O men," starring James Cagney. 11:30 a. m., 2, 6:25, 9:50. Also "Show Boat," featuring Irene Dunn and Allan Jones. 9:35 a. m., 1, 4:30, 8.

Strand (Huntington Avenue)—
"Navy Blue and Gold," with Robert Young. Also "The Barrier," with Leo Carrillo and Jean Parker.

Keith Memorial—
"Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs," multiplane coloring. 9:15, 11:55 a. m.; 2:17, 4:57, 7:37, 10:17. Stage, "Rhapsody in Rhythm" revue, Wynn Murray, George Campo, Vic Hyde and Rosemary Dering. Tomorrow: Doors open at 8 a. m. Eight complete shows.

Fenway and Paramount—
Fredric March in "The Buccaneer." Fenway: 2:25, 5:50, 9:20. Paramount: 10:25, 2:00, 5:35, 9:05. Also "The Patient in Room 18," with Patric Knowles and Ann Sheridan. Fenway: 1:10, 4:35, 8:05. Paramount: 9:30 a. m., 1, 4:30, 8.

University—
"True Confession," with Carole Lombard and Fred MacMurray. 3:10, 6:35, 9:45. Also "Hitting a New High," starring Lily Pons and Jack Oakie. 1:35, 4:55, 8:10.

South Station Theater—
"The River," "John Wilkes Booth," Schubert's Serenade, "Travel to Sumatra," latest newsreels and other shorts.

Boston—
"Charlie Chan at Monte Carlo," featuring Warner Oland. 10 a. m., 1:24, 4:48, 8:12. Also "Happy Landing," starring Sonja Henie and Don Ameche. 11:30 a. m., 2:54, 6:18, 9:42.

Uptown—
"Wise Girl," featuring Miriam Hopkins and Ray Milland. 2:30, 5:35, 8:40. Also "Tovarich," starring Claudette Colbert and Charles Boyer. 12:45, 3:50, 6:55, 10.

Repertory and Medford Square—
"Seventh Heaven," with Simone Simon. Also Charles Boyer in "History Is Made at Night." Continuous from 12 noon to 11:30 p. m.

Colonial—
"In Old Chicago," starring Tyrone Power, Alice Faye, Don Ameche, and others. Produced by Darryl F. Zanuck. Directed by Henry King. Daily, 2:30 and 8:30.

Scollay and Modern—
Carole Lombard and Fredric March in "Nothing Sacred." Scollay: 10:05 a. m., 1, 3:55, 6:50, 9:45. Modern: 10:25 a. m., 1:25, 4:10, 7, 9:50. Also "Every Day's a Holiday," with Mae West. Scollay: 11:40 a. m., 2:30, 5:25, 8:25. Modern: 9, 11:50 a. m., 3:40, 6:30, 9:20.

In the World of the Arts

New plays and motion pictures are reviewed in the "What's Going On in the Arts" column the day following opening. In addition, a Movie Guide is published on the Daily Features Page each Saturday.

Art gallery and museum exhibitions are listed on Mondays.
News of forthcoming plays appears on Tuesdays.

Brookline Village—
"A Damsel in Distress," with Fred Astaire. 3:25, 6:35, 9:40. Also "Portia on Trial," with Walter Abel, Neil Hamilton, Heather Angel and Ruth Donnelly. 2, 5:05, 8:15.

Music

Symphony Hall—
Concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Soloist: Orlando Barera, Italian Violinist. Dr. Serge Koussevitsky, conductor. 8:15.

Boston Public Library—
Rodney G. Dakin will speak on the subject "Portraits and Personalities of Canadian Writers." 8.

Tomorrow

Music

Symphony Hall—
Concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Soloist: Orlando Barera, Italian violinist. Dr. Serge Koussevitsky, conductor. 3

Longy School of Music—
Concert by Edward Goldman, pianist and Harold White, violinist. Open House Evening. 8:15.

Hotel Kenmore—
Edwin C. Childs will be the guest speaker at the Washington's Birthday meeting of the Massachusetts Society of the Sons of the American Revolution. 11.

Museum of Fine Arts—
Mrs. Sayward will conduct the guidances tour entitled "American Colonial Arts." 11.

Wednesday

Museum of Fine Arts—
Mrs. Tanner will conduct the guidance tour entitled "Copley Exhibition." 11.

Federal Art Project Gallery—
Joseph A. Colletti will give an illustrated talk on Sculpture in all epochs at 50 Beacon Street, Boston. 4.

What's Going On in the Arts

Alexander Tcherepnin

Alexander Tcherepnin, son of Nicolai, gave a recital of his own piano works yesterday afternoon in Jordan Hall. He had previously been represented in Boston by an orchestral composition, "Magna Mater," and a Piano Quintet, both written in the style that was expected of a Russian living in Paris in the post-war years.

As a pianist Mr. Tcherepnin possesses an imposing technique and a great deal of power, which is not always employed with discretion. He can run a scale smoothly or toss off a rapid series of chords with bravura. His tone is rather hard. There is more sound and brilliance than subtlety or variety in his playing.

It would have been interesting to hear him in the works of other composers as well as in his own. Then, perhaps, we might have got a clearer impression of his interpretative abilities. As it was, his program, even the first half of it, did not avoid monotony. This half was made up of five compositions, severally described as a Sonata, a Suite, a Nocturne, a Danse and a Toccata. It was surprising how much they resembled one another, for all their appellations. They had the aspect of exercises rather than of integrated works of art.

The titles of the divisions of the suite are Marche, Chant sans paroles, Berceuse, Scherzo, Badinage, Humoresque. These titles give a clue to the nature of all the works on this part of the program, which are more or less in the manner of a twentieth-century minor Liszt. They provide opportunity for the display of the more obvious pianistic accomplishments, but they are vague in form and negligible in musical content. The printed list included no large work to serve as centerpiece. The Etudes, Romances, Nocturne and Danse that constituted the remainder of the program seemed to promise by their titles and subtitles much the same kind of composition. Hardly adequate material for a concert. A small audience applauded cordially. L. A. S.

State Symphony Orchestra

Those who attended the concert of the State Symphony Orchestra last night in Jordan Hall were witnesses to an unusual combination of events. First there was a figure skater in the role of pianoforte soloist in a composition of her own; next, a first Boston performance of a work by a contemporary American composer in whom Bostonians have more than a passing interest, and finally, a noted criminologist in the role of pianoforte soloist with the orchestra. All this was represented in a program which listed Peggy Stuart's "Cracked Ice," a miniature Rhapsody for pianoforte and orchestra with the composer at the pianoforte; Walter Piston's Prelude and Fugue in its first performance in Boston, and the Schumann Concerto, with Major John A. Warner, superintendent of the New York State Police, as soloist.

Miss Stuart, a young Bostonian, wrote "Cracked Ice" as the foundation for a skating ballet. The orchestration, by Ferde Grofé, is in keeping with the material, which is decidedly rhythmic. Put to the purpose for which it was intended, it was no doubt effective, but as a piece for the concert hall it is far too slender, since last night's performance revealed it to be built mainly around a strongly syncopated melody upon which were superimposed numbers of amusing variations.

The chasm between Miss Stuart's piece and that of Mr. Piston was wide and deep. Whereas hers presented no problems at all to the listener, his presented virtually nothing else. Mr. Piston is a master at inventing musical problems. As far as one may judge from his scores, he has logic on his side in the matter of construction. However, we have always felt that music—even absolute music—should contain a small germ of melodiousness. This apparently is what Mr. Piston studiously avoids, and in doing so, becomes needlessly complex and at times, monotonous. Of the two movements, the Fugue proved the more interesting. It has a tricky subject which the composer gives a varied development. So far as one might judge on a first hearing, the work was given a satisfying performance.

The high point of the program was the appearance of Major Warner. Seldom does a non-professional musician reach such a peak of technical dexterity as that of Major Warner. His touch is musical; he does not treat the pianoforte as a percussive instrument, yet he manages to be heard. When melody is in order, it sings. Although the Major's rhythm got a bit out of bounds upon a few occasions, Mr. Thiede managed his orchestral forces skillfully, and the concerto came to a pleasurable hearing. G. M. S.

The Arts in Boston

Giovanni Martinelli
In the Title Role of "Otello," Which Will Open the Metropolitan Opera Season Here, March 24

Angna Enters Coming

Angna Enters, dance mime, composer, author and painter, will give a benefit performance to aid Spanish democracy, under the auspices of the Harvard Student Union, in Brattle Hall, Cambridge, Monday evening, Feb. 28.

Miss Enters, who has not been seen hereabout since the winter of 1935, will present several numbers new to Boston, all pointing up with trenchant satire or deep feeling the high lights of contemporary world problems.

Of these, "Spain Says 'Salud!'" (Spanish symbol of freedom) is a poignant sketch of a Loyalist peasant woman; "Flesh-Possessed 'Saint'", a sinister study of a Spanish monk. Here Miss Enters composes from experience, for she has lived in Spain and was caught in the preliminary skirmishes of the Spanish Civil War.

"A Modern Totalitarian Hero" takes a sling at certain dictatorships. "London Bridge is Falling Down" sticks pins in England's foreign policy.

More familiar compositions on Miss Enters's program will be the sensitive "Vienna Provincial (Homage to Arthur Schnitzler), "Piquenique" (a popular dainty), "Oh, the Pain of It," ridiculing the modern dance, "American Ballet—1914-1916" (satire as implied) "Field Day" (sorrows of schooltime) and the ever radiant "Queen of Heaven," the lovely blue-and-gold madonna of mediaeval imagination. M. L.

Brewster

(Continued from Page 13)

dian trade agreements will be disastrous to Maine fishermen."

Imports of fish from Newfoundland and Canada, he declared, had "increased progressively in the past years." Imports from Canada in 1936, he said, amounted to $13,000,000.

Representative Brewster said fishing was Maine's third greatest industry and was valued in 1935 at $7,555,000.

The pending agreement with Canada, he said, "proposed to consider reduction of duties, in cod, haddock, hake, pollock and herring."

Representative Brewster declared the government "has neglected the fishing industry" while spending "enormous amounts to aid agriculture and other lines of activity."

Scholarship Loans For Lexington Youth

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LEXINGTON, Mass., Feb. 21—A scholarship in the form of a loan without interest, to be awarded yearly to Lexington High School graduates to enable them to continue their education, has been established by the Council of Parents and Teachers here.

The fund from which scholarships will be made has been partially set up. Awards will be made to worthy and needy pupils whose parents are residents of the town.

Art Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Boston—Hours, 9 to 5; Sundays, 1 to 5. Closed on Mondays. Recent accessions, Two hundredth anniversary exhibition of John Singleton Copely's paintings, miniatures and drawings. Through March 15.
Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum—Open Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 10 to 4; music at 2:45; Sundays, 2 to 4, music at 2; admission free. Closed on national holidays.
Fogg Art Museum, Cambridge—Open 9 to 5 except Sundays and legal holidays. Display of Heraldry, Ecclesiastic, Academic, and Secular, by Pierre la Rose. Through March 2. Drakings by Old Masters. Japanese Prints.
Vose Galleries—Exhibition of Boston Water Color Society. Through March 5.
Copley Society—Open daily from 10 to 4:30. Saturdays from 10 to 6. Exhibition of portraits and landscapes by Ruth Perry. Through March 10.
Public Library—Exhibition of autographs.
Yamanaka—Exhibition of color prints by Goyo, Shinsui, Hasui and Yoshida.
Symphony Hall—Exhibition of water colors by Dodge Macknight. Through March 5.
Boston Museum School—Sculpture by Parisian, Chana Orloff.
Children's Museum—Open daily except Mondays, 9 to 5; Sundays, 2 to 5. Admission free. Special exhibit of toys from Europe and the Orient. Also toys of long ago, and old Nativity set from Italy.
Holman's Print Shop—Exhibition of Chinese paintings, flowers and children and photographs of China by Louis Holman.
Society of Arts and Crafts—Exhibition of craftwork and applied design.
Band Galleries—Exhibit of painting and prints.
Doll & Richards—Drawings and paintings by Ethel Machcanic, silhouettes by Baroness Maydell; Miss Sear's collection of itinerant American portraits. Through March 5.
Boston Museum of Modern Art (270 Dartmouth St.)—Exhibition from the Whitney Museum of "Fifty Living American Painters." Through Feb. 26.
Goodspeed's—Exhibition of prints.
Newton Center Women's Club—Water colors by Polly Nordell. Through Feb. 25. Open 2-4:30, except Sundays.
Children's Art Center—Water colors by Charles Woodbury.
Goodman-Walker—Etchings and animal bronzes by Renee Sintenis.
Federal Art Gallery—Exhibition by group of women painters. Through March 5.
Fine Arts Theater—Exhibition of landscapes in oil and water color by Louise Mossgraber. Through February.
Boston Conservatory of Music—Exhibition of paintings and water colors by members of Guild of Boston Artists. 26 The Fenway.
Boston City Club—Exhibition of groups of oil paintings by Marjorie Hussey. Through March 11.
Grace Horne Galleries—Water colors by Mary Peixotto. Portraits by Willard W. Cummings. Drawings by Yovan Radenkovitch. Through March 5.
Guild of Boston Artists—Paintings of the sea by Stanley Woodward. Through March 5.
Boston Architectural Club—Water colors and oils by E. Donald Robb. Through March 5.

Washington's Birthday

All radiocasts of "The Monitor Views the News" will be omitted on Tuesday, Feb. 22, a legal holiday.

'The Monitor Views the News'

For Wednesday, Feb. 23

12:00	WORL	920kc
12:45	WMEX	1500kc
3:00	WORL	920kc
6:00	WMEX	1500kc
10:45	WMEX	1500kc

Shortwave

2:30	W1XAL	15.25mc
3:30	W1XK	9.57mc
6:00	W1XK	9.57mc
6:00	W1XAL	11.79mc

Boston-Baltimore Ships Sail Again After Two-Week Recess

Log of the Port of Boston

Ocean steamship service between Boston and Baltimore, in operation 75 years, is to be salvaged, although sailings were suspended two weeks ago and announcement made of its being "junked."

Like many another steamship line, the Merchants and Miners Transportation Company has had to meet labor difficulties in the past year as well as increasing truck competition. It was "off again, on again, gone again" with suspensions of service due to labor trouble and freight embargoes.

Today all that is changed. Embargoes against freight for Baltimore and vicinity are cancelled and "an agreement mutually satisfactory to the union, the men and the company" has been reached.

The steamer Berkshire re-opened the service from South Boston to Baltimore, and the usual two trips a week are being resumed. Thus one steamship line "came back."

Trawler Kittiwake

New England ship yards, where many a fine craft was given its first dip in salt water, are facing new competition today in a trend of business to the South.

The first Diesel beam trawler to be built south of New York, the Kittiwake, is attracting wide attention today at Boston Fish Pier, and is the first of two craft ordered by the Portland Trawling Company of Boston from the Charleston Shipbuilding and Drydock Company at Charleston, S. C.

Ship builders hereabouts recall a similar condition in the textile mills, when, a few years ago, the first New England manufacturer went South. Today there are more spindles in the southern states than in the northern.

John Collins, veteran of 35 years on the fishing banks of the North Atlantic, is skipper of the new Kittiwake which logged better tha 13½ knots on a trial run. The vessel, a 146-foot all-steel trawler, left Charleston Feb. 1 with a New England crew, and the second one, to be known as the Bittern, is to be completed about March 30. They are the first Diesel trawlers to be built for the Portland Trawling Co. Each is designed for a crew of 22 to 26 men and capacity for 300,000 pounds of fish.

The Kittiwake is the first addition of 1938 to Boston's growing fleet of Diesel trawlers, having greater speed and considerably lower operating costs than the old steam trawlers that were introduced to the New England fisheries in 1905.

Hangs Own Shingle

Bernard S. Costello, Boston's reputed chief of ocean scrap iron traffic, mounted another rung of the business ladder this week. He hung out his shingle in the Board of Trade Building as a general steamship agent and chartering broker.

Practically all the scrap iron ships loading at Boston in recent years, and scrap metal has become the city's No. 1 export item, were handled by Mr. Costello, whom friends address as "Bernie."

Back in 1920, he entered the steamship business with C. H. Sprague & Son, Inc., and in 1925 joined the shipping firm of Rogers & Webb, operators of transatlantic freight services. Six years later he affiliated with Maxwell Harris, coal chartering agent and the firm of Harris & Costello was added to Boston's shipping directory. Ever since that time he has been in active charge of the steamship agency end of the business, handling a number of sugar cargoes and other "full cargo vessels" in addition to scrap iron and steel.

Big Ships Due

Big things are in store for the port in 1938! Doubting Thomases are referred to Richard Parkhurst, Vice-Chairman of the Boston Port Authority.

The year will mark the appearance at Boston of the three largest ships that have ever called in a given year while in active service, says Mr. Parkhurst. They are the Paris of the French Line, nearly 35,000 gross tons; the Roma of the Italian Line, more than 32,000 gross tons; the Statendam of the Holland-America Line, better than 28,000 gross tons.

These three vessels are among the largest in the world, and are topped by only half a dozen other ships on the seven seas, asserts the active head of the Port Authority. And more, Boston will see this year for the first time the Champlain, fourth largest vessel under the flag of the French Line. Also, the Westernland of the Red Star Line visits Boston this year for the first time.

Mr. Parkhurst says, "The entire passenger schedule of the Port for 1938 is the most comprehensive ever at Boston's disposal, including as it does, augmented service to the British Isles and Continental ports."

Leon Stone

Firecrackers Come From China to Add To July Fourth Din

Port of Boston Business

Despite wars in China and Spain, those countries still have an eye on foreign commerce with the United States. Figures prepared today by Owen P. McKenna, Acting Collector of Customs, show among other commodities the importation of a ton and a half of firecrackers in addition to a large supply of punk from China, and 200 packages of frozen octopus from Spain. This rare shipment of the eight-armed creatures is a delicacy to the peoples from southern Europe.

From Hongkong came 672 cases of firecrackers and 60 cases of punk among other freight through Boston's ocean terminals last week, figures showed.

Mediterranean countries, other than Spain, contributed liberally to the influx of foodstuffs and commodities brought to Boston, three steamers making port in as many days. They brought Italian products including canned peeled tomatoes, cheese, olive oil, and shelled filberts. Among other products received in quantity were talc, beet pulp used for cattle feed, and bone meal.

Port of Boston business for the past week in statistical summary:

Classification	Week Ending Feb. 19, 1938	Year Ago
Imports for Consumption	$ 2,076,338	$ 4,871,667
Imports for Warehouse	286,747	2,113,491
Withdrawn from warehouse for consumption	214,450	1,375,324
Duties collected	338,436	1,230,373
Wool imports	Fiscal Year July 1 to Feb. 19	Year Ago
(pounds)	17,280,398	79,541,519
Wool imports (pounds)	17,280,398	79,541,519
Duties collected	$14,600,660	$36,732,885

To Make Eggs 'Tender'

Scrambled eggs are especially tender and delicious when cooked in the top part of a double boiler.

Prosperity Found Closely Linked To Buying by Farmers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DURHAM, N. H., Feb. 21—Farm buying power and industrial prosperity go hand in hand, as shown by a comparison of changes in farm income with changes in farm machinery, fertilizer sales, mail order and other rural retail sales, according to figures compiled by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics and received here by J. C. Kendall, Director of the New Hampshire Extension Service.

From 1929 to 1932, when farm cash income decreased by $6,000,000, rural retail sales dropped $5,000,000,000, farm machinery sales were $400,000,000 less, fertilizer sales were 3,500,000 tons less, and mail order sales dropped by nearly $300,000,000.

From 1932 to 1936 farm cash income did not quite double, yet rural retail sales gained 60 per cent, nearly four times as much farm machinery was bought, fertilizer sales were more than 50 per cent greater, while mail-order sales set a new top record for all time in nearly doubling the low point of 1932.

The Monitor's Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00 Follow the Moon..	Dance Interlude; news.	"Dick Tracy": sketch..	Sport matinee	Sport reports .....
5:15 "Mary Sothern" ..	"Don Winslow"	"Terry and Pirates"...	Sport matinee	Sport reports .....
5:30 "Stepmother"	"The Singing Lady"...	Jack Armstrong	Sport matinee	Sport reports .....
5:45 "Hilltop House"...	Tom Mix sketch.....	Little Orphan Annie...	Sport matinee	"Reading the Comics"
6:00 News; sport review	News; Dance Revue....	Yankee News Service...	Dinner concert	"The Monitor News"...
6:15 "Hits and Encores"	News commentator	Top Hatters: orchestra.	Dinner concert	Italian review .....
6:30 Rhythm Revue ...	Musical program	"Musical Rendezvous"	Dinner concert	Sport reports .....
6:45 Piano Club	Lowell Thomas, news..	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sport reports	Vin Vincent's Orchestra
7:00 Reader and orch..	"Music Is My Hobby"...	"Amos 'n' Andy".....	News Service	Jimmie McHale's Orch..
7:15 "Songs and Patter"	"The War Scare"	"Uncle Ezra": sketch;	Dean Hudson's Orch....	"Five Star Final"...
7:30 Studio speaker ...	"Lum and Abner".....	Soloists; orchestra	"The Lone Ranger"...	Evening Concert Hour..
7:45 H. Shaw, songs...	Barry McKinley, songs.	Talk, "Profits Tax" ...	dramatic sketch	Evening Concert Hour..
8:00 Rinehart's "Tish":	"Melody Puzzles":	Burns and Allen: Ray	Morton Gould's Orch..	"The Wordcaster" ....
8:15 dramatic sketch .	sketches; music	Noble's Orch.; solos..	Studio speaker	Dance Music .....
8:30 Pick and Pat: comedy; soloists; orch.	"Grand Hotel": dramatic sketch	Margaret Speaks; chorus; orchestra	Local speaker	Message to motorists..
8:45			Local speaker	Jimmie McHale's Orch..
9:00 Radio Theater:	Philadelphia Orchestra,	"Fibber McGee and	Local speaker	Farm and home talk...
9:15 Madeleine Carroll,	Eugene Ormandy, con-	Molly"; Mills' Orch...	Frank Ferneau's Orch.	Organ recital .....
9:30 Herbert Marshall,	ductor; John Brownlee,	Phil Spitalny and His	"Musical Cartoons" ..	Amateur Hour .....
9:45 in "Romance"	baritone soloist	Girls; soloist	"Musical Cartoons" ..	Amateur Hour .....
10:00 Wayne King's Orch.	"Behind Prison Bars":	Lullaby Lady: soloists;	"True or False": Yale	Amateur Hour .....
10:15 Wayne King's Orch.	dramatic sketch	orchestra; quartet ..	vs. Princeton	Amateur Hour .....
10:30 'Brave New World':	National Radio Forum:	"For Men Only": Van	Henry Weber's Orch..	Dance Music .....
10:45 dramatic sketch ..	Senator King, Utah.	Steedens' Orch.; soloist	Pageant of Melody: A.	"The Monitor News"...
11:00 Forecasts; news'..	News; "Roundelay"	Yankee News Service...	Baggiore, tenor	Bob Asen's Orchestra..
11:15 Glen Gray's Orch..	Music As You Desire It	Weather Service	Jack Fischer's Orch....	Bob Asen's Orchestra..
11:45 Sammy Kaye's Or..	Music As You Desire It	Dean Hudson's Orch....	Jack Fischer's Orch....	L. Noble's Orchestra..
11:30 Sammy Kaye's Or..	Music As You Desire It	Eddy Rogers' Orchestra	Sammy Watkins' Orch.	L. Noble's Orchestra..

Tuesday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00 Popular variety ..	News; Musical Clock ...	Morning Musicale	"The Breakfast Smiler"	.....
7:15 Popular variety ..	"Musical Clock"	News Service	"The Breakfast Smiler"	.....
7:30 "Rhythm Romance"	"Musical Clock"	"George and Juanita" ..	"The Breakfast Smiler"	.....
7:45 WEEI News	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Clock"	Morning Watch	.....
8:00 Forecasts; music .	"Mac and Moore"	"Musical Roundup"	News Service	Musical Timetable ....
8:15 "Hits and Encores"	"Musical Clock"	Weather Service	Organ concert	Musical Timetable ....
8:30 Radio Almanac ...	"Musical Clock"	Network program	Andrew Jacobson's	Musical Timetable ....
8:45 Popular music	"Musical Clock"	Network program	Rhythm; orchestra	Musical Timetable ....
9:00 Kitchen of the Air	"As You Like It".....	"Houseboat Hannah"...	Food talk	Musical Timetable ....
9:15 Kitchen of the Air	"As You Like It".....	Household talk	Merry-Go-Round	Chick Morris, news...
9:30 "The Road of Life"	"Breakfast Club": popular orch.; soloists	Food news	Merry-Go-Round	"Italian Echoes" .....
9:45 Bachelor's Children		"Widder Jones"; sketch	Studio interview	"Songs of Italy" .....
10:00 Pretty Kitty Kelly.	"Margo": sketch	"Mrs. Wiggs": sketch..	Singing Strings	Studio speaker .....
10:15 Myrt and Marge..	Drama and music	"John's Other Wife" ..	"Coolr Loft": organist.	Studio speaker .....
10:30 Emily Post	"Terry Regan": sketch.	Just Plain Bill: sketch.	"Get Thin to Music"...	"Shopping With You"...
10:45 "Ma Perkins"	Home Forum	Dramatic sketch	Earl Lawrence; organ .	"Shopping With You"...
11:00 Mary Lee Taylor..	"Mary Marlin": sketch	"David Harum": sketch	Louis Rich's Orchestra.	Dave Ballantine, songs
11:15 Magazine of Air..	Musicale	Backstage Wife: sketch	Melody Strings	Holiday program ....
11:30 Big Sister: sketch	"Vic and Sade": sketch	Home Economist	Recorded orchestra	Holiday program ....
11:45 Aunt Jennie stories	Edw. MacHugh, hymns.	"Mystery Chef"	Information Service	Commentator .....
12:00 Commentator	News; feature; Dance	Talk, Rev. W. L. Stidger	News Service	"Italian Airs" .....
12:15 Edwin C. Hill, news	Revue; music; stocks	"The O'Neills"	Agricultural series ..	Italian radio review ..
12:30 Helen Trent: sketch	National Farm and	"Singin' Sam"	Italian music program.	Music; weather .....
12:45 Our Gal Sunday..	Home Hour	"Dan Harding's Wife" ..	Italian music program	Studio program .....
1:00 Betty and Bob....	National Farm and	News Service	Women's club news	"Musical Mailbox" ....
1:15 Hymn recital	Home Hour	"Joyce Jordan": sketch	Robison's Buccaroos ...	"Musical Mailbox" ....
1:30 Grimm's Daughter.	"Matinee Melodies" ...	Marjorie Mills Hour....	Piano soloist	"Cabbages and Kings"
1:45 Movie interview ..	"Jack and Loretta" ...	Marjorie Mills Hour...	Voice of Experience	Shirley Winters, songs
2:00 News for Women...	"Swingtime Trio"	"Way Down East"	Suffolk-Emerson debate	"Sweet Music" .....
2:15 "The O'Neills"	Let's Talk It Over	"Musical Roundup"	on unicameral legisla-	Dance Melodies .....
2:30 American School of	"Waltz Favorites": con-	Don Van Wart, pianist	tures	"Melody Express" ....
2:45 the Air	cert orchestra	"Songs and Patter"	Stage Door Memories ..	"Melody Express" ....
3:00 News Service	"Modern and Familiar	Pepper Young's Family.	Colonials: orchestra ...	'Royal Blue Strings" ..
3:15 Your Government'	Verse," John Theobald	"Ma Perkins": sketch.	Colonials: orchestra ...	"Gems of Melody" ....
3:30 "Deep River Boys"	Little Variety Show....	"Vic and Sade"	Sport matinee	Studio program .....
3:45 C. Hector's Orch..	Metropolitan Opera Guild	"The Guiding Light" ..	Network program	Studio program .....
4:00 C. Hector's Orch...	Stocks; Club Matinee ..	"Lorenzo Jones"	Rhode Islanders: or-	Sport reports .....
4:15 Boston Hour	Club Matinee; variety .	"Mary Marlin": sketch	chestra	"Manhattan Serenade" ..
4:30 "The Goldbergs" ..	National Congress of	Commentator	High School drama	Harmony team .....
4:45 Network speaker ..	Parents and Teachers	"The Road of Life" ..	Sport matinee	Sport reports .....
5:00 Follow the Moon..	Dance Interlude; news	"Dick Tracy": sketch..	Sport reports	Sport reports .....
5:15 "Mary Sothern" ..	"Don Winslow": sketch	"Terry and Pirates" ..	Sport reports	Sport reports .....
5:30 "Stepmother"	The Singing Lady	"Jack Armstrong"	Sport reports	Sport reports .....
5:45 "Hilltop House"...	Tom Mix sketch	Little Orphan Annie...	Sport reports	"Reading the Comics"
6:00 News; sportshots	News; Dance Revue ...	Yankee News Service...	Dinner concert	"The Monitor News"...
6:15 George Hall's Orch.	Commentator	Top Hatters: orchestra	Dinner concert	Italian radio review ..
6:30 Rhythm Revue ...	Piano; Revelers	"Musical Rendezvous"	Dinner concert	Sport reports .....
6:45 Vocal soloist	Lowell Thomas	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sport reports	Vin Vincent's Orchestra
7:00 "Poetic Melodies".	"Easy Aces": sketch ..	"Amos 'n' Andy"	Colonial News Service.	Jimmie McHale's Orch.
7:15 "Hobby Lobby" ..	Dramatic sketch	"Uncle Ezra": sketch..	Dean Hudson's Orch....	"Five Star Final" ....
7:30 "Hobby Lobby" ..	"Lum and Abner"	Soloists; orchestra	"The Lone Ranger";	Vocalist; piano duo ....
7:45 Ray Heatherton ..	"Vocal Variaties"	"Concert Album"	dramatic sketch	"Dance Melodies" .....
8:00 Cavalcade of Amer-	"Midweek Function" ..	"One Man's Family";	U. S. Marine Band....	"The Wordcaster" ....
8:15 ica: sketch	"Midweek Function" ..	dramatic sketch	Studio speaker	"Music of the Masters"
8:30 Eddie Cantor; Deanna Durbin; or.	Commentator	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.;	Harvard-B. C. debate on	Miss Gerry's Swing....
8:45	Jimmy Kemper and Co.	vocalists	New Deal	Jack Ward .....
9:00 Lawrence Tibbett;	Cleveland Orchestra ..	Fred Allen in "Town	Harvard-B. C. debate on	Federal Theater: "Por-
9:15 comment; orch. ..	Cleveland Orchestra ..	Hall Tonight"; guest	New Deal	traits in Oil" .....
9:30 Ben Bernie and All	Cleveland Orchestra ..	Players; guest artist;	"Let's Visit": informal	Billy Brooks' Orch....
9:45 the Lads; soloists	Cleveland Orchestra ..	orchestra	home interviews	Billy Brooks' Orch....
10:00 "Gang Busters":	Network sports	"Your Hollywood Pa-	Sammy Kaye's Orch.	Vin Vincent's Orchestra
10:15 dramatic sketch ..	Network sports	rade": Rosemary Lane;	Sammy Kaye's Orch.	Jimmie McHale's Orch.
10:30 Talk, Income Tax	Network sports	choral group; orches-	Melodies from the Sky:	Jimmie McHale's Orch.
10:45 Network speaker ..	Network sports	tra; guest stars	vocal soloists; popular	"The Monitor News"...
11:00 Forecasts; news ..	News; Roundelay	Yankee News Service..	orchestra	"Amateur Night in Har-
11:15 Bob Crosby's Orch.	Music As You Desire It	Weather Service	Billy Losser's Orch....	lem": variety .....
11:30 George Olsen's Or.	Music As You Desire It	Horace Heidt's Orch....	Michael Zarin's Orch...	"Amateur Night in Har-
11:45 George Olsen's Or.	Music As You Desire It	Horace Heidt's Orch....	Michael Zarin's Orch...	lem": variety .....

Wednesday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00 Popular variety ..	News; "Musical Clock"	Morning Musicale	"The Breakfast Smiler"	.....
7:15 Popular variety ..	"Musical Clock"	News Service	"The Breakfast Smiler"	.....
7:30 "Comedy Stars" ..	"Musical Clock"	"Good Morning"	"The Breakfast Smiler"	.....
7:45 News Service	"Musical Clock"	"Good Morning"	The Morning Watch	.....
8:00 Forecasts; music .	"Musical Clock"	"George and Juanita" ..	News Service	Musical Timetable ....
8:15 Caroline Cabot ..	"Musical Clock"	Weather Service	Organ recital	Musical Timetable ....
8:30 Radio Almanac ...	"Matinee Miss Mack" ..	"Musical Roundup"	Jacobson's Rhythm	Musical Timetable ....
8:45 Music; fashions ..	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Roundup"	Jacobson's Rhythm	Musical Timetable ....
9:00 Parade: music	"As You Like It"	"Houseboat Hannah" ..	Food talk	Farm news .....
9:15 Madison Ensemble..	"As You Like It"	Household talk	Merry-Go-Round	Piano lessons .....
9:30 "Road of Life" ..	Breakfast Club: popular	Food news	Merry-Go-Round	Italian Echoes .....
9:45 Bachelor's Children	variety; news	"Widder Jones"	Studio interview	"Songs of Italy" .....
10:00 Kitty Kelly: sketch	"Margo": sketch	"Mrs. Wiggs": sketch	"Singing Strings'	Studio speaker .....
10:15 Myrt and Marge..	Drama and music	"John's Other Wife" ..	"Choir Loft"	Hillbilly Songs .....
10:30 Tony Wons	"Attorney-at-Law" ...	"Just Plain Bill"	"Get Thin to Music"...	"Shopping With You"...
10:45 "Ma Perkins"	Home Forum; talk	Dramatic sketch	Vocalist; organ	"Shopping With You"...
11:00 Studio speaker ..	"Mary Marlin": sketch.	David Harum: sketch ..	"Fashions in Rhythm" .	"Dusty Rider" .....
11:15 "Carol Kennedy"...	"Dance Melodies"	Backstage Wife: sketch	"Melody Strings"	Cooking School .....
11:30 "Big Sister": sk..	"Vic and Sade"	"How to Be Charming"	Highlights, Halftones ..	Musical travelogue ....
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	Edward MacHugh	"Hello, Peggy": sketch	Information Service	News commentator ....
12:00 Commentator	News; Feature; Dance	Talk, Rev. Stidger	News Service	"Italian Airs" .....
12:15 Edwin C. Hill, news	Revue; music; stocks	"The O'Neills"	Agriculture talz	Italian radio review ..
12:30 Helen Trent	National Farm and	"Singin' Sam"	Italian music program..	Popular music; weather
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"	Home Hour	"Dan Harding's Wife" ..	Italian music program .	"The Monitor News"...
1:00 "Betty and Bob"...	National Farm and	News Service	Women's club news	"Musical Mailbox" ....
1:15 "Betty Crocker" ..	Home Hour	"Joyce Jordan": sketch	Robison's Buccaroos ...	"Musical Mailbox" ....
1:30 Grimm's Daughter.	"Matinee Melodies" ...	Marjorie Mills Hour....	Piano soloist	"Memory Lane" .....
1:45 Movie interview ..	"Jack and Loretta" ...	Marjorie Mills Hour...	Voice of Experience	Shirley Winters, songs
2:00 News for Women...	"Swingtime Trio"	"Way Down East"	Suffolk-Emerson debate	"Sweet Music" .....
2:15 "The O'Neills"	Let's Talk It Over	"Musical Roundup"	on unicameral legisla-	Dance Melodies .....
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2:45 the Air	cert orchestra	"Songs and Patter"	Stage Door Memories ..	"Melody Express" ....
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3:15 Your Government'	Verse," John Theobald	"Ma Perkins": sketch.	Colonials: orchestra ...	"Gems of Melody" ....
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4:00 C. Hector's Orch...	Stocks; Club Matinee ..	"Lorenzo Jones"	Rhode Islanders: or-	Sport reports .....
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7:00 "Poetic Melodies".	"Easy Aces": sketch ..	"Amos 'n' Andy"	Colonial News Service.	Jimmie McHale's Orch.
7:15 "Hobby Lobby" ..	Dramatic sketch	"Uncle Ezra": sketch..	Dean Hudson's Orch....	"Five Star Final" ....
7:30 "H

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Change in State Pier Urged To Make it 'Best in East'

Legislative Hearings

Only lack of freight-moving facilities at the South Boston State Pier prevents Boston from having the best passenger pier on the East Coast, John J. Wilde of the Patterson, Wilde and Co., told the Legislative Committee on State Administration today.

Mr. Wilde urged building an escalator at the pier to handle passenger baggage which must be moved to the second level of the pier for customs inspection. Absence of such facilities now caused considerable passenger delay, Mr. Wilde said. The construction cost would range between $3,200 and $5,000.

The proposal was favored by Representative John C. Wilson, Beverly Republican; George P. Lord of the Boston Port Authority, and John Q. Birmingham of the Quinn Brothers Stevadores, a company which has the baggage-handling contract. H. T. Hurley, representing the State Department of Public Works, said the department has taken a neutral stand on the proposal.

License Proposed

Registration and licensing of watchmakers through a State board was proposed before the same committee by Thomas J. Fagin, National President of the Horological Association of America. Pointing out that similar laws have been passed in Wisconsin, Illinois and California, Mr. Fagin said State regulation is necessary to protect the public from unethical, unscrupulous and unskilled watchmakers.

Supporters of the legislation declared the board would be self-supporting, because of license fees charged. In other years similar arguments were advanced for legislation establishing such other state boards as those regulating hairdressing and barbers. Adoption of the legislation would continue the trend toward establishment of State boards to regulate various industries.

Printing Contracts

State printing contracts would be awarded only to employing printers, working employees 40 hours a week or less, and paying a predetermined prevailing wage, under legislation favored before the State Administration Committee by Kenneth I. Taylor, legislative agent of the Massachusetts State Federation of Labor, and numerous other labor leaders.

Mr. Taylor pointed out that it is practically impossible for printers employing union labor to bid successfully for State printing contracts because low-wage concerns are able to underbid them.

The Labor Federation's legislative agent said equal opportunity for State printing work should be afforded to employers who pay high wages and work employees 40 hours a week or less.

Take Care of Needy

He pointed out that the International Typographical Union, of which he is a member, has taken care of its own unemployed, aged members and those unable to work rather than throw them upon relief rolls. He pointed out that the Union has collected $74,525,000 in dues since 1891, and has paid out $69,000,284 in pensions, strike benefits, unemployment and other benefits.

Therefore, he said the State should make certain that union printers who take care of their own are able to compete on an equal basis with non-union printers.

Numerous members of the various printing trades unions were recorded in favor of the proposal.

Commission Accused

The Massachusetts Unemployment Compensation Commission was accused at a legislative hearing of disregarding civil service and other rules in naming employees and of placing a relative of a Commission member in an important post.

Charges were made by William F. McDonald of Winthrop and by Representative Phillip G. Bowker (R) of Brookline, at a hearing upon Mr. McDonald's bill to create a special commission to investigate appointments made by the Compensation Commission.

Dog Show

(Continued from Page 13)

in Boston and America for the first time. This small animal, in appearance something like an Irish terrier, bears the poetic name Angel's Whisper of Colonsay. Among rarer entries and relative newcomers were Welsh corgis, one German shorthaired pointer, a Siberian husky, a miniature pinscher and a toy Manchester terrier.

Best in Class

Radiant Tiny Tim, a pomeranian owned by Ruth E. Salde of Providence, R. I., was judged best of breed in the pomeranian class as judging began.

In the English cocker spaniel class, Lanehead Distinction of Giralda, owned by the Giralda Farm, Madison, N. J., went for winners dogs, best of winners, and best of breed.

Among the Norwegian elkhounds entered is Thrani av Windsval owned by Miss Bernice Mann of Boston.

Newell Bent, President of the Eastern Dog Club, announced the three life-saving dogs which will be awarded hero dog plaques at the final session of the show. These dogs, which have distinguished themselves recently by intuitive protection of their owners, are a Pekingese, Buzzie, owned by Alba Zyzys, 9 Newton Street, Cambridge, Mass.; Hans, Belgian shepherd, owned by John Pelton, 9 Railway Street, West Quincy, Mass.; and Scotty, Scottish terrier belonging to Joseph C. Mullen, 166 Brushfield Road, Milton, Mass.

Rollins Confers Special Honors On Bostonians

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WINTER PARK, Fla., Feb. 21—Three Boston men—Rear Admiral Richard E. Byrd, Ralph Adams Cram and the Rev. Arthur Lee Kinsolving—were among the six recipients of honorary degrees from Rollins College today during exercises which marked the fifty-third anniversary of its founding. Two women were selected for special awards at the convocation.

The six honorary degree awarded were Admiral Byrd, Doctor of Humanities; Henry R. Luce of New York City, editor-publisher of Time, Fortune, and Life, Doctor of Laws; Mr. Cram, architect and author, Doctor of Humanities; Edwin R. A. Seligman of New York City, economist and taxation expert, Doctor of Humanities; the Rev. Mr. Kinsolving, Rector of Trinity Episcopal Church, Boston, Doctor of Humanities; Arthur Sweetser of Geneva, Switzerland, American member of the League of Nations Secretariat, Doctor of Laws.

Speaking at the convocation, held in the Knowles Memorial Chapel, Mr. Luce declared that "we have come to think too much in terms of economics and too little in terms of politics and morality," when dealing with human society. As a "concrete example," he referred to "the one third of the nation—the ill-housed, the ill-clothed, ill-nourished."

Auto Festival

(Continued from Page 13)

tractive due to the excellent buys at this time, when dealers are overstocked with turned-in models.

With the co-operation of the Vose Galleries in Copley Square, the Studebaker Sales Corporation of New England has turned its automobile showrooms into an art gallery of famous oil paintings. Streams of orchestral music will flow out of the Studebaker building to join the great symphony of sound that will flood the Avenue from 9 a. m. to 9 p. m.

Just across from Cottage Farm Bridge, the Motor Car Company of New England, Pontiac distributor, has decorated its 65,000 feet of floor area for an unusual program of gipsy music by the Alliston Gypsy Ensemble, a quintet of talented girls that has won recognition in local musical circles. Cadillac - Oldsmobile, right next door to Pontiac Village, plans to concentrate on "the finest Spring Salon in our history." This company, one of the first to establish the custom of "open house" on the holiday, will show off new mechanical improvements to the accompaniment of organ music played by Arthur Ryder, organist at St. Paul's Church in Dedham, Mass.

As part of the exhibit at the Arthur Coombs Company, Lincoln and Ford distributors, the old stagecoach that once operated between Boston and Worcester, Mass., has been rolled in from the Wayside Inn grounds of Henry Ford. Also on display is the 1912 Model T Ford touring car, loaned by James Lehan, one of the earliest Ford dealers in the United States. This 26-year-old model is said to be in perfect running candition and will be driven in to Automobile Row from Stoughton, Mass., by Mr. Lehan.

And don't forget the Bantams, on display at Crandall Hicks Company, which has issued hundreds of Lincoln pennies surrounded by the engraved announcement, "Good for two miles in a bantam." This company also is distributor for the Willys and Covered Wagon trailers.

Graham and Hupmobile are the other companies holding "open house."

Foreign Policy Speakers Differ On War Dangers

The cases for and against the Rome-Berlin Axis were presented Saturday in a spirited, give-and-take discussion before the Foreign Policy Association at the Hotel Copley Plaza in Boston.

Dr. Hugo F. Simon, member of the Department of Political Philosophy of Northwestern University and Maj. James Strachey Barnes, expert on Italian affairs in the British Foreign Office, held that the German-Italian combination was one of peace, not of war. This was emphatically disputed by Hans Kohn, Professor of History at Smith College, who stated that the path of the Rome-Berlin Axis would lead the world to war.

Dr. Simon stated that it was unbelievable that Chancellor Hitler, believing in a great Pan-German community, would ever want to conquer a nation inhabited by non-Germanic people. He did say, however, that there must be some settlement of the question of the more than 3,000,000 Germans living in Czechoslovakia.

He stated further that the recent Cabinet changes in Austria were following the wishes of the Austrian people. He said that as Germans, they naturally wished to join the great German nation. He did not believe, however, that Germany would ever attack Russia to win space for its crowded population.

Major Barnes, discussing European problems from the Italian point of view, stated that the time has now come for Great Britain and Italy to compose their difficulties and to agree upon the part that each should play on the Mediterranean stage. Italian and British interests now are almost identical, he averred. Since neither has any intention of attacking any other nation, it is natural that they should come to an agreement.

Professor Kohn took an opposite point. To him, developments of the last three weeks in Germany were anything but encouraging. He said conservative elements in the German Government had now been removed and predicted Berlin might be expected to follow a more boldly nationalistic course.

He agreed Chancellor Hitler does not want war, but asserted the German Führer is willing to threaten war to gain his ends.

Beacon Hill

(Continued from Page 13)

tation law, adopted last year, to improve the system of counting ballots. Under the 1937 legislation, all cities outside of Boston are allowed to adopt the P. R. system of electing members of the City Council. Boston, as well as other cities, is allowed to use P. R. in electing members of the School Committee. Towns, under the same legislation, are allowed to institute P. R. to select members of the Board of Selectmen and the School Committee.

Proportional Idea

The necessity of using the proportional system of electing City Councilors in connection with the City Manager plan is graphically portrayed by George H. Hallett Jr., Associate Secretary of the National Municipal League, and P. R. expert, in his book "Proportional Representation, the Key to Democracy," in which he contrasts Kansas City and Cincinnati.

"Both have the City Manager plan, which makes for improved administration," he wrote. "They are nearly the same in size, and they adopted their present charters with similar high hopes of ending similar regimes of political misrule. But Kansas City, even under the Manager plan, has been completely dominated by the notorious Pendergast machine. It has been efficiently run, at the expense of the taxpayers, for the benefit of the ring. Cincinnati, on the other hand, has thrown off the yoke of the equally entrenched Cox-Hynicka machine and has enjoyed continuously for more than a decade what is probably the best government in any of the larger cities of the country.

Ring Keeps Power

"The contrast in this tale of two cities is not due merely or even primarily to a difference in civic spirit. It is due largely to a difference in election methods. Kansas City elects its Council, which chooses and controls its Manager, by a common method which inevitably plays into the hands of the best organized political group, and tends to kill all hope of effective action in the average public-spirited citizen. Cincinnati elects its Council by proportional representation, which insures an effective share in the control of its voters and gives its public-spirited citizens every incentive to continue political activity."

Edgar M. Mills

Rise in Bay State Income Tax Urged in Commission's Report

(Continued from Page 13)

$250 additional exemption allowed parents for each child would be eliminated.

"Massachusetts," the Commission stated, "grants the highest exemptions from taxation on earned income of any State in the Union. . . . Students of taxation have almost unanimously recommended the broadening of the base of our income tax."

Irrespective of the passage of the sales tax, the Commission recommended legislation distributing one-third of the annual $19,000,000 gasoline tax revenue to cities and towns for highway purposes and elimination of the present practice of diverting gasoline revenue to purposes other than highway building and maintenance. This practice was started by Gov. Joseph B. Ely in 1933 and has been continued by his two Democratic successors.

A regradation of inheritance taxes was also proposed to increase the number of steps upon which the graduated tax is imposed. The minimum and maximum rates would not be increased, however.

Should the sales tax be adopted, the Commission proposed a tax of 2½ per cent on net income derived from real estate, because of the special benefits persons in the real estate business would receive from the sales tax proposal. This recommendation was made to counteract the charge that the sales tax would be a "big real estate" increase.

The Commission also placed before the Legislature a bill allowing the citizens of any city or town to vote on a question asking the State Commissioner of Corporations and Taxation to install a modern system of real estate assessment. This proposal arises from the fact that the standard of assessments in many cities and towns is "extremely low" and that "inconsistencies and shortcomings are many and different systems and the lack of adequate assessment techniques have caused many inequalities throughout the Commonwealth," the Commission stated.

While the Commission advocated adoption of a constitutional amendment allowing the Legislature to adopt a graduated income tax system instead of the present flat rate, it stated this was not "because we are convinced that a graduated income tax is at this time a more desirable form of tax than the flat rate, but because we believe that future legislatures should not be hampered by the existing constitutional limitation if they should feel that a change was desirable."

In fact, the Commission said the flat rate system, required by the present State Constitution "brings in substantially more revenue in relation to the per capita wealth of the citizens of the Commonwealth than does the graduated income taxes of other states." The study group pointed out three years would be necessary for the adoption of the amendment.

Thus the commission did not go all the way with the Socialists who demand the graduated tax system as a more equitable program resting more heavily on the rich than on the poor.

Socialist and labor opposition is expected to develop on the commission's program to broaden the income tax base if the sales tax plan fails, as has been freely predicted ever since the Commission brought out the proposal.

In recommending continuance of the surtax on incomes in varying amounts up to 20 per cent, the Commission pointed to the need of eliminating the present State Tax which really is a tax on real estate to balance the State budget. This State Tax has ranged from $8,000,000 to $12,500,000 in recent years.

The surtax, the commission explained could be used to help balance the budget. In 1937, the Commission added, the 10 per cent surtax produced $4,500,000.

"If this surtax were made variable up to 20 per cent as a balancing item," the Commission stated, "it would take care of any discrepancy up to approximately $9,000,000 that must occur as between the expenditures and the receipts of the Commonwealth. Should that discrepancy go beyond this point, we feel strongly that the Legislature ought to look elsewhere for sources of taxation, inasmuch as we believe that 20 per cent is as high as the State could afford to go without running the serious risk of diminishing returns."

The surtax originally was established as a temporary revenue producer in 1935 under the direction of Gov. James M. Curley and has been renewed each year since. Opponents of the proposal see in this measure a perfect example of temporary taxes which become permanent levies.

The commission's proposal to distribute one-third of the gasoline tax revenue to cities and towns is practically identical with similar proposals now before the Legislature. Should it be adopted, Gov. Charles F. Hurley would be blocked in his attempt to divert $8,000,000 from the gasoline tax fund for other than highway purposes, as proposed in his budget. Since the diversion policy started $37,778,320 of $88,636,155 contributed by motorists has been diverted.

The commission pointed out "that when the tax on gasoline sales was first imposed by the Legislature, the promise was made to the automobile interests of the State that this revenue would be used only for the purpose of bettering or maintaining our highway system, and for no other purpose. We feel that, in the absence of very urgent public necessity requiring a deviation from this promise, it should be kept."

To bolster the State highway fund, the Commission recommended the establishment of a capital building fund. This would be made up of the $6,000,000 annual revenue received from inheritance and estate taxes and the capital gains tax, which is now used to finance general fund expenses in the State budget.

New York Jobless Paid

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 21—More than $1,000,000 in unemployment insurance benefits have gone from the pockets of jobless workers into the State's trade channels since Feb. 1 when New York State began making payments from its $100,000,000 jobless insurance fund, it was announced by Mark Graves, State Commissioner of Taxation and Finance today. A total of 108,643 benefit checks have been sent out, he added.

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Steamship	Sailing Due		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Queen Mary	Feb. 23 Cherbourg	Feb. 28	Feb. 22 8:00 pm	Feb. 23 9:30 am
*Deutschland	Feb. 23 Hamburg	Mar. 4	Feb. 22 8:00 pm	Feb. 23 6:00 pm
†Europa	Feb. 25 Cherbourg	Mar. 3	Feb. 25 1:00 pm	Feb. 25 8:00 pm
†Am Shipper	Feb. 26 Liverpool	Mar. 7	Feb. 25 8:00 pm	Feb. 26 7:30 am
‡Rex	Feb. 26 Gibraltar	Mar. 4	Feb. 25 8:00 pm	Feb. 26 9:00 am

Pacific Sailings

Steamship	Sailing		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Empress of Japan	Victoria	Mar. 5	Feb. 26 4:00 pm	Feb. 26 7:30 pm

Australia and New Zealand

Steamship	Sailing		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Monterey	San Francisco	Mar. 1	Feb. 24 4 p. m	Feb. 24 7:30 p. m.
Monterey	San Pedro	Mar. 1	Feb. 26 4 p. m	Feb. 26 7:30 p. m.
Manukai	San Francisco	Mar. 15	Mar. 10 4:00 pm	Mar. 10 7:30 pm
Niagara	Victoria	Mar. 16	Mar. 11 4:00 pm	Mar. 11 7:30 pm

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Air mail to Hawaii, Guam, Philippine Islands, China, and Oriental points leaves San Francisco on Wednesday by "Clipper" planes, mail closing at the South Postal Annex, Boston, at 12 noon on Tuesdays and at the GPO, New York, at 2 p. m. on Tuesdays.

The Week in Maine

(Continued from Page 13)

Abrahamsen is a recognized leader of the New Deal element in Maine; retired with an excellent record from the WPA to return to Bowdoin.

The movement for Mr. Nickerson is seen by some as an aftermath of efforts to organize a New Deal club, the formation of which previously has been reported. At the time there was talk of Edward J. Corrigan as a candidate for Governor but it was discovered Senator Corrigan would be eneligible as he was born in Quebec. Now Senator Corrigan is a whole-hearted supporter of Mr. Nickerson.

Needs Candidate

Mr. Nickerson, discussing the situation, said he believes the campaign needs a candidate who will state his position on issues fairly and squarely and avoid the vagaries which too often accompany and becloud the views of the professional politicians. "It is my personal belief that this strategy is calculated to produce a situation under which elected representatives of the people enter their duties so utterly uninstructed by the electorate that their manipulations by powerfully organized minority groups and lobbies frequently is possible," he said.

"How many candidates who spoke so glibly of their desire to give labor a square deal, for instance, have dared to pledge themselves to the enactment of an up-to-date labor code?" Citing the quick dismissal of labor bills sponsored for labor and patterned after laws of similar nature in other states by the last Legislature, Mr. Nickerson declared: "With few notable exceptions legislators who are boastful of their endorsement by labor bodies at election time, not only failed to support the bills, but contributed to their defeat."

Mr. Nickerson's only prior political venture was election to the School Board of the small town of Veazie. Should he run, his friends insist his newness will be an asset.

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Toronto Leafs Here Tomorrow Night—Olympics Threaten to Withdraw From Play

Bruins Topple Ranger Hopes In Fast Game

National Hockey League

American Division

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Agst	Pts
Boston	25	4	9	107	72	54
Rangers	21	5	11	115	69	47
Chicago	10	9	20	70	107	29
Detroit	9	9	20	73	100	27
Canadian Division						
Toronto	19	8	11	113	97	46
Canadiens	15	8	14	99	101	38
Americans	13	9	14	75	75	35
Montreal	10	4	23	74	105	24

Results Feb. 19

Americans 4, Toronto 0.
Canadiens 4, Montreal 3, overtime.

Results Feb. 20

Boston 3, Rangers 2.
Detroit 1, Chicago 0.
Toronto 3, Americans 2.

By Web Morse
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

If previews are true indications, the Stanley Cup should be packed and shipped to Boston today.

Hockey officials and experts have long looked upon the Bruins and Rangers for top choice to win the battered old mug. They entered a two-game series which began last Thursday night and wound up here last night with the Bruins taking both contests by scores of 3-2.

While these two victories go a long way toward the Bruins clinching first place in the American group standing, there are other immediate affairs to be attended to, particularly the game with Toronto tomorrow night. The Leafs are slated to be first-place team in the Canadian group and this clash might easily be a fore-runner of the league championship series to come.

Now on the Defensive

Since last appearing here the Maple Leafs have dropped much of their early-season attack and have gone on the defensive with rare success. Conny Smythe has little concern about being beaten out for first place and has his players grooming themselves for the tight, defensive style of hockey customary in play-offs.

Although the two games with Rangers were bruising ones for the locals, they have recuperated nicely and will be ready for the visitors. This writer has favored Rangers until last night's game. Observations revealed that both clubs are well equipped with forward lines, but the Bruins are definitely superior when it comes to the defenses.

If the referees should happen to make an issue of rule infractions the Ranger defense would spend more time in the penalty box than on the ice. Ching Johnson is no longer with the club, but he has left his mark in the manner in which the Ranger outer-defense operates. No team in the league holds such as the New Yorkers and their methods of covering in front of the net are way out of line. Being permitted to get away with such hockey they manage to protect Dave Kerr, the goalie, pretty well.

Three veterans provided the impetus to the Bruin triumph last night. The visitors broke away to an early two-goal lead and it appeared that the game was all over. The power of the locals would not be denied, however, and halfway through the second period Sands got the first goal for the home team. Dit Clapper banged in the equalizer when the puck was deflected past Kerr. The winning goal went to Goldsworthy, whose alertness snared a loose puck at 18:49. Babe Pratt and Phil Watson tallied the Ranger goals in the first period.

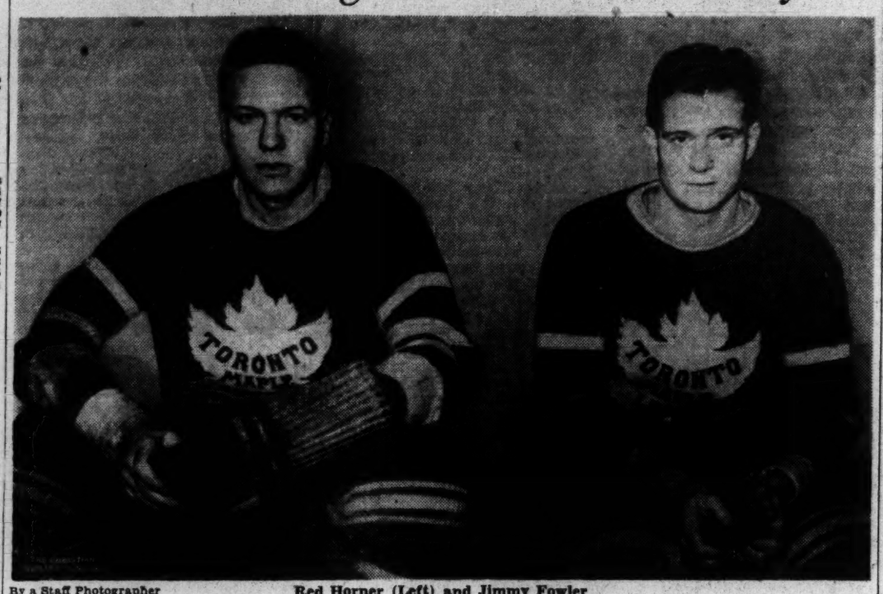
Hockey Dribbling

The Bruins now have won six straight games . . . Pratt has scored only four goals all season, and all four have been against Boston. . . . When will the league adopt a plan which will keep players penalized from sitting in the same box? . . . Shore and Pratt created quite a disturbance when, had they been separated while penalized, nothing would have happened.

Bruins now have a seven-point lead over the New Yorkers. . . . Have to give Lester Patrick credit --the Rangers really pressed the locals for a long time in the race for first place. . . . After tomorrow night's game with Toronto, the locals visit Montreal to play Canadiens and then are idle until next Tuesday's game here with Detroit.

The Bruins are considered to have clinched first place and the Rangers have second. . . . Detroit and Chicago are still battling for third, but the Canadian division is practically settled with Toronto first, Canadiens second, and Amerks third . . . Maroons chances are only mathematical and too slim for hope.

Contrast—Big Red and Little Jimmy



By a Staff Photographer

Red Horner (Left) and Jimmy Fowler

Horner Is a Giant in Size Compared to His Teammate Fowler, but What the Latter Lacks in Weight and Size He Makes Up For With Speed. These Two Will Pair Against the Bruins Tomorrow Night.

College Fives Have Busy Week In E. I. B. Play

Eastern Intercollegiate Basketball League

College	Won	Lost	Points For	Agst	P.C.
Dartmouth	7	1	361	294	.875
Harvard	4	2	221	206	.667
Columbia	3	3	227	220	.500
Cornell	4	4	326	346	.500
Pennsylvania	4	4	324	310	.500
Yale	2	7	302	375	.222
Princeton	1	4	165	175	.200

Results Feb. 19

Dartmouth 50, Cornell 42.
Penn 55, Yale 32.
Harvard 36, Columbia 31.

Game Tonight

Columbia at Dartmouth.

Games Tomorrow Night

Harvard at Cornell.
Princeton at Yale.

Games Saturday

Dartmouth at Columbia.
Harvard at Pennsylvania.
Princeton at Cornell.

A busy week is in store for members of the Eastern Intercollegiate Basketball League with six games on tap. Dartmouth, league leaders, start the ball bouncing tonight when they meet Columbia at Hanover. Harvard travels to Cornell tomorrow night while Princeton moves in on Yale. On Saturday night the Crimson hoopsters play at Pennsylvania; Princeton is at Cornell, and Dartmouth returns Columbia's visit.

The Hanover Indians strengthened their grip on first place over the week end by turning back Cornell, 50 to 42, while Harvard was moving into second place at the expense of the Columbia Lions, 36 to 31. Pennsylvania, playing on its home court, measured Yale, 55 to 32.

Harvard's two successive victories this past week were the highlights of league play. The Crimson defeated Cornell last Friday night 39 to 37, then came their victory Saturday night. Prior to each game Harvard entered the contest the underdog.

While Dartmouth appears well on its way toward winning the league championship, plenty can happen between now and the end of the season. The Green has some hard games to play, including a return match on Harvard's court, March 9. This one contest may prove to be the game which decides the league championship.

Week-End Sports in Brief

By the Associated Press

PRAGUE, Czechoslovakia—Canada defeats England 3-1 to win World amateur hockey championship.

NEW ORLEANS—Harry Cooper shoots 68-73—141 to lead at halfway mark in Crescent City open golf tourney though threatened by Sam Byrd's second-round 67.

PALM BEACH, Fla.—Robert Sweeny and Mrs. Philip Hill of England, defeats Tommy Goodwin and Jean Bauer 3 and 2 in finals of Everglades mixed doubles golf tourney.

LAKE PLACID, N. Y.—Ivan Brown and Bob Washbond win North American two-man bobsleigh championship.

ST. PETERSBURG, Fla.—Elwood Cooke defeats George Toley 6—2, 4—6, 9—7, 3—6, 6—2 in finals of Florida-West Coast tennis.

NEW YORK—Glenn Cunningham wins Baxter Mile of N. Y. A. C. track meet in 4:08.6, second fastest mile ever run indoors: Allen Tolmich breaks 60-yard, four-hurdle record with 7.2 victory as Jimmy Herbert wins Buermyer 500 in 58.1; Ben Johnson takes 60-yard dash in 6.2.

ORLANDO, Fla.—Marion Miley downs Mrs. Lillian Zech 2 up to win Mid-Florida golf tourney.

OSLO—Maddy Horn takes women's 500-meter World skating championship in 51.7

PHILADELPHIA — National Pro Football League abolishes temporary suspension system for players, and increases from 25 to 30 the number of players a club may carry on active list.

ST. AUGUSTINE, Fla.—Burleigh Jacobs, Wauwatosa, Wis., wins championship of golf club champions by defeating Frank Strafaci on 39th green.

MIDDLEBURY, Vt. — Dartmouth with 499.6 points retains Intercollegiate Ski Union championship.

BERLIN—Felix Kaspar wins men's World figure skating title.

LAFAYETTE, Ind. — Wisconsin scores 49½ points to win triangular meet with Purdue (32½) and Chicago (28).

ITHACA, N. Y.—Cornell tops Yale 59-54 in their 14th annual indoor dual meet.

Rising Coast Star Captures U. S. Title

BRATTLEBORO, Vt., Feb. 21 (AP) —Wings of seasoned wood, muscles strong as steel, and a graceful poise in flight today brought Sigurd Ulland the crown of America's daring ski-birds—the National amateur jumping championship.

Little known previously in the east, but a rising star on the Pacific coast, Ulland yesterday outsoared a sparkling international field, displaying both form and distance to win the class A title with jumps of 214 and 205 feet.

Ineligible to wear the amateur crown because he qualified under the Federation Internationale de Ski instead of the Amateur Athletic Union rules, Birger Ruud scored highest in the meet to win the National F. I. S., or open, championship.

One of the greatest of all-time jumpers and current world title holder, Ruud skimmed through the air to a new record on Brattleboro Outing Club's 60-meter jump, adding four feet to the mark of 212 feet set by Alf Engen, of Salt Lake City, three years ago.

A member of the California Lake Tahoe Club, Ulland, who last year placed fourth in the National jumping, also cracked Engen's old record with a leap of 214 feet.

A thrilled crowd of 5000 saw fewer nasty spills on the "home made" jumping course than it did of tumbles in ranking of some of the stars.

Nils Ele, of Norway, fell on his second jump and placed 33rd. The best Ruud's capable brother. Sigmund, could do was fifth, and that was a notch ahead of Engen.

Third place was deadlocked between Paul Bietela, University of Wisconsin skier, whose jumps gained him the National intercollegiate title, and Sverre Fredheim of the Central Ski Association.

The championship for class B, which like similar tourneys in golf is set aside for those who have not yet become top-notch, went to Raymond Lambert, of Lebanon, N. H. His jumps measured 169 and 200 feet.

N. E. College Results

Hockey

Toronto 7, Harvard 3.
Boston University 5, Army 4.
Williams 2, Rensselaer 0.

Basketball

Springfield 61, Williams 31.
Dartmouth 50, Cornell 42.
Providence 56, St. Anselm 29.
Harvard 36, Columbia 31.
Pennsylvania 55, Yale 32.
Rhode Island 61, Northeastern 32.
Boston University 55, Colby 41.
New Hampshire 45, Maine 41.
Clark 34, Assumption 33.
Vermont 50, Worcester Tech 45.
Amherst 44, Wesleyan 35.

Swimming

Union College 50, M. I. T. 25.
Brown 37½, Williams 37½ (tie)
Rutgers 57, Springfield 13
Harvard 53, Dartmouth 22
Princeton 45, Pennsylvania 30
Amherst 42, Wesleyan 33
Yale 45, Cornell 30

Wrestling

Navy 20, Harvard 8
Brown 23, M. I. T. 9
Amherst 18, Williams 14

Track

Mass. State 41¼, Conn. State 39¾
Maine 69½, New Hampshire 47½

Fencing

Navy 17, Cornell 10
Brown 9, Amherst 8
Bowdoin 6, Williams 4

Polo

Army 13, Yale 4

Boxing

Yale 5, Rutgers 3
Maryland 4, Coast Guard 4

Rifle

Navy 1,382, Yale 1,316.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Five Years Ago

Herb Pennock, New York Yankee southpaw, signed for 21st season in big league, 11th with Yankees.

Ingersoll Defeats Pell

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 21—Warren Ingersoll of Philadelphia sprang a surprise in the quarter-final of the United States amateur racquets championship tournament at the Racquet and Tennis Club, yesterday, when he defeated Clarence C. Pell Jr., of New York, 17—14, 4—15, 15—10, 13—15, 15—13. In the other quarter-final match E. M. Edwards, a former champion, defeated Raymond Lumb of England, 14—17, 8—15, 15—12, 15—5, 15—11.

Harvard Sextet Has Two League Games This Week

International Intercollegiate Ice Hockey League Standing

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Agst	Pts
McGill	8	0	1	72	13	16
Queen's	8	0	2	47	33	16
Toronto	5	1	2	38	25	11
Dartmouth	4	0	3	27	42	8
Harvard	2	1	4	19	39	5
Princeton	2	1	4	21	30	5
Montreal	1	0	8	22	57	2
Yale	0	1	6	16	33	1

Result Feb. 19

Toronto 7, Harvard 3.

Despite two reverses in as many days over last week end in International Intercollegiate Ice Hockey League competition Harvard's hockey team looks ahead this week with high victory hopes as preparations go on for league tilts with the Big Green six from Hanover Wednesday night at the Boston Garden, and Yale at New Haven, Saturday.

Dartmouth is entrenched firmly in fourth place in the Three-I League standing and is perched on top of the Quadrangular loop. The Indians are seriously threatening Harvard's Quad title and unless the Crimson six shakes off its lethargy Wednesday night all hopes of retaining the Hobey Baker trophy in Cambridge for another year will be ground into the Garden ice.

On Harvard's trip to Canada over the week-end, the Crimson skaters were outclassed by both Queen's and Toronto. Queen's beat Harvard 6 to 2, while Toronto gained an easy 7-to-3 victory last Saturday night.

A week ago a supposedly inferior Princeton team visited the Garden for a league game with Harvard and furnished one of the surprises of the season by returning home with a 4-to-4 tie. Earlier in the year at Princeton the Crimson six gained a 3-to-2 victory.

Since Harvard's triumph at Princeton the Crimson team has not won a league game. Dartmouth turned them back at Hanover in a thrilling overtime affair, 3 to 2, a little over a week ago.

Dartmouth has a fairly good record this year as far as victories over American college opponents are concerned. They have defeated such outstanding sixes as Boston University, Yale, Harvard, and Boston College. Only Clarkson has been able to down the Green.

Coach Eddie Jeremiah, former Dartmouth ice star, has done a remarkable job with these Indians. While the team does not possess any one outstanding player, it has shown plenty of fight and good team play in its games. Dartmouth didn't have much success with the Canadian colleges, losing to McGill, Queen's, and Toronto, and winning over the University of Montreal.

If the Indians can make it two straight over Harvard Wednesday night, then only Princeton stands in Dartmouth's way of winning the Quad league title. Dartmouth last won the Quad title in 1935.

Dartmouth Loses Three Center Men

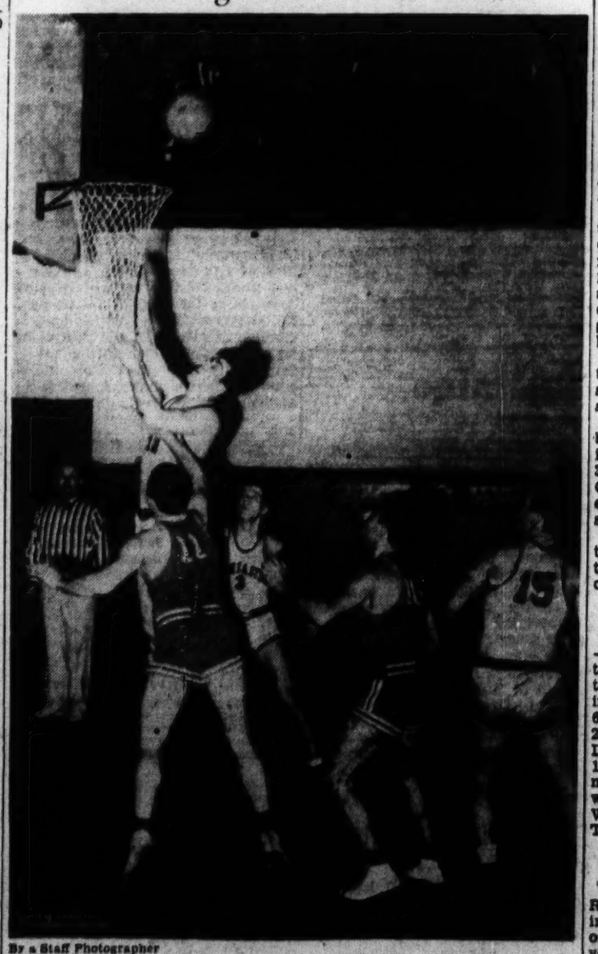
By the Associated Press

Hanover, N. H., Feb. 21

Dartmouth College officials today placed three basketball centers on scholastic probation, leaving the team with but one pivot man, a fourth-string player.

Dropped from the squad were Roger G. Dudis, a junior from Athol, Mass., first-string center; Bob Sullivan and Bob White. Danforth Toan, a sophomore from Leonia, N. J., fourth-string player, was left as the squad's only center.

A Point Against the Minutemen



By a Staff Photographer

Frank Meehan (12) Scoring for Northeastern Against the Rhode Island Rams Saturday Night. Coach Frank Keaney's Rhode Islanders, Famed as the Point-a-Minute Team, Were Out the Huskies to Win, 60 to 40. Others in the Above Picture Are Herb Smith (11), Tom Gleason (3), Leon Caprielan (16), and Jim Connolly (15)

Chess—By Frederick R. Chevalier

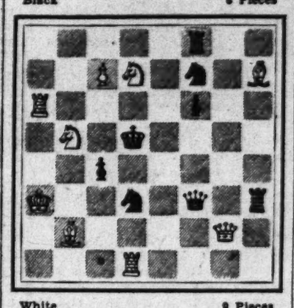
Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Feb. 21, 1938

Problem No. 2013

By Burney M. Marshall

Black 8 Pieces



White 9 Pieces

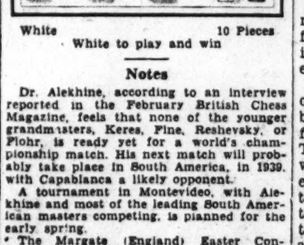
White to play and mate in two

(Philadelphia Public Ledger, Dec. 2, 1917. Pretty "unpinning key.")

Problem No. 2014

By R. Cheney

Black 2 Pieces



White 5 Pieces

White to play and mate in three

(Cincinnati Enquirer, Jan. 21, 1934. Features three bishop blocks on one diagonal.)

Solutions to Problems

No. 2011. Kt-Q6

No. 2012. 1. R-Kt3 K-B5
2. B-B7ch
1. ——— K-B4
2. P-K4ch
1. ——— P-B4
2. B-K7
1. ——— K-Q3
2. R-K4

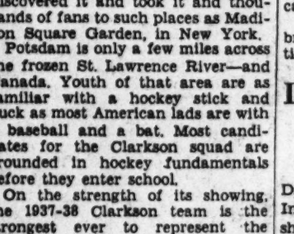
End-Game No. 396. White wins: 1 B-B7, and if RxB; 2 Q-Kt7ch, etc., and if QxB; 2 RxPch, QxR; 3 Q-Kt7ch, etc.

End-Game

In the position White is much superior. Lilienthal, playing Kan at Moscow, 1935, found the artistic way to take advantage of his attack. After five moves, Black resigned.

End-Game No. 397

Black 10 Pieces



White 10 Pieces

White to play and win

Notes

Dr. Alekhine, according to an interview reported in the February British Chess Magazine, feels that none of the younger grandmasters, Keres, Fine, Reshevsky, or Flohr, is ready yet for a world's championship match. His next match will probably take place in South America, in 1939, with Capablanca a likely opponent.

A tournament in Montevideo, with Alekhine and most of the leading South American masters competing, is planned for the early spring.

The Margate (England) Easter Congress will have in the premier event, Alekhine Book, Keres, Petrov, and one other foreign competitor, with Alexander, Golombek, Miss Menchik, Milner-Barry, and Sir George A. Thomas from England.

Holland will probably be the scene of the next first-class tournament. A double-round tournament with Euwe, Capablanca, Flohr, Reshevsky, Fine, Botwinnik, and Keres as contestants is planned for the fall.

The United States national championship will attract Fine, Reshevsky, and probably Dake, in addition to the strong New York contingent; Reshevsky should have a hard time duplicating his success of two years ago.

One of the best attacking games of the recent Hastings tournament was between Alexander and Tylor. The former gradually built up a strong attack and was able to advance his K-side pawns triumphantly

Zukertort Opening

Tylor White	Alexander Black	Tylor White	Alexander Black
1 Kt-KB3	Kt-KB3	18 BxB	RxB
2 P-Q4	P-K3	19 Q-K3	K-Kt
3 P-K3	P-Q4	20 QR-B	Q-Q3
4 B-Q3	P-B4	21 B-B2	Kt-R4
5 Castles	Kt-B3	22 P-KR3(a)	B-Q2
6 P-QKt3	B-Q3	23 Kt-K2	P-Kt5
7 B-Kt2	Q-B2	24 P-KR4	B-Kt4
8 Kt-B3	P-QR3	25 KtxR	PxKt
9 PxP	BxP	26 KR-Q	PxQ
10 P-K4	P-Q5	27 RxQ	PxP
11 Kt-K2	P-K4	28 B-Q3	BxB
12 K-R	B-KKt5	29 RxB	P-Kt6
13 KKt-Kt	P-KKt4	30 R-Q5	Kt-B5
14 Q-B	R-KKt1	31 R-KKt5	RxR
15 P-QB3	Castles	32 PxR	Kt-K3
16 PxP	KtxQP	Resigns	
17 KtxKt	BxKt		

(a) Not 22 P-B3, Kt-Kt5ch, etc.

An unusual attacking Sicilian from a recent four-cornered tournament in Warsaw in which all four players tied at 1½ each.

Sicilian Defense

Wojciechowski White	L. Steiner Black	Wojciechowski White	L. Steiner Black
1 P-K4	P-QB4	13 Kt-B4	QxQP
2 Kt-KB3	Kt-QB3	14 Kt-Kt6	Q-K4
3 P-Q4	PxP	15 KtxR	Castles
4 KtxP	Q-B2	16 K-B2	R-K
5 Kt-Kt5	Q-Kt1	17 Kt-K4	KtxKt
6 P-QB4	Kt-B3	18 PxKt	QxKP
7 QKt-B3	P-QR3	19 Q-Q3	Q-K4
8 Kt-R3	P-K3	20 Kt-B7(b)	QxKt
9 B-K3	B-Kt5	21 R-Q	Kt-K4
10 P-B3	P-Q4(a)	22 Q-Q5	Kt-Kt5ch
11 BPxP	PxP	Resigns	
12 PxP	Q-K4		

(a) Now Black throws caution to the winds and is able to profit from White's delay in castling.

(b) What else? Black has several threats, among them B-B4.

Clarkson Hockey Six Seeks Title

POTSDAM, N. Y., Feb. 21 (AP)—Little Clarkson College, blessed by cold campus winds that insure lots of natural ice, has entered its claim to the mythical intercollegiate hockey championship.

Supporters of Clarkson point to victories over Dartmouth, Princeton, Yale, and the St. Nicholas Club in substantiation of their claims.

Clarkson played hockey long before the metropolitan sports public discovered it and took it and thousands of fans to such places as Madison Square Garden, in New York.

Potsdam is only a few miles across the frozen St. Lawrence River—and Canada. Youth of that area are as familiar with a hockey stick and puck as most American lads are with a baseball and a bat. Most candidates for the Clarkson squad are grounded in hockey fundamentals before they enter school.

On the strength of its showing, the 1937-38 Clarkson team is the strongest ever to represent the school.

In all major games played, on both sides of the Canadian-American line, the Tech squad has scored 37 goals to 15 for its opponents. Clarkson also has won six additional exhibition games, all by one-sided scores.

Paul Pilon, speedy defense man, the leading scorer, has been offered tryouts with several major league clubs.

Wolfe Wins First Prize

WILLIMANTIC, Conn., Feb. 21 (AP) —Perce Wolfe of Hyattsville, Md., took first prize money of $500 yesterday in the Eastern Duckpin Bowling Sweepstakes. He rolled blocks of 686, 706, 668 for a total pinfall of 2,060. Wayne Smith of Washington, D. C., defending champion, rolled 1,920, finishing out of the prize money, which totaled $1,375. Others who took prizes were Bill Krauss, Washington, 1,977, $200; Andry Triaer, Fall River, Mass., 1,949, $100.

Montreal Curlers Beat T. C. C.

MONTREAL, Feb. 21 (CP)—Rinks of the Royal Montreal Curling Club defeated The Country Club of Brookline, Mass., in their 30-year-old annual competition for the Windeler Cup, although the Montrealers won only one match in four. A 24-5 victory by E. L. Wilson's four over a rink skippered by E. D. Fullerton decided the issue, 38-40.

Boston Manager Stirred by New League Actions

By Leavitt Morris
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

A letter from Victor Perron, manager of the Valleyfield Braves, to the Boston Olympics protesting the three games played here in the Quebec Provincial Senior Hockey League play-offs has thrown the series into a turmoil and the possible withdrawal of the local club from the Canadian circuit.

Perron objected to the Olympics' use of Jerry O'Niell, Joe Lynch, and Ted Frazier. Both O'Niell and Lynch have played with the Olympics before this season, but Frazier was called in the last minute to take the place of the ailing Tom Moon. It was Perron's opinion that these men are not full-fledged amateurs.

Coach Hago Harrington, upon hearing of the protest, said that he received Perron's "O. K." on Frazier. O'Niell and Lynch, the latter rated as one of New England's leading amateur golfers, have always been rated as simon-pure players.

Manager Walter Brown wired the league president, P. Horace Boivin, this afternoon, definitely cancelling the games scheduled for Valleyfield this week end and stated that until Perron's protest is satisfactorily ironed out no further arrangements in the Provincial League will be made for the Olympics.

This will enable the Olympics to defend their National A. A. U. championship here this week end.

All the Olympics needed was one more game to reach the final play-offs. They defeated Valleyfield 2 to 1, last Thursday night; lost 3 to 2, Saturday night; and won yesterday afternoon, 2 to 0.

From the standpoint of local fans the games here have been thrillers. Every contest has been crammed with speed and rugged checking. Around 17,000 persons took in these games, something of a record for amateur hockey here in Boston.

Goal in Nine Seconds

In Saturday night's game the Olympics took a one goal lead nine seconds after the opening whistle, one of the quickest goals seen in the Garden for some time. Frankie Spain took the puck on the face-off and passed to Jack Costello who slipped by the defense to beat Johnny Lascelle. Rollie Reeves opened the count by knocking in a loose puck which Goalie Ted Frazier failed to clear. The Valleyfield Braves took the lead early in the second period when Henri Matte soloed in on Frazier to beat him. Walter Lilly gave the Braves a two goal lead with a fluke goal which bounded over Frazier's shoulder and trickled into the cage. Costello chalked-up his second marker of the night when he took a pass from Paul Guibord. The Olympics tried hard to tie the score but Lascelle was unbeatable.

It was a different story yesterday afternoon. Frazier had found his "puck" eye and stopped everything that came his way. The Boston defense helped him no end by handing out some hard body checks that slowed the Valleyfield wings down to almost a walk. Art Smith scored first for the Olympics on a pass from Junie Allen. Then on a great rush Junie Stubbs caught the left-hand corner for the Olympics' second marker.

Sherbrooke's Red Raiders took the lead over Granby in their play-off series by downing the latter yesterday, 4 to 3. The first game between these two clubs ended in a 1-to-1 tie.

Ronchetti Wins Skating Crown To Set Record

OCONOMOWOC, Wis., Feb. 21 (AP) —Vic Ronchetti, slender young Chicagoan who learned his ice skating on Park lagoons, was crowned yesterday as the first "grand slam" champion in the 48 years of National Amateur Skating Union competition.

Ronchetti won the national skating title yesterday, a week after he captured the North American title at Saranac Lake, N. Y., to become the Union's double winner in its major competition in one year.

Ronchetti had to come from behind to capture the final and deciding race of the day, the five-mile grind, to gain the championship. The victory gave him 130 points for the two days of competition on the almost perfect ice of Fowler Lake. Bob Heckenbach, also of Chicago, finished in second place with 110 points.

Ronchetti took the title by winning the one mile, 440-yard, and five-mile races and placing second in the 880-yard and two-mile events.

Pretty Mary Dolan of Minneapolis won the national women's crown by capturing four of five races. She finished 20 points in front of Eleanor Thiel Dyer, Chicago housewife, after winning the mile race, feature women's event. Mrs. Dyer was second in that event. Previously she had trailed Miss Dolan to the tape in three races, the 220 and 880-yard and ¾-mile events.

In the Great Lakes skating tournament, run in connection with the national meet, Lowell Miller of Chicago took the intermediate boys' title and Loraine (Bunny) Lawler of Chicago won the junior girl's championship after shattering two meet records. She won the North American indoor and outdoor championships last year.

The junior boys' Great Lakes championship was won by Sidney Wienstein of Minneapolis. Roger Mosiman, Minneapolis, won the junior boys' title, and Aubrey Naas, Minneapolis, took the juvenile girls crown. Buddy Solem, Chicago, won the midget boys' championship, and Peter Dube, Escanaba, Mich., was crowned old-timers titleholder. The club championship went to the Chicago youth organization.

Five Great Lakes records were broken in the two days of competition.

Dartmouth Defends Ski Union Laurels

MIDDLEBURY, Vt., Feb. 21 (AP)— Dartmouth successfully defended its Intercollegiate Ski Union championship on Saturday by sweeping three places in the slalom and taking second team prize in the jump.

The Big Green's total score for the two-day meet was 499.6. McGill University was runner-up with 445.1. Others in the first five were New Hampshire, 398.5; Vermont, 349.6 and Amherst 336.9.

Running over an icy course, Ted Hunter led the boys from the hills of Hanover, N. H., in the slalom, in 45.45. He was chased home by two teammates, Ed Wells and Dick Durrance, with McGill University's Jim Houghton getting a fourth.

McGill captured the team prize in the jump but Warren Chivers, of Dartmouth, carried off individual honors with the two best leaps of the afternoon 28.5 and 39.5 meters, respectively.

The Canadian representatives from McGill were at the best in the jump, placing four among the first 10. Christen Mamen was second to Warren Chivers and Bob Johannsen took third place.

Other final team standings were: Williams, 327; Harvard, 289.2; Montreal, 281; Middlebury, 265.1; Princeton, 257.9; Norwich, 187; Syracuse, 168.8; Pennsylvania State, 153.7; Massachusetts Institute of Technology, 133.3; Yale, 121.2.

Big Ten Basketball

Minnesota, 29, Michigan 26
Chicago 38, Iowa 35
Northwestern 52, Indiana 41
Purdue 46, Wisconsin 39
Illinois 42, Ohio State 34

New England Swimming Marks Lowered at Brown

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Feb. 21 (AP)— Two New England college swimming marks were lowered, a new pool record was set and a pair of contestants swam a dead heat as the Brown swimming team and the Williams swimmers reached a 37½ to 37½ deadlock over the week end. Brown, New England Intercollegiate champions of last season, won five firsts to four for Williams. The seven points of the final event, the 400-yard freestyle relay, went to Williams' fast team of Behrar, Hendrie, Fitzgerald and Creede, bringing about the tie after Brown had led all the way.

The New England record-breakers were Rowe of Williams in the 440-yard freestyle with a time of 5:08.6 and Wilcox of Brown with 1:42 for the 150-yard backstroke. The new pool mark was 3:06 for the 300-yard medley and was set by Brown's team of Wilcox, Soltysiak and Green. Dartmouth held the former mark of 3:10.

Purple Books Louisiana

WORCESTER, Mass., Feb. 21 (AP) —Holy Cross will entertain Louisiana State here in a big intersectional football game on Oct. 7, 1939, it has been announced by Director of Athletics Tom McCabe. It will be the first New England appearance of the Bayou Tigers, who in recent years have been one of the leading football powers in the land.

Ivy League Swimming

Princeton 45, Pennsylvania 30
Columbia 45, Navy 30
Harvard 53, Dartmouth 22

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Lv. Newtonville ..... 8:14 a. m.
Lv. Wellesley ..... 8:25 a. m.
Ar. Adams ..... 12:20 p. m.
Ret. Lv. Adams ..... 5:30 p. m.
Ar. Boston ..... 10:10 p. m.

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Business and Industry

Hull Avers Trade Agreement Program Biggest Force for Peace

Commerce and Finance

FCC Probes Why Wire Concern's Net Is Not Adequate

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21—The mystery of the hundreds of millions of dollars invested in the domestic telegraph business and the reasons why they have failed to produce adequate revenues in the last few years, was the leit motif developed here by Ralph H. Kimball, counsel for the Western Union, in the rate hearing before the Federal Communications Commission and state utility representatives.

The theme of decline revenues has become daily more impressive, as the picture of these great communications industries, with telegraph poles stretching from the Atlantic to the Pacific, is painted in by direct testimony of witnesses, and cross-examination by a battery of counsel for the government.

40-Year Loan Without Interest

A recess of several days over the holiday was permitted in order to catch up with the request for further data asked for by James A. Kennedy, assistant counsel of the FCC, after the flurry of excitement over the testimony of Claude H. Strickland, controller of the Postal land lines in regard to the loan of $20,000,000 made to his company by the Commercial Cable Company for 40 years without interest, had died away.

This sum, according to Mr. Strickland, was in addition to that of a similar sum of indebtedness to the same company, the Commercial Cable, on which 4 per cent is paid. There is also the indebtedness to the Mackay Companies of $32,445,389.91, as of Oct. 31, 1937, on which the interest is at the rate of 6 per cent per annum, compounded monthly, and a balance of $865,874.59 to the All-American Cables, with an interest rate of 5 per cent per annum, according to Mr. Strickland.

This testimony was brought out by Louis G. Caldwell, an attorney representing the Chicago Board of Trade in the present rate hearings. However, there were two or three questions put by Mr. Caldwell to the same witness on cross examination, in regard to the segregation of property used by the Postal Telegraph in carrying on its domestic and international traffic, that were of dramatic interest to those in the audience who recalled a similar line of questioning by Orla St. Clair, counsel representing the Globe Wireless, Inc., in the radio mail case last spring.

Value of Competition

That these questions in regard to the exact location of the cable operating rooms and the land line operating rooms must have some potential value, was further demonstrated by the fact that the first query of Howard L. Kern after the noon recess of the hearing, was directed toward clearing up this point of the witness' testimony, made by Mr. Strickland. It was definitely made plain to the FCC that the principal cable operating rooms and the land line operating rooms are separate and apart from each other, and in different buildings.

It is due to just such inconspicuous little trifles as these, that testimony on radio and telegraph matters present a battling complexity to commissioners and counsel who have not followed such hearings, or investigations through the years. There is, for example, the very evident desire of various interests to merge the Western Union with the Postal in order to cut down on competition.

But some years ago, in a hearing before a Senate committee, after the then Federal Radio Commission had granted certain radio frequencies to a new company, the Universal Wireless, Inc., over the bitter protests of the RCA, Newcomb Carlton, then president of the Western Union, took the stand that competition in the communications business had actually increased, rather than diminished the volume of traffic.

Mr. Carlton then stated: "Our experience is that competition makes business. Assuming that this Universal Company was successful in establishing a radio system throughout the United States, they will have their agents and, full of the zeal of youth, bustling around and soliciting business, suggesting ways in which their service can be used. Out of that cloud of business, whatever it is, large and small, we get our share."

Rivalry Found Helpful

To the question of then Senator C. C. Dill of Washington, as to the effect of such competition, Mr. Carlton replied that it had increased it, and added, "I think that their competition has been a very valuable factor in increasing the volume of cable business between North America, Great Britain and Europe.

As has frequently been shown in various telegraph hearings before the Senate, as well as before the FCC, the result of competition between rival commercial companies has brought down the price of transmission of messages, and the former president of the Western Union stated in one such hearing that in his opinion not only was competition a healthy factor, but that he wanted to "emphasize the fact that radio in my judgment has been of inestimable value to the cables of the world. Not only have they stimulated us to revive our practices and improve our operation, but they have tended to reduce rates and I hope there will always be that stimulating competition between us."

Whether any cable or telegraph executive today would be willing to go on record as to the present, or the future value of competition between the two modes of traffic, in the case of radio versus telegraph, is very doubtful. But from the standpoint of the rate payer, from the standpoint of the actual user of the telegraph lines or of the radio system, whether it is in transcontinental or in transoceanic business, there can be no question at all as to the value, and the need, of actively competing companies.

The Real Problem

This is the real problem behind the request of the present hearings on this 15 per cent increase in rates. During the four days of the arguments between the witnesses and the various legal representatives, there has clearly developed the fact that one great corporation has not been able to keep abreast of the tide, due to various factors, of which rival communication carriers, are but one. But there has also developed a very much clearer picture. This picture is one that concerns the future policy of this government with respect to communications. In brief, it concerns the problem, "What shall be the ultimate solution of the radio-telegraph ownership?"

Shall the United States, like many of the foreign nations abroad, absorb these communications companies, thus abandoning the policy of half a century? Shall the government appropriate a definite subsidy to support the communication industry? Or shall the government, through the federal communications commission, try out the palliative of the 15 per cent rate increase at present under discussion, with the hope and no doubt the prayer, that it will be the boon that will save the traffic day?

Certainly it is not now legally feasible, as hopefully suggested in a new brief filed on Saturday with the FCC by Percival Jackson, attorney for the post bondholders advisory group, to merge the postal with the Western Union, as nothing in the Communications Act of 1934 permits that action as it now stands. Under Section 221, there is special provision for telephone companies, it is true, but if there were also authority for similar consolidation by telegraph or radio companies, it would have been accomplished years ago, by the organizations in question. Congress has taken very definite stand in this regard, in session after session, ever since it was first broached. Thus the recommendations of the then chairman, Judge E. O. Sykes, of the FCC to Congress in January, 1935, under a new "Section 222" that would have permitted consolidation, has yet to become a law, and the plan has often been attacked in both houses.

The hearings on the question of a 15 per cent increase will be continued on Wednesday before the FCC at 10 a. m.

Nickel Production Record in Canada

By the Canadian Press

Ottawa

Nickel production in Canada established a new high record in 1937 at 225,711,721 pounds, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics reported. The 1936 output totaled 169,739,393 pounds.

Better pace of world business, larger output of products containing nickel as an established component, introduction of nickel into new products and spread of nickel consumption to new industrial countries were some factors contributing to the increased output, it was stated.

Your Income Tax

This is the twenty-fourth of a series of articles by the United States Bureau of Internal Revenue, explaining the Federal income tax.

Depreciation Allowances

The amount to be recovered by depreciation is the cost of the property, if acquired by purchase after Feb. 28, 1913. If acquired by purchase on or before that date, the basis is the cost of the property, less depreciation sustained prior to March 1, 1913, or the value on March 1, 1913, whichever is greater.

The proper allowance for depreciation is that amount which should be set aside for the taxable year in accordance with a reasonably consistent plan (not necessarily a uniform rate), whereby the aggregate amount so set aside, plus the salvage value, will at the end of the useful life of the property equal the cost or other basis of the property.

The depreciation rate of a building is not based upon the number of years it will stand before being condemned and razed, but on the number of years it will remain habitable or serviceable for the purpose for which constructed.

If the taxpayer builds a new building, the period over which depreciation may be claimed begins at the time the building is completed and capable of being used. Buildings under construction are not subject to a depreciation allowance.

If it is clearly shown that, because of economic or other conditions, property must be abandoned at a date prior to the end of its normal useful life, so that depreciation deductions alone are insufficient to return the cost or other basis, a reasonable deduction for obsolescence may be allowed in addition to depreciation. No deduction for obsolescence is permitted because, in the opinion of the taxpayer, the property may become obsolete at some future date.

1937 Westinghouse Orders Up 25 P. C.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company in 1937 booked orders amounting to $229,540,061, compared with $182,521,304 in 1936, a gain of 25 per cent. The 1937 total was the best for any year except 1929, when bookings were $240,220,555.

Sales billed in 1937 totaled $206,348,307, compared with $154,469,031 in 1936, a gain of 33 per cent, and also the highest on record except for 1929. On Jan. 1 unfilled orders amounted to $60,298,087, a gain of 24 per cent in the year.

Net income in 1937 was $20,126,408, compared with $15,099,291 in 1936, a gain of 33 per cent, after providing for all taxes, including surtax on undistributed profits. This was equal to $7.53 a share on combined 79,974 preferred and 2,592,155 common shares, against $5.67 a share on 79,974 preferred and 2,582,181 common shares, in 1936.

Union Pacific Reopens Shops

NEW YORK (AP)—Union Pacific Railroad has resumed its car-building program, after a 30-day layoff, with the reopening of its Omaha, Grand Island, Neb., and Portland, Ore., shops. Of the 2600-car output planned last October, a total of 1700 cars will be completed, keeping 400 employees at work until early summer.

Decentralization Of Federal Power Urged by Chamber

WASHINGTON (AP)—A committee of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States called for a "reversal of the present trend toward centralization of power in Washington."

Declaring "centralization has already gone too far," the committee added in a report on government reorganization that it might lead to "some form of totalitarian government."

The committee urged simplification and economy in government.

It also advocated extension of the merit system, strict control of bugeting and accounting methods, demobilization of emergency agencies and "dissolution of most government corporations."

The committee said it did not believe there was any need for creation of new governmental departments.

"It does, however, believe that the 10 existing departments should be reorganized to enable the head of each department to be responsible for all its parts and in turn to be completely responsible to the chief executive," the report said.

Such reorganization "would doubtless reveal many duplications which now account for large numbers of employees and entail proportionate expenditures," it added.

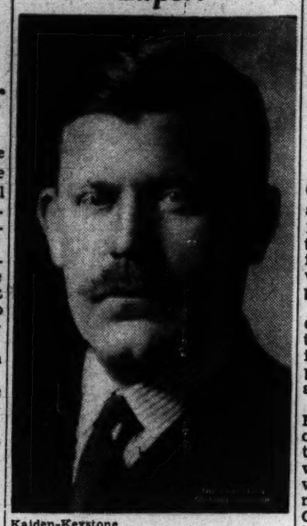
"Closer co-operation between existing departments and agencies to eliminate duplication of effort would greatly reduce expenses of government.

"Under present conditions, each of the unrelated agencies may set up a legal staff of its own, research organizations of its own—and frequently several of them, research being a current fad."

The committee also criticized what it termed "the present tendency to expand government propaganda activities."

"Recently," it said, "there has been a very evident disposition to add to the working forces of the various agencies employees whose duties are primarily those of publicity agents, who spend their time largely in promoting the particular interests of that agency or of those connected with it."

Expert



Kaiden-Keystone

L. L. B. Angas

Economist and Security Consultant

Goldsborough Bill May Help Relieve Slump, Thinks Angas

WASHINGTON (AP)—L. L. B. Angas, British economist, described the Goldsborough retail discount bill as "slightly inflationary" but a possible aid in relieving the current business recession.

He told the House Banking Committee the bill proposed by Representative Goldsborough (D), Maryland, probably would lead to a better adjustment of production to consumption.

The measure would authorize establishment of a $10,000,000 interbank currency fund intended to facilitate domestic commerce.

"This bill," he said, "is slightly inflationary in the sense that it aims at expanding consumption in relation to production. It also would augment the amount of money in circulation and these things would lead to increases in wages, employment and general welfare."

Reciprocal Pacts Bringing Peace In World, Says Hull

DES MOINES, Iowa, Feb. 21 (AP)—Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, speaking in Iowa, cracked down Feb. 19 on opponents of his reciprocal trade agreements program, declaring it to be the greatest force in the world for advancement of stable prosperity and peace.

In words which held a farm audience in rapt attention, the Secretary declared military disarmament impossible without "economic appeasement" and added that "we and all nations must work for both."

Appearance of Sir Willmott Lewis, British Washington correspondent, on the same National Farm Institute program with the Secretary, was regarded with significance in view of the proposed trade agreement between the United States and Great Britain, hearings on which have been set for March 14.

Deserves Support

Sir Willmott said he believed the proposed agreement deserved the support of the British Government and people.

Choosing as his subject "Foreign Trade, Farm Prosperity and Peace," Mr. Hull said, in part:

The problem of markets is crucial to agriculture. The solution of that problem transcends the bounds of a community and even of the whole country. The American farmer is a world figure.

Despite all the stresses and strains of the past eight years, our agriculture today is producing, under average weather conditions, a great surplus in excess of domestic requirements.

A failure to deal constructively with the problem of expanding the markets for these surplus crops is of concern to other branches of agriculture as well. Unless this be done, the pressure of large surpluses and low prices for these crops will force the diversion of land and labor now devoted to their production into dairying and other branches of agriculture not on an export basis, and thus increase the pressure of internal competition upon prices in those branches as well.

It was in order to re-open the channels of foreign trade and thus to expand markets, both at home and abroad for the products of our farms and our factories, that we inaugurated, in June, 1934, our present trade agreements program. During the past three and one-half years we have concluded trade agreements with 16 countries, which before the depression were buying nearly two-fifths of our total commodity exports. At the present time we are negotiating with five more, including the United Kingdom—our greatest export market, and by all odds our greatest export outlet for farm products.

In the 16 agreements now in effect we have secured improved trade treatment on nearly a third of our agricultural exports to these countries, and guarantees against any raising of barriers on almost another third. At the same time, by making it possible for the other countries to sell more to us we have increased their capacity to buy from us.

To get concessions from other countries . . . we have naturally had to grant concessions in return, which have included a few duty reductions on farm products.

Fears Unfounded

The fears of certain groups, such as the cattlemen and the producers of Cheddar cheese, that the concessions granted on their products would result in serious injury to them, have proved to be without warrant.

There is today no greater force in the world for the advancement of stable prosperity and peace than the reciprocal trade agreements program.

During the first post-war decade, our country unhappily provided a large measure of leadership in the development of a world-wide economic war through protectionism. Fortunately, today our country is contributing its fair share of leadership to a movement in the opposite direction—toward economic appeasement through a lowering everywhere of excessive barriers to mutually profitable trade among nations.

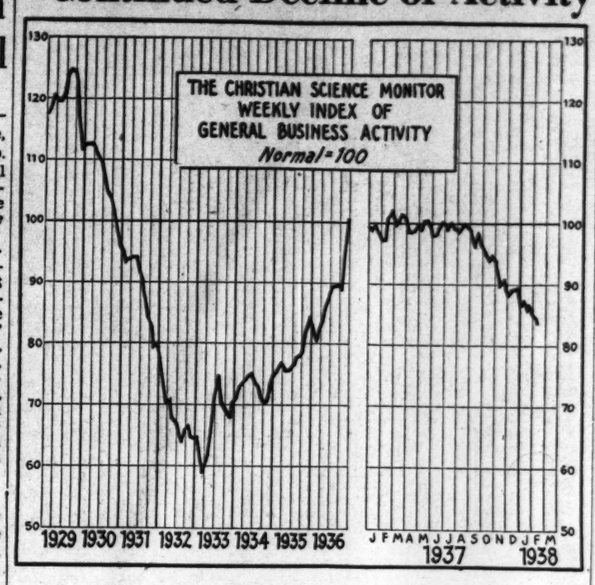
In that connection, the pending negotiations with the United Kingdom may play a vital role.

Prosperity and peace go hand in hand. To promote one is to promote the other. The economic well-being of the people is the greatest single protection against social unrest, civil strife, warmongering, and war. A people driven to desperation by poverty and want is a constant threat to peace.

We cannot remain prosperous in a poverty-stricken world. For us, as for any nation, economic isolation would inevitably mean increasing impoverishment, with ever growing regimentation, more and more unemployment, the dole on an ever expanding scale, and general decadence. Nor can we be certain to remain at peace in a world growing more and more disordered, with arbitrary force supplanting the rule of order under reason and law.

There will not be military disarmament without economic appeasement.

Monitor Business Index Shows Continued Decline of Activity



The Christian Science Monitor weekly index of general business activity recorded further decline over the week ended February 12. The decrease from 84.5 on February 5 carried the index a full point lower to 83.5 (prel.) on February 12, the lowest level since April 1936. On the corresponding date last year, Feb. 13, the index registered 97.4.

Substantial losses in all three of the components of the index contributed to the decline. Miscellaneous freight carloadings and bank debits for selected centers outside of New York City shared equally in the decline with a drop of a little more than a point. For electric power production the decline was somewhat less.

For each of the components the direction of movement of the reported data was in line with seasonal expectations but for electricity output and bank debits the decreases were in excess of seasonal and for miscellaneous carloadings the moderate advance recorded fell short of the usual seasonal gain.

At the current levels the power series on an adjusted basis is lowest since July 1935, and that for bank debits is the lowest since November 1936. With the exception of the last week of 1937 the index for miscellaneous carloadings has reached the lowest level since September 1935.

The following table gives the combined weekly index and its components adjusted for seasonal variation and long-term trend:

	Feb. 12* 1938	Feb. 5 1938	Feb. 13 1937
Combined index	83.5	84.5	97.4
Bk debits outside NYC	79.3	80.4	89.2
Elec power production	89.0	89.8	98.7
Misc carloadings	76.9	78.0	102.8

*Preliminary.

Latvia Increases Requirements For Joint Stock Firms

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RIGA—A joint stock company law fixing a minimum share capital for all joint stock companies has recently been passed by the Latvin Cabinet.

The minimum for joint stock banks is 3,000,000 lats (about $600,000), for joint stock insurance companies 1,000,000 lats, whereas the minimum share capital for life insurance companies is fixed at 500,000 lats, for joint stock insurance companies with only one branch 250,000 lats and for joint stock industrial and business companies at 100,000 lats.

Until now restrictions in regard to the stock capital have referred to new companies, but this law applies to existing concerns.

Considering the small turnover of private banks under present conditions the fixed minimum share capital is considered high. Not a single joint stock bank possesses the required minimum and only one insurance company out of nine. The minimum of 1,000,000 lats for joint stock insurance companies also seems excessive in view of the fact that even the annual income from premiums of insurance companies in Latvia does not amount to this sum.

The period granted by the Government for raising the share capital to the required amount is two years for banks and one year for joint stock companies. Those banks and joint stock companies which are unable to increase their capital within the stipulated time are to be taken over for liquidation by the Latvian Credit Bank.

Santa Fe Net 59c Share In 1937, $1.56 for 1936

NEW YORK (AP)—Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway System in a preliminary statement for the year ended Dec. 31 reported net income of $7,659,404, equal to 59 cents a share of common stock. This compared with $9,998,126 or $1.56 a share in 1936.

For December the company reported net income of $1,175,465 against $2,855,600 in the same month of 1936.

Organization Plan Given Mid-Atlantic Fishing Association

NEW YORK (AP)—An organization program for the middle atlantic fishing industry calling for consolidation of several industry associations and taxation of producers and distributors was presented to 600 members of the Middle Atlantic Fisheries Association at their 17th annual banquet here.

The program, prepared by an association executive committee to rally the support of the industry, was modeled after co-operative associations in the California fruit, canned salmon, Maine potato and ice industries.

The consolidation of the fishing organizations would involve the establishment of a central treasury with each member organization retaining executive autonomy.

The program calls for a promotional campaign by the main organization through an expected $40,000 annual fund raised by a five-cent producer tax and one-cent distributor tax on each 100 pounds of fish marketed.

The association would sell stamps at six cents for five cents face value to distributors who would withhold five cents a hundred pounds in their payments to producers, affixing stamps to the transaction papers in receipt.

The planned activities of the association include lobbying in Albany, Washington and Trenton, N. J., to protect commercial fishermen against the inroads of sport fishing; and establishment of agencies to handle intra-industry disputes and problems.

Edward H. Cooley, manager of the Massachusetts Fisheries Association, emphasized to the meeting the importance of tariff protection for the industry, saying "to allow lower tariffs on imported seafoods from Canada would be a most serious menace to our fisheries."

Wool Growers Seek Loans

WASHINGTON (AP) — Western wool growers will seek loans totaling about $20,000,000 on their 1937 and 1938 clip, officials of two growers' associations said, if they receive financial aid promised conditionally by Secretary Wallace.

National Banks' Assets Decline; Loans Show Gain

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Out of a total of $11,763,004,000 of investments held by 5266 active national banks in the United States, Alaska, Hawaii and the Virgin Islands as of December 31, only $3,690,122,000 was represented by other than Federal or municipal securities, according to a survey of last call statements of condition by J. F. T. O'Connor, Controller of the Currency.

Of the total investments on the call date the sum of $6,763,895,000 was represented by direct obligations of the United States Government; $1,308,987,000 by obligations fully guaranteed by the Federal Government; $1,390,656,000 by obligations of States, counties and municipalities, and $3,690,122,000 by other bonds, stocks and securities.

Total Assets Drop

The assets of the 5266 banks on call date totaled $30,124,195,000, a decrease of $212,876,000, or 0.7 per cent, from the showing on the call of 5,299 banks on June 30, the last call date, and a decline of $946,246,000, or 3.05 per cent, from the amount reported a year before.

Other call statistics made public by Mr. O'Connor showed:

"Total loans and discounts of $8,809,448,000 showed an increase of $1,666,000 since the previous call and an increase of $542,120,000 since December, 1936.

"Cash in vault of $422,490,000 decreased $22,108,000 and $96,013,000 in the six and 12 months periods, respectively.

"The total deposits on Dec. 31, 1937, were $26,540,694,000, a decrease of $225,219,000 since June 30, 1937, and a decrease of $1,067,703,000 since Dec. 31, 1936. The aggregate of deposits on Dec. 31, 1937, consisted of demand and time deposits of individuals, partnerships and corporations amounting to $12,169,107,000 and $7,501,101,000, respectively; United States Government deposits, $504,278,000.

"State, county and municipal deposits, $2,019,528,000; postal savings deposits, $83,888,000; deposits of other banks, $3,832,898,000, and certified and cashiers' checks, cash letters of credit and travelers' checks outstanding, $429,894,000. Deposits evidenced by savings passbooks amounting to $6,646,098,000 represented 16,067,544 accounts.

Book Value of Stock

"The book value of capital stock was $1,577,831,000, representing a par value of $1,582,713,000. The latter figure consisted of Class A preferred stock of $267,361,000, Class B preferred stock of $17,470,000 and common stock of $1,297,882,000.

"Surplus of $1,100,308,000, undivided profits of $399,969,000, reserves for contingencies of $154,235,000 and preferred stock retirement fund of $11,855,000, a total of $1,666,367,000, increased $36,333,000 since June and $94,172,000 since December the year previous.

"Bills payable of $8,508,000 and rediscounts of $1,328,000, a total of $9,836,000, showed increases of $1,306,000 and $7,186,000 in the six and twelve months, respectively.

"The percentage of loans and discounts to total deposits on Dec. 31, 1937, was 33.19 in comparison with 32.91 on June 30, 1937, and 29.94 on Dec. 31, 1936."

WHEN AND WHERE TO DEPOSIT YOUR SAVINGS

In the Mutual Savings Banks of Massachusetts

Operated under strict Massachusetts Banking Laws. There are no Stockholders. All dividends go to depositors. Interest begins on dates listed.

BANK BY MAIL

BOSTON, MASS.

Blackstone Savings Bank	Feb. 21
Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Mar. 1
Franklin Savings Bank	Mar. 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Mar. 1
Boston Penny Savings Bank	Mar. 10
Home Savings Bank	Mar. 10
Union Savings Bank	Mar. 10
Warren Institution for Savings	Mar. 10
East Boston Savings Bank	Mar. 15
Eliot Savings Bank	Mar. 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Mar. 15
Wildey Savings Bank	Mar. 15
Charlestown Five Cent Sav. Bank	Mar. 16

Other Massachusetts Savings Banks

County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Feb. 21
Grove Hall Savings Bank	Feb. 21
Medford Savings Bank	Mar. 1
Somerville Savings Bank	Mar. 1
Woburn Five Cents Savings Bank	Mar. 5
Brookline Savings Bank	Mar. 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Mar. 10
North Ave. Sav. Bank, Cambridge	Mar. 10
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Mar. 15
Brockton Savings Bank	Mar. 15

The Week in Wall Street

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

The stock market last week continued the uptrend of the previous week which began the first week in February. This is now the third upward start the market has made since the lows of November 24.

Chief bullish incentive on the previous rise, which occupied the first half of January, was the hope that business had not only halted its decline but would soon show a sharp recovery. This hope was temporarily reinforced by a slight recovery, the first since last summer, in the seasonally adjusted business indices. Now, however, that hope has petered out and the improvement has largely melted away.

In contrast the steam behind the current rally is largely the vague thoughts usually expressed in the word "inflation"—the feeling that Washington will soon "do something" to make prices go up. This thought was quite formless week before last, but last week it crystallized in hopes of the new desterilization program and of the President's press conference statement on prices.

Effect of Gold Decision

The Treasury decision to turn the first $100,000,000 of incoming gold each quarter into member bank reserves instead of into the sterilization fund was taken rather coolly by the stock market and the government bond market, but rather enthusiastically by the commodities markets and the foreign exchange market.

The stock market rose Monday on anticipatory rumors which proved too sanguine; it opened higher on Tuesday and then sagged wearily, recovering Wednesday and Thursday on hopes of the President's press conference price statement. The government bond market might have risen on the assumption that this hypothetical $400,000,000 would increase excess reserves, but it didn't rise, and it might have sold off on the ground that the move foreshadowed further unorthodoxy, but it didn't sell off either.

Commodities, on the other hand, went to town on the news, with rather sharp rallies on unusually heavy volume almost all along the line. On Thursday and Friday hide futures reached a new high volume, and wool top future trading made a similar record on Friday.

Foreign currencies in the same way were strong until the end of the week on the heaviest volume in a year or more, and sterling reached the highest since September, 1936. At $5.03⅞ it was just a shade under the gold export point calculated on the basis of a London price of 139s. 9d. for gold. Quite an outflow of capital funds was rumored off the record. Europeans seem to have been much more impressed with the inflationary prospects than Wall Street.

Markets Sell Off

The President's press conference statement on Friday was much as expected here—an opportunist political straddle, according to Wall Street opinion, and when it came out on the broad tape the market promptly sold off. So did commodities and so did foreign currencies, as though the wind had come out of the inflation bag.

The stock market sell-off was led by U. S. Steel, because of that corporation's announcement that it would ask stockholders for permission to increase the authorized common stock. The implication drawn was that eventually there would be convertible bonds issued, which would add to the obligations ahead of the common stock. The corporation can hardly at present be earning its subsidiary fixed charges, and it has recently borrowed $50,000,000 from the banks, so the outlook for dividends on the common, which has only received $1 since March, 1932, gets thinner.

The mood of the market, however, was indicated by the fact that no perceptible cheer was taken on news that Carnegie-Illinois will continue its steel price schedule, with the exception of a small cut on strips, into the second quarter.

Saturday's uptrend ignored continuance of bad business news. Carloadings, after seasonal adjustment, declined. Steel operations stuck around 30 per cent level again, though talk is they will rise this week a point or two. No good words are being said by anybody about the business prospects of the next few weeks.

Decline Has Been Rapid

The Street agreed with Secretary Morgenthau's acknowledgement of the speed of the autumn decline, the depth of the current depression, and the need of somebody doing something, but it took his words favorably as evidence at long last that "Washington finally knows." Wags said that in the horse-and-buggy days it took six days for news to reach Washington and now it takes six months—at least bearish news.

No definite conclusions are yet obvious about the SEC short-selling rule except that it is generally agreed specialists will simply refuse to accept limit orders to sell short in active markets to avoid confusion and consequent risk of heavy loss. The volume in the first eight days of the new rule averaged lower than any week since 1935.

Most other news failed also to help the market. The grand superhighway project is too vague, would take too long to get under way, and would help only real estate for a long time before it passed the blueprint stage to the employment stage. Passage of the farm bill had no perceptible effect on the stock market, though it seemed to give some help to cotton, now the highest since October.

The fact that nearly every dividend announcement except that of Telephone involved a cut did not help the market, though it did not hurt much because the Street has felt ever since the dividend cornucopeia was upturned in the lavish payments of December 1936 that a day of reckoning would come to stockholders.

Treasury Refunding

Expectation now is that the Treasury will refund the $455,000,000 3 per cent notes maturing March 15, perhaps into nine-year 2½ per cent bonds. The notes are selling about a point above a no-yield basis. Skepticism grows that the Treasury will get in $750,000,000 of income tax receipts in March. For January they were $52,000,000, against $43,000,000 in January, 1937, but for the first 15 days of this month they total only $19,500,000, against $24,200,000 in the same period of last year.

There were no corporate investment offerings last week, and the volume of tax-exempts was the smallest in many months. The curb exchange, having just elected officers, is preparing to follow the stock exchange in reorganization. The Curb is considering a rise in commissions like that inaugurated by the stock exchange in January.

Municipal bond dealers and city and state officers are waving axes at the SEC tentacle about to descend on their business, hitherto exempt from the Securities Act and the Securities Exchange Act, and so the Maloney bill is getting deeper into politics and with it the over-the-counter market.

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• Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange •

Today's sales (est.) 800,000
Previous day 826,920
1938 volume to date 34,130,822
1937 volume to date 36,977,216

Selected Stocks Gain Moderately In Quiet Market

NEW YORK, Feb. 21 (AP)—Climbing propensities were displayed by selected stocks in today's market and gains of fractions to a point or so were well distributed among industrial groups. There were a few advances of as much as 4.

It was a slow-motion upturn with the ticker tape motionless at intervals. The most active period was in the forenoon. Dealings dwindled later. Transfers were at the rate of about 800,000 shares. Profit selling shaded top marks in some cases near the final hour.

Watch Developments

Speculative forces had eyes mainly for European developments but apparently were undisturbed by yesterday's Hitler speech, the resignation of British Foreign Secretary Eden and confusing possibilities of England's next step in the German-Italian axis.

Boardrooms were all but deserted as many traders skipped today's sessions because of the fact the exchange will be closed tomorrow in observance of Washington's birthday.

Steels were in the forefront of the leisurely climb, along with coppers, motors, mail orders, electrical equipment, oils, farm implements and a wide assortment of specialties. Even selected rails and utilities managed to get behind plus signs. Gold mines, including Dome and McIntyre, were backward.

Favored the greater part of the day were U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Anaconda, Kennecott, American Smelting Chrysler, Montgomery Ward, Sears Roebuck, Westinghouse, du Pont, American Can, Allied Chemical, Standard Oil of N. J., Seaboard Oil, J. I. Case, International Harvester, Oliver Farm, Allis Chalmers, Johns-Manville, American Telephone, Santa Fe, Chesapeake & Ohio and Electric Power & Light.

Bond Market Lower

The bond market was lower towards the close today, although a number of secondary rails showed gains.

Austria 7s fell 11 points in brisk trading stimulated by international developments and other central European issues followed.

U. S. Treasuries were mixed but generally firm.

Losses of a point or more were registered by Alleghany stamped 5s, American Water Works 6s, New Haven 6s, Remington Rand 4¼s, Santa Fe 4s, International Great Northern 5s, Buenos Aires 4½s, Nickel Plate 6s.

Fractional gains were made by North Western 4¾s, Katy 5s, Missouri Pacific 5s, and Penn Dixie Cement 6s.

NEW YORK, Feb. 21 (AP)—The curb market generally showed gains today.

Among stocks showing increases of a point or more were Aluminum Co. of America, Creole Petroleum, Cities Service $7 preferred, Babcock and Wilcox, Humble Oil, Mead Johnson, Montgomery Ward "A," Nehi Corp, Pan American Airways, Pittsburgh Plate Glass, Niles-Bement-Pond, and Standard Cap & Seal.

Of the day's comparatively few losses, American Book took a drop of about two points.

Foreign Markets

By the Associated Press

London — Traders marked time awaiting today's outcome of the meeting of the House of Commons which came after the close of the market. Business was also restricted by other European uncertainties and the stock market closed with an irregular tone. The gilt-edged group was somewhat easier and although transatlantic securities maintained a firm tone the closing prices were generally under those of last Friday. Japanese bonds sold off a point while German liens moved up two points. The remainder of the list was quiet, with fractional changes.

Paris—Although international securities held firm the remainder of the list was generally heavy in the bourse today due to European uncertainties. Suez Canal and Bank of France issues finished with small gains while the industrial section was generally lower. Rentes closed 10 centimes up to 20 lower.

Liverpool — After opening fractionally higher, wheat futures sagged more than a penny under liquidation induced by poor cash demand. Prices rallied partially later on small world shipments to the United Kingdom and closed ½d. to ⅝d. net lower. Cotton futures closed 2 to 3 points up in sympathy with flimness in the New York market and short covering. Offerings were light.

Foreign Exchange Rates

12 noon, Feb. 21

Current quotations of foreign exchange compare with the last previous figures as follows:

Europe	Today	Last Prev.	Parity
Sterling: Demand	$5.01⅜	$5.01⅝	$4.8697
Cables	5.01⅝	5.01⅞	4.8697
France—franc	.0328½	.0328⅞	§
Belgium—belga	.1696	.1700½	1696
Switzl'nd—franc	.2319	.2325	§
Italy—lira	.0526¼	.0526¼	.0526
Germany—mark	.4039	.4048	.4033
Holland—guilder	.5585	.5598	§
Sweden—krona	.2584	.2588	.4537
Norway—krona	.2518	.2523	.4537
Denmark—krone	.2238	.2241	.4537
Spain—peseta			.1247
Greece—drachma	.0092½	.0092¾	.0220
Austria—schill'g	.1900	.1902	.2382
Cz'ch'via—crown	.0362¾	.0362¾	§
Finland—finm'k	.0223	.0223	.0426
Hungary—pengo	.1905	.1905	.2981
Poland—zloty	.1902	.1902	.2981
Port'gal—escudo	.0457¾	.0457¾	.0743
Rumania—leu	.0075	.0075	.0101
Yugoslavia—dinar	.0236	.0236	.0298
South America			
Argentine—peso†	.2650	.2650	.7187
Brazil—milreis†	.0590	.0590	.2025
Chile—peso†	.0275	.0275	.2060
Peru—sol	.3450	.3450	.4740
Uruguay—peso	.46001	.46001	1.7510
Far East			
Japan—yen	.2905	.2908	.4440
India—rupee	.3787	.3805	.4180
Java—florin	.5600	.5629	.6806
Hong Kong—dol	.2144	.2156	*
Shanghai—dol	.2975††	.2985††	*
Greece—drachma	.0092½	.0092¾	.0220
Phil Islnds—peso	.4975	.49621⅛	.5000
Canada			
Canada—dollar	1.0003	1.0003	1.0031

* Currency in China—cents per silver dollar; for Hong Kong and Shanghai, ¶ Not quoted. † Free market. ‡ Parity changed; new value not yet determined. § Paper peso. ‡‡ Nominal.

1938 High	1938 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
38⅞	36⅛	Abbott Lab (1.60a)	2	37⅛	37⅛	37½	Feb 18
52	36	Acme Stl (4)	2	40	40	40	Feb 15
10⅝	8¼	Adams Exp (.60g)	14	10	9¾	10	+ ⅛
20⅜	19	Adams-Millis (2a)	1	20½	20½	20½	Feb 19
23	19½	Addressog (1.40)	2	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜	— ⅛
1⅞	1⅝	Advance Rumely	6	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	Feb 16
58¼	45½	Air Reduction (1a)	11	53½	52	53¾	+1¼
1¼	1	Air-Way El Appl	6	1½	1	1½	Feb 19
13⅜	10⅝	Alas Juneau (.60a)	10	11⅞	11¾	11¾	
1⅝	1¼	Alleghany Corp	9	1⅝	1¾	1¾	
17⅝	12	Alleghany pf xw	3	12¾	12⅝	12⅝	+ ¾
17⅛	11¼	Alleghany pf$30ww	16	14⅝	13⅝	14	+ ⅛
17¼	12	Alleghany pf$40ww	5	13½	12⅞	13¾	+ ⅛
17½	13½	Alleghany pr pf	1	15¾	15¾	15¾	+ ⅛
21¾	15½	Allegheny Steel	3	17⅝	17⅛	17⅝	+ ⅛
8⅞	7½	Allen Industries	1	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	+ ⅛
176½	154½	Al Chem&Dye (6a)	10	167½	164½	167½	+3½
9⅝	8	Allied Kid (1)	9	8⅝	8	8	Feb 18
14⅜	11	Allied Mills (2g)	6	13¾	13½	13½	
9¾	6½	Allied Strs	12	7⅝	7⅝	7½	+ ⅛
53½	42	Allied St pf (5)	1	45	45	45	Feb 15
51¾	38	Allis-Ch Mfg (3⅝e)	32	45¾	44½	45	+ ⅝
15¼	11¾	Alpha P Cem (1)	1	14	14	14	+ ¼
3⅝	2½	Amal Leather	2	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+1
24	18¾	Amal Leath pf	1	20	20	20	+ ⅛
70½	57	Amerada Corp (2)	21	72½	71	71⅝	+1⅝
66	55	Am Ag Ch Del (7¾g)	2	55	55	55	Feb 8
15⅝	11	Am Bk Note (⅛e)	2	14½	14	14	+ ⅛
42½	30⅞	Am Bk Shoe (3.40g)	6	40½	39½	39½	— ½
87	70¾	Am Can (4)	14	90½	88½	89	+3¼
167	163	Am Can pf (7)	1	163	163	163	−2
27½	19½	Am Car&Pdy (¾g)	10	25	23½	24¼	+ ¾
50	37	Am Car&F pf (4g)	1	41¼	41¼	41½	Feb 18
17⅝	12½	Am Ch & Cab (⅛e)	2	15	15	15	+ ⅛
100½	89½	Am Ch&Cbl pf (5)	1	89½	89½	89½	Feb 18
102½	95	Am Chicle (4a)	2	103	102	103	+ ½
8	6	Am Colortype	5	8⅛	8	8	+ ⅛
13¾	10½	Am Com Alco (⅜g)	4	12¾	12½	12¾	+ ½
16⅜	13¼	Am Crystal S (½e)	4	14⅛	14⅛	14¼	+ ⅛
4¾	3⅜	Am Encaus Tiling	5	4	4	4	
6½	5	Am European	1	5	5	5	Feb 3
4⅜	3	Am & Foreign Pow	12	3⅝	3½	3½	+ ⅛
19	12	Am & F P $6 pf	4	17½	17⅜	17½	+ ⅛
24	16⅜	Am & F P $7 pf	4	21	20½	21	+ ⅛
11½	7½	Am & F P 2 pf	9	9¾	9½	9½	+ ⅜
12	10	Am-Hawaii SS (1a)	2	11	11	11	
4⅜	3	Am Hide&Leather	5	3¾	3⅝	3¾	
26	20	Am Hide & L pf (3)	2	22¼	22¼	22¼	+ ¼
37¾	33⅞	Am Home Pr (2.40)	2	35⅞	35⅝	35⅝	Feb 15
2	1⅝	Am Ice	4	2⅛	1⅞	1⅞	Feb 19
16½	15½	Am Ice pf (2½g)	5	15⅞	15½	15⅝	+ ⅛
7⅞	6¾	Am International	2	6⅞	6⅝	6¾	+ ⅛
23¼	16⅛	Am Locomotive	24	22¼	21⅝	22	+ ⅛
74½	56	Am Locom pf (7g)	1	62½	62½	62½	+1½
14½	12⅜	Am M & Mct	4	13¾	13¼	13¼	+ ¼
38¾	29	Am Metal (3g)	2	4⅝	4⅜	4⅜	Feb 18
104	103	Am Met 6% pf (6)	16	34	33	34	+1
7½	4	Am Pow & Lt	2	103	103	103	Jan 31
40½	26	Am P & L $6pf	27	5⅛	4⅞	5	+ ⅛
33	22	Am P&L$5pf (4.68¾g)	15	32⅜	30	32	+2
13⅞	11⅛	Am Rad&St S (.60)	59	14	13⅜	26	27½	+1¾
22⅞	17¼	Am Roll Mill	30	19½	19¼	19¾	+ ¼
78	66	Am Roll M pf (4½)	2	72	72	72	Feb 19
20⅞	14¼	Am Safety Raz (2)	1	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	Feb 18
56¾	44¼	Am Seating (1¼g)	1	11	11	11	Feb 18
131	121	Am Sm&R (⅝e)	55	52¼	50¼	51⅞	+1⅝
51¾	50½	Am Snuff Co (3a)	2	123	122¾	123⅝	
34¾	22⅝	Am Stl Fdrs (¼e)	42	29⅞	28	29½	+1¼
11¾	8¼	Am Stores	1	9½	9½	9½	— ⅛
31	25	Am Sugar Ref (3)	1	29	29	29	−1
112	108½	Am Sugar pf (7)	1	111	111	111	+1
18½	17	Am Sumat Tob (1a)	1	17½	17½	17½	— ¼
149¾	127½	Am Tel & Tel (9)	22	139⅞	137⅞	139⅝	+2⅛
71	60¾	Am Tobacco (5)	3	62½	62½	62½	— ½
72¾	63½	Am Tob B (5)	9	65¾	65½	65½	+ ½
139⅝	138⅝	Am Tob pf (6)	1	138⅝	138¾	138¾	Feb 19
7⅞	5⅛	Am Type Fdrs	2	6⅜	6¼	6⅜	+ ⅜
13½	8⅞	Am Wat Wks	41	10	9½	9⅞	+ ⅜
86	76	Am W W 1 pf (6)	1	77¾	77¾	77¾	+ 1½
5⅝	4	Am Woolen	1	5½	5½	5½	— ⅜
35½	27	Am Wool pf	5	35½	35½	35½	— ⅛
8½	4¾	Am Zinc L&S	6	7¼	7¼	7¼	+ ⅛
40	34	Am Zinc pr pf (2½g)	2	37½	37½	37½	Jan 27
36¾	27¾	Anaconda (3¼g)	159	33⅞	32⅞	33⅜	+ ⅛
50	36	Anacon W & C	1	40	39½	39½	Feb 18
18	15½	Anchor Hk Gl (.60a)	2	17¼	17	17¼	Feb 19
19	12½	Andes Copper (½g)	3	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	Feb 18
		A P W Paper	6	5	5⅜	5	Dec 31
30¼	25¾	Arch-Dan-M (½e)	1	29	29	29	Feb 16
100½	95	Armour Del pf (7)	1	98⅜	98⅜	98⅜	Feb 15
6⅞	5½	Armour Ill (.70g)	23	6	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
94½	90	Arm Ill pf pf (6)	5	59½	59½	59¾	— ⅛
39	30¼	Arm Ill pf (7)	1	94½	94½	94½	Jan 31
7½	6⅛	Armstrong Crk (¾e)	3	33⅜	32⅞	33⅝	+1½
5½	3¼	Arnold Const (¼de)	1	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	Feb 18
8⅝	6⅜	Artloom Corp	2	4¼	4¼	4¼	+ ⅜
		Assd Dry Goods	3	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	+ ⅛
69	66	Assd D Gd 1 pf (6)	1	66	66	66	Feb 7
		Assd D Gd 2 pf (5g)	1	83¼	83¼	83½	Nov 23
35	32	Associates Inv (3a)	1	33	33	33	Feb 17
42	32	Atch T&SF (2g)	37	37½	36	37¼	+1
72	60½	Atch T&SF pf (5)	5	64¾	64½	64¾	+ ⅛
77¾	59¾	Atl Cst Line (1½g)	7	24¾	23½	24	+1
14½	9	Atl G & W Indies	1	7	7	7	Feb 17
23	20	Atl G & W In pf	12	23¾	22	23¼	+ ⅛
107	104½	Atl Refining (4)	2	105¾	105½	105½	Feb 18
9⅞	7⅛	Atl Refining pf (4)	1	10	10	10	Feb 18
43	39½	Atlas Corp (.80)	4	7⅞	7¾	7⅞	+ ⅛
48	42	Atlas Corp pf (3)	1	40½	40½	40½	+ ½
7⅜	4⅞	Atlas Pow (½e)	1	43	43	43	Feb 11
6½	3¼	Atlas Tack (.40g)	2	6	6	6	Feb 17
3½	2¼	Auburn Auto	1	4	4	4	
4⅝	3½	Austin Nichols	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	Feb 4
		Aviation Corp	5	3⅝	3½	3⅝	
9¾	7⅜	Bald Loco ct	111	10⅜	9⅝	10⅛	+ ½
10⅞	7¾	Balt & Ohio	18	9⅝	9¼	9½	
13⅜	9½	Balt & Ohio pf	15	11½	10¾	11½	+ ½
33	30	Bangor & Ar (2½)	1	31	31	31	Feb 14
18	14⅛	Barber Co (1g)	22	18⅝	17¾	18	+1
10½	8	Barker Bros (¾g)	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	Feb 19
16⅛	13	Barnsdall Oil (1)	53	15¾	15¼	15¾	+ ⅛
12¾	10½	Bayuk Cig (.18¾e)	1	12	12	12	+ ⅛
96½	92½	Beatrice Cream (1a)	2	17	17	17	Feb 19
103½	97	Beech-Nut Pk (4a)	1	92½	92½	92½	Feb 4
8⅝	7¼	Belding-Hem (⅛e)	4	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛	Feb 18
83	82	Belg N R pf (3.27g)	8	82	82	82	Feb 18
14⅞	10⅞	Bendix Aviat (1)	11	12⅞	12½	12⅝	+ ⅛
18½	16⅜	Benef Ind Ln (2g)	4	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	
38½	29	Best & Co (2½a)	3	38½	38½	38½	+1
65⅞	50½	Beth Steel	99	57⅞	56⅝	57⅝	+1⅜
16½	14½	Beth Stl 5% pf (1)	1	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	+ ⅛
98½	89½	Beth Stl 7% pf (7)	13	93½	93	93½	+ ½
28	20¼	Bigelow-Sanf	1	23	23	23	Feb 18
17⅞	12¼	Black & Decker (1)	15	15	14⅜	14⅜	— ⅛
14	11¼	Blaw-Knox (1.20g)	13	13	13⅜	13	+ ⅛
25½	25⅞	Boeing Air (.40g)	42	28⅝	28	28½	+ ⅛
30	23½	Bohn Al&Brass(4g)	2	26⅜	26¼	26¼	Feb 18
13⅞	12⅜	Bond Strs (1.60)	15	12	12	12	— ⅝
19⅜	17⅛	Borden Co (1.60)	9	17⅞	17½	17⅝	+ ⅛
28½	21½	Borg-Warner (2a)	12	25⅝	24½	25	+ ⅛
4¾	3⅜	Boston & Maine	8	3¾	3	3¼	— ⅛
22¼	16⅜	Bower Roll Br ½e)	3	18	17⅝	18	Feb 16
10⅞	7⅞	Bridgprt Br	12	9⅛	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛
26½	19¾	Briggs Mfg (4g)	7	23⅝	23¼	23⅝	+ ⅛
30½	23	Briggs&Strat (3½g)	1	24	24	24	Feb 14
34	28	Bristol-Myers(2.40)	1	30¾	30¾	30¾	+ ⅛
2¾	1¾	Bklyn & Qu Trans	1	2	2	2	Feb 16
9¾	6⅝	Bklyn&Q Trans pf	20	8⅛	8	8⅛	— ⅛
13⅜	8⅝	Bkly-Man Tr	3	11	11	11	
37	25½	Bklyn-M Tr pf (6)	2	33⅛	32	32	Feb 18
21½	14½	Bklyn Un Gas	41	17	17	17	+ ⅜
41	35	Brown Shoe (3)	1	39	39	39	Feb 9
10	7⅞	Brunswk Balke(1g)	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	
9¾	7½	Bucyrus-Erie (¾g)	5	8⅞	8⅝	8⅞	+ ⅛
6⅝	4½	Budd Mfg	2	5¼	5¼	5¼	+ ⅛
5⅝	3⅝	Budd Wheel (.20g)	4	4½	4½	4½	+ ⅛
20	15½	Buliard Co (¼e)	1	18⅝	18⅝	18½	Feb 19
31½	24½	Bulova Watch (4)	6	28	27½	28	
8½	7	Burling Mills (1)	4	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	
20¼	16¼	Burr Add M (.20e)	9	18⅝	18	18	+ ⅛
3½	2	Bush Terminal	2	2½	2½	2½	Feb 18
11	7	Bush Term 7% deb	1	8½	8½	8½	+ ⅛
8½	6⅞	Butler Bros (.60)	1	8½	8½	8½	+ ⅛
20⅞	19	Butler Bros pf(1½)	1	21	21	21	+1
4⅜	3	Butte Cop & Z (.10g)	3	3⅝	3½	3½	
11⅜	8⅜	Byers (A M) Co	1	9¾	9¾	9¾	
19¾	15¼	Byron Jackson (½e)	1	18¼	18¼	18¼	Feb 19
24½	19	Calif Pack (1½a)	3	21½	21½	21½	— ⅛
49¼	40¼	Calif Pack pf(2½)	1	49¼	49¼	49¼	Feb 18
2½	1½	Callahan Z-Lead	4	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
10¼	6½	Calumet&Hec(1.10g)	25	8⅞	8½	8⅝	— ⅛
15¾	10	Campbell Wyant(1)	4	14¼	13¾	14¼	+ ⅜
19¼	13½	Can Dry G Ale	46	19½	18½	19	+ ⅛
8⅛	6¾	Canad Pacific	4	8⅞	8⅝	8⅞	
36	29	Cannon Mills (½e)	1	34	34	34	Feb 14
6⅞	4⅞	Capital Ad A (½g)	1	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	Feb 18
18	15½	Carpenter St(1.85g)	1	16½	16½	16½	Feb 16
4⅛	3½	Carriers&Gn (.30g)	23	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	
97½	79	Case (J I) Co (6g)	22	96	93	94½	+1½
55½	39¼	Caterpil Trac (½e)	17	48	46	46	+2
102¼	100⅛	Caterp Trac pf (5)	1	102	102	102	+ ⅛
18⅞	14	Celanese Corp	9	16⅜	16½	16¾	+ ⅛
94	92	Celanese pr pf (7)	1	94	94	94	Jan 12
25½	18	Celotex Cp (1.20g)	2	21½	21½	21½	—1⅛
28	26	Cent Aguirre (3.38g)	1	27¾	27¾	27¾	Feb 19
4½	3¼	Cent Foundry	2	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+ ⅛
11	9⅛	Cent R R N J	1	10	10	10	Feb 16
8¼	6	Cent Vio Sug (½g)	2	7½	7¼	7½	+ ⅛
5½	4¼	CenturyRibM(.10e)	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	Feb 8
46½	35½	Cerro de Pas (1e)	12	41¼	40¼	41	+1
8¾	6	Certain-teed Prod	2	6	7⅞	8	+ ⅛
30¼	27	Champ F&P (1⅛e)	1	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	
13¾	7¼	Checker Cab	1	10	10	10	Feb 8
38½	31⅛	Ches & Ohio (1½e)	26	34⅛	33⅜	34½	+1⅛
89	88	Ches & Oh pf (4)	1	88	88	88	Feb 9
46½	37¼	Ches Corp (3a)	2	41	40⅝	40⅝	Feb 9
1⅛	⅞	Chi & E Ill	1	1	1	1	Feb 3
3¾	2⅜	Chi & E Ill pf	2	3¼	2⅝	3⅜	Feb 3
1¾	1	Chi & N West	9	1⅜	1¼	1⅜	+ ⅛
4⅜	3	Chi & N West pf	1	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	+ ⅛
1¼	⅝	Chi Grt West	2	⅞	¾	¾	Feb 19
5⅝	3	Chi Grt W pf	1	5⅛	5	5	Feb 3
14	11	Chi Mail Or (⅛e)	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
1	⅝	Chi M St P & P	2	¾	¾	¾	
1⅛	⅝	Chi M St P & P pf	9	1⅜	1¼	1¼	
12⅞	9⅝	Chi Pneu Tool	3	10⅝	10⅝	10½	— ⅛
32½	27	Chi Pneu T cv pf (3)	1	27	27	27	Feb 9
1¼	⅞	Chi Rk Is & Pac	1	1½	1⅜	1⅜	Feb 14
2⅛	1⅜	C R I & Pac 6% pf	2	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	Feb 16
2¾	1⅝	C R I & Pac 7½ pf	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	Feb 18
12⅞	9½	Chi Yell Cab (1½g)	1	10	10	10	Feb 18
16¾	12⅜	Chiek Coj Oil (½e)	3	16⅛	15⅝	16⅛	— ⅛
5⅞	3⅝	Childs Co	1	5½	5½	5½	+ ⅛
63⅛	46⅝	Chrysler Corp (10g)	92	97½	86½	86½	+ ¾
13½	11¼	City Ice & Fuel (2)	1	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	
3¾	2¾	City Stores	1	3	3	3	Feb 17
26	17½	Clark Equip	2	19	19	19	Feb 18
26½	19⅝	Clev Graph B(2.80g)	8	22½	21½	21½	
40⅜	33½	Climax Moly (1.70g)	7	38¼	38	38¼	
15½	13½	Cluett Peabody (1)	8	15⅛	15	15⅛	+ ⅛
126	112	Coca-Cola (3a)	9	121	120	120	Feb 18
59	58	Coca-Cola A (3)	8	59½	58½	58½	Feb 18
11⅞	8½	Colgate-Palm P	26	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝	
95½	87½	Colgate-Pm -P pf (6)	1	87½	87½	87½	Feb 11
27¾	20¼	Coll & Alk (⅛e)	1	23¾	23¾	23¾	— ⅛
20	15	Col Fuel & Iron (1g)	8	16	15¾	16	+ ⅛
22½	17⅞	Colm Bdcst A (.40e)	7	19½	19	19½	+ ⅜
21¼	17⅞	Colm Bdcst B (.40e)	1	19	19	19	+ ⅜
9⅝	6⅞	Colum Gas&El (.45g)	26	7¾	7½	7½	+ ⅛
79	68	Colum G & E pf A (6)	1	68	68	68	Feb 16
15½	11⅞	Colum Pict vtc (1)	3	14½	13⅞	14¼	+ ½
33	30	Colum Pict pf (3¾)	1	32½	32½	32½	Feb 19
78	62¼	Colum Carbon (4)	3	68	68	68	
38¾	31½	Coml Credit (4a)	6	35¾	35	35½	+ ¾
85	66	Coml Cred pf (4½)	1	85	85	85	+ ¾
44¾	36	Coml Invest Tr (4a)	6	40¾	39¾	40¾	+1⅛
96⅝	93	Com In T cv pf(4¼)	1	96½	96½	96½	+ ½
10	7⅝	Coml Solvents (.60)	7	8⅝	8⅝	8½	
2	1½	Comwith & South	26	1½	1½	1½	
42¼	30	Com&South pf (¾k)	6	34⅜	33	33½	+ ½
27⅝	22¾	Comwith Ed (1¾)	13	25	24½	24½	
7⅞	6	Conde Nast	3	6	6	6	Feb 7
24½	20½	Congoleum-N (⅛e)	4	22⅝	22¼	22½	
8	7¼	Congress Cigar (1g)	1	7½	7½	7½	+ ¼
19½	13⅜	Consol Airer (½g)	5	15⅞	15½	15⅝	+ ⅛
8	6½	Consol Cigar (¾e)	2	7	7	7	Feb 18
25½	20¼	Consol Edison (½e)	36	22	21¼	21¾	+ ⅛
96½	90	Consol Ed pf (5)	1	91½	91½	91½	
1⅞	1¼	Consol Film Ind	2	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	Feb 19
6⅝	5¼	Consol Film pf (½g)	2	5½	5½	5½	Feb 19
5⅝	4⅛	Consol Laundries	3	4½	4⅜	4⅜	Feb 18
10½	8½	Consol Oil (.80)	35	9¾	9⅜	9⅝	+ ⅛
101⅛	101¼	Consol Oil $5 pf (5)	1	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛	+2⅜
7⅛	3⅞	Consol RR Cuba pf	8	6¼	5⅝	5⅝	Feb 17
½	⅜	Consol Textile	2	⅜	⅜	⅜	
5⅝	3⅜	Consol'n Coal	2	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	Feb 18
22	13½	Consol'n Coal pf	2	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	Feb 19
86½	83⅝	Consum Pw pf (4½)	3	16	16	16	Feb 10
16⅜	12⅜	Container Cp (1.20)	16	13⅝	13⅜	13⅜	
16½	10⅜	Cont Bak A	7	14⅜	14½	14⅜	+ ⅛
2⅜	1½	Cont Bak B	8	2	1⅞	1⅞	—

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

General Decline In Grain Prices; Exports Sluggish

Weekly Grain Review

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—The wheat market scored a substantial mid-week rally after long liquidation had lowered prices sharply, turned weak again later in the period, registering disappointment over the President's statement in regard to commodity prices, and closed the week on a strong tone. Compared to a week ago prices at Chicago and all world markets were lower.

Following the decline which was due to good rains over the west and southwest, the rallying tendency which ensued was largely because of renewed rumors of inflation and the belief that administration officials were seeking means to turn the commodity price index upward.

Weather Is Good

The weather conditions are the best in a long time, rains nearly every day over the hard winter wheat areas, including the so-called "dust bowl" sections, allaying any anxiety over soil drifting, and also providing sufficient moisture to start the crop off in the growing season.

In addition to the better weather conditions the bulls had to contend with a sluggish export trade, sales being small. Theoretically Europe is dependent on this country wheat but actually nearly two thirds of the crop season has passed, with total exports not over 50,000,000 bushels. In order to keep the carry over down to 200,000,000 bushels, export clearances will have to be larger from now on.

Argentina is increasing clearances, which were 3,464,000 bushels the past week, but is still offering conservatively. Russia dropped out of the export column, but is offering some wheat for spring shipment. Australia cleared 3,425,000 bushels.

Stocks Decrease

Domestic visible stocks decreased 4,310,000 bushels last week, and there should be another substantial reduction this week, as primary arrivals have been moderate, while export clearances are upward of 2,000,000 bushels. Flour business is still slow.

Corn has shown a rather strong tone at times, but reacted from the best time on profit taking. Export business assumed slightly more active proportions, and it is expected that business will be sufficient to keep clearances at a good rate for several months.

Argentine new crop prospects are poor, and the drought conditions were aggravated the past week by continued clear and hot weather. Large areas still lack sufficient moisture and there has been further deterioration.

Financial Brief

Alaskan mineral production in 1937 was valued at $27,440,000, compared with $23,594,000 in 1936. Gold production was valued at $20,834,000, the highest since the boom days of 1906.

Oil burner shipments in 1937 total 193,180 units, a decrease of 1.9 per cent from the total of 196,877 burners in 1936, according to data from the Bureau of the Census. Shipments for December amounted to 8,239, compared with 10,546 in November and 11,300 in December, 1936. Unfilled orders at the end of December totaled 2,066, compared with 2,622 at the close of the preceding month and 2,392 at the end of the same month of 1936.

The average motorist's annual tax bill has increased 83.8 per cent during the last 12 years, according to the American Petroleum Industries Committee. Per capital costs of general taxes during the same period rose only 16.8 per cent. In the statistically "normal" year of 1926 the aggregate automotive tax bill amounted to $638,272,000, or approximately $29 for each of the 22,001,393 motor vehicles then registered. All other taxes, federal, state, and local, for that year came to $7,966,728,000, or $68.40 a per capita basis. In 1937, preliminary estimates indicate, motorists paid a total of $1,580,000,000 in taxes to state, federal, and local governments. The average individual share for each of the estimated 29,650,000 motor vehicles registered last year was $53.29, or 83.8 per cent above the "normal" tax of $29 which motorists had to pay in 1926.

Recapitalization Plan Of Valspar Corp. Approved

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WILMINGTON, Del. — The recapitalization plan of the Valspar Corporation, which provides for the funding of fixed bank indebtedness and also for the discharge of accumulated dividends on the present preferred stock through exchange for new preferred and additional common shares, has been approved by the stockholders.

Upon consummation of the plan, the Valspar Corporation will have outstanding $2,401,184 of unsecured 4½ per cent notes, due November 30, 1941; 30,444 shares of $4 cumulative convertible preferred stock, $5 par value, and 385,342 shares of common stock, $1 par value.

Chicago Board

(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Wheat					Net
May	.92	.92⅞	.91⅝	.92⅜	—.00⅛
July	.87⅝	.88⅝	.87⅜	.88⅝	—.00⅛
Sept.	.87	.88⅛	.87	.88⅝	—.00⅛
Corn					
May	.59⅜	.60⅛	.59⅜	.59⅝	—.00½
July	.61⅛	.61⅝	.61	.61½	—.00⅜
Sept.	.62⅜	.62⅝	.62¼	.62½	—.00⅜
Oats					
May	.30⅛	.31¼	.30⅛	.31¼	—.00⅛
July	.29¼	.29½	.29¼	.29½	—.00⅛
Rye					
May	.74½	.75⅛	.74½	.75⅛	—.00⅛
July	.70¼	.70⅝	.70⅛	.70¼	..

Sugar Futures

(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
					Net
N Y March No 2	2.22	2.22	2.21	2.21	—.01

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2 p. m.

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
7 3⅜s 43-41 Mch	107.6	107.2	107.3
26 3¼s 41	107.12	107.12	107.12
1 3⅜s 47-43	108.9	108.9	108.9
1 3¼s 48-43	107.28	107.28	107.28
4 3¼s 46-44	107.27	107.27	107.27
3 4s '54-44	112.25	112.25	112.25
1 2¾s '47-45	104.15	104.15	104.15
5 3s 48-46	105.30	105.27	105.30
7 3½s 49-46	106.18	106.17	106.18
1 2¾s 51-48	102.15	102.15	102.15
19 2¾s 53-49	100.2	100	100.2
1 2¾s '54-51	101.19	101.19	101.19
3 3s '55-51	104.16	104.16	104.16
2 2⅞s 60-55	102.12	102.12	102.12
2 2¾s 59-56	101.13	101.10	101.10

Federal Farm Mortgage

3 3¼s 64-44	104	104	104

Home Owners' Loan

8 2¾s 49-39	102.4	102.3	102.4
1 2¼s 44-42	101.28	101.28	101.28
1 3s '52-44	103.31	103.31	103.31

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
1 Alleghany 5s '49	62	62	62
7 Alleghany 5s '50 st	30	30	30
31 Allis Chalm 4s '52	104	103½	103½
5 AmIChem 5½s '49	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜
2 Am Int 5½s '49	92½	92½	92½
5 Am T & T 5½s '43	113¼	113⅛	113⅛
1 Am T & T 3¾s '66	101¼	101¼	101¼
5 Am T&T 3¼s '61	101⅛	101¼	101¼
5 Am WW&E 6s '75	96	96	96
13 Anaconda Cp 4½s '50	104½	104½	104¾
5 Arm Del 4s '57	91¼	91	91
1 Armour 4½s '39	91⅞	91⅞	91⅞
5 AT&SF 4s '95	110⅜	110½	110⅜
2 AT&SF aj 4s '95 st	101½	101	101
1 Atl&Cha AL 5s '44	89	89	89
1 A C Line 1st 4s '62	88½	88½	88½
3 ACLine 4½s '64	72½	72	72½
7 B&O rfg 5s '95	36	35½	35½
1 B&O 1st 5s '48	68¼	68¼	68¼
10 B&O rfg 5s '95	33	32½	32½
1 B&O 5s '96 F	31¼	31	31
36 B&O cv 4½s '60	26⅛	25¾	26
2 B&O 4s '48	65	65	65
7 B&O4sPLE&WV '41	54¾	54½	54¾
7 B&O 5s S W '50	42½	42	42
1 Bang&Aroo cn 4s '51	103	103	103
1 Bell TPa 5s '48 B	119½	119½	119½
6 Beth Stl 4¼s '60	102½	102	102
7 Beth Stl 3¾s '65	95¼	94⅞	94⅞
28 Beth Stl 3½s '52	88¼	88	88⅛
2 Boston&Me 5s '67	42½	42	42⅛
3 Bkly Edis 3¼s '66	104⅜	104⅝	104⅜
18 Bklyn Man Tr 4½s '66	55½	55	55
2 Bkly UnEl 1st 5s '50	75¾	75	75
1 Bkly U Gas 5s '45	107	107	107
7 Bkly U Gas 5s '50	67	67	67
7 Bkly U Gas 5s '57 B	92	91⅞	92
1 Brown Shoe 3¾s '50	107	107	107
5 Can Nat 5s '69 Jly	116¾	116⅝	116⅝
1 Can Nat Ry 4½s'2'51	115⅛	115⅛	115⅛
1 Can Nat 4½s '46	124	124	124
5 Can Pac 5s '54	100¾	100¾	100¾
3 Can Pac 4½s '46	101	101	101
16 Can Pac 4½s '60	95¾	95⅛	95¾
4 Can Pac 4s perp	84½	84½	84½
10 Caro C & C 6s '52	100	99¾	100
2 Celotex 4½s '47 ww	71¾	71	71
1 Cen of Ga cn 5s '45	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜
5 Cen Ill E & G 5s '51	98⅝	98½	98½
7 Cen2NY Pow 3¾s '62	105	104½	105
13 Cen Pac 5s '60	63⅛	63⅛	63½
5 Cen Pac 1st 4½s '49	89¼	89⅛	89¼
4 C&O 4½s '92	119	119	119
1 C & O 3½s '96 D	97	97	97
7 Chi & Alton 3s '49	21¼	21	21
4 CB&Q rfg 5s '71 A	101¼	101	101¼
1 CB&Q gen 4s '58	105	104⅜	104⅜
17 CB&Q 4s Ill '49	106⅛	106	106⅛
8 CB&Q 3½s Ill '49	102¾	102½	102¾
1 Chi & Ei Il 5s '51 ct	15½	15½	15½
5 Chic Gt West 4s '59	21	21	21
11 CMSP & Pac 5s '75	12	11½	12
46 CMSP&P aj 5s 2000	4¾	4½	4½
9 CMPSP gen '89	31½	31⅜	31½
1 Chi&NW rfg 5s 2037	11	11	11
6 Chi&NW gm 5s '87	18¾	18½	18¾
27 Chi&NW cv 4½s '49	6	5⅞	6
1 Chi&NW4s 2037C	10¾	10¾	10¾
2 CRI & P 4½s '52A	8¾	8¾	8¾
3 CRI&P cv ½s'46 '60	5¼	5¼	5¼
15 C R I & P 4s '88	18½	18½	18½
2 C R I & P rfg 4s '34	8¼	8¼	8¼
1 CT Hte & SE rfg 5s '60	56	56	56
1 Ch Un Sta 4s '63D	108½	108½	108½
8 Ch Un Sta 3¾s '63	108	108	108
19 Ch & W Ind 4½s '62	85	85	85
27 Ch & W Ind 4s '52	88	87⅞	87⅞
2 Cinn Gas & El 3¼s '66	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝
48 Cin Un Term 3½s '71	107	107	107
7 CinUnTerm 5s '57 C	108½	108½	108½
5 CievUnTerm 5s '73	89	89	89
10 CievUnTerm4½s '77C	84	84	84
1 Col P & I 5s '70	61	61	61
1 Columbia G 5s 1961	92¾	92¼	92¾
15 Col Ry Pw & L 4s '65	107¼	107¼	107¼
15 Com'l 2¼s '42	100½	100½	100½
1 Comwlth Ed 5s '54	112	112	112
2 Comwlth Ed 4s '81	107¼	107	107¼
2 Con Coal Del 5s '60	49½	49½	49½
5 Con Edis 3¼s '46	104¾	104¾	104¾
1 Con Edis 3½s '56	102½	102½	102½
38 Con Oil 3½s '51	99½	99	99½
3 Consum Pow 3½s '65	107	106⅞	107
1 Consum Pow 3½s '70	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
1 Consum Pow 3½s '65	104	104	104
5 Consum Pow 3½s '66	101	100⅞	101
7 Crown Cork 4s '50	105½	105¼	105½
2 Cuba No Ry 5½s '42	39	39	39
2 Cuba RR 7½s '46	53	53	53
2 Cuba RR 6s '46	49	49	49
8 Del & Hud rfg 4s '43	52	51½	52
4 D G & E 5s '51	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜
1 Den G&E 5s '51 st	107½	107½	107½
1 D & R G West 5s '55	7½	7½	7½
1 D & R G West 5s '78	10	10	10
2 Det Ed 3½s '66	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
7 Duquesne Lt 3½s '65	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜
5 Elect Auto Lite 4s '52	100¼	100	100
16 Erie rfg 5s '67	17¾	17⅛	17¼
53 Erie rfg 5s '75	17¾	17	17¼
5 Erie 1st 4s '96	54¼	54⅛	54¼
20 Erie lien 4s '96	29½	29¼	29¼
2 Erie gen lien 4s '96 reg	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛
22 Erie cv 4s '53 B	22¾	21⅞	22¼
2 Erie & Jer 6s '55	60	60	60
7 Fairb'ksMorse 4s '56	100¼	100⅛	100⅛
5 Fla E Cst 4½s '59	87½	87½	87½
1 Gen Cable 5½s '47	97½	97½	97½
10 Gen Mot Accept 4s '46	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
2 Gen Mot Acc 3¼s '51	102½	102½	102½
10 Gen Stl Cast 5½s '49	54	53⅞	54
9 Goodrich 4½s '56	97⅜	97⅜	97⅜
12 Goodrich 6s '65	97	97	97
9 Goodyr T&R 5s '57	104½	104½	104½
3 Gt Nor 5s '73	94	94	94
5 Gt Nor 4½s '77 E	86⅝	86⅜	86⅜
1 Gt Nor 1st 4½s '61	107	107	107
18 Gt Nor 4s '46 G	99½	99	99½
2 Gt Nor 4s '46 H	91½	91¼	91½
16 Gt Nor 3¾s '67	80½	80	80½
2 Gulf St Util 4s '66	102½	102½	102½
1 Gulw St Util 4½s '46	102½	102½	102½
4 Harlem Riv&P 4s '54	76⅜	76¼	76¼
2 Hoe & Co 1st mtg '44	58	58	58
1 Hous Oil Tex 5½s '40	100½	100½	100½
2 Hudson Coal 5s '62 A	22½	22½	22½
1 Hud & Man rfg 5s '57	53⅞	53⅞	53⅞
6 Hud&Man inc 5s '57	20½	20¼	20¼
4 Ill Bell Tel 3½s '70 B	109	109	109
27 Ill Cen rfg 4s '53	39⅛	39	39½
4 Ill Cen 4s '55	44¼	44⅛	44⅜
21 Ill Cen 4¾s '66	36½	36	36
5 Ill Cen 5s '55	50	50	50
40 IC&CStL&NO 5s '63 A	41	40¼	40¼
2 IC&CStL&NO 4½s '63	38½	38½	38½
4 Inland Stl 3¼s 61	105	105	105
1 Interb R Tr 6s '32	19½	19½	19½
24 Interb RTr rfg 5s66	54⅞	53¼	54⅝
15 Int Gt Nor aj 6s '52	4¾	4¾	4¾
6 Int Gt Nor 1st 6s52	19	18½	19
1 Int Gt Nor 5s 56 B	17	17	17
1 Int Gt Nor 5s 56 C	17½	17½	17½
9 Int Hydro El 6s 44	61½	61¼	61½
33 Int T&T cv 4½s 39	86½	86	86
2 Int T&T 4½s 52	83	82½	83
2 Int T&T 5s 55	96	96	96
2 Jones&LaughSteel4½s61	94	94	94
3 KCPtl&2dMem 4s 36	28½	28½	28¾
7 K C South 5s 50	64	64	64
9 K C Term 4s 60	108½	108	108½
1 Keith & P 6s 46	84½	84½	84½
7 Kopper Co 4s 51	102¼	102¼	102¼
1 Kresge Found 4s 45	100	100	100
1 Kresge Found 3½s 47	91¾	91¾	91¾
1 Las Gas 5½s 53	87¾	87¾	87¾
2 Lehigh C&N 5½s 60 D	57½	57½	57½
1 Leh Val NY 4½s40	50	50	50
1 Leh Val 4½s 2003	25½	25½	25½
16 Leh Val 4s 2003	23¾	23	23¾
1 Liquid Carb 4s '47	105	105	105
2 Loews 3½s '46	98¼	98¼	98¼
1 Lorillard Co 7s '44	128½	128½	128½
1 Louisia & Ark 5s '69	74¼	74¼	74¼
1 Lou&N 4½s 2003	92	92	92
15 Louis & N un 4s '40	102½	102⅜	102½
1 Lou Gas & El 3½s '66	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝
1 Maine Cen 4s '45	85	85	85
6 Manhat Ry 4s '90	31	31	31
2 Mead Corp 6s '45 A	97½	97½	97½
8 Met Ed 4½s '68	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝
7 MilkRy&L 5s '61B	100⅜	100½	100⅜
7 MSP & SSM stpd 5s '38	13⅝	13	13¼
2 MSP&SSM on 4s '38	13	13	13
14 M-K-Tex 5s '62A	47½	46⅞	47
1 M-K-Tex 4s '62 B	41½	41½	41½
2 Mo Pac 5s '65 A ct	21	21	21
15 Mo Pac 5s '77 F	23½	22½	23⅛
5 Mo Pac 5s '78 G	22	22	22
4 Mo Pac 5s '80N	23	23	23
6 Mo Pac 5s '81 I	22	23	23
6 Mo Pac gen 4s '75	7	6¾	6¾
4 Monongah Ry 4s '60	104½	104	104
1 MonWPaPub4½s'60	101¾	101½	101¾
3 Mont Pow 3¾s '66	90½	90½	90½
3 Mor&Essex2¾s2000	44¾	44¾	44¾
5 Nat Dairy Pr 3½s'61ww	104¾	104¾	104¾
1 Nat Dist Pr 4½s '45	104⅝	104½	104⅝
13 Nati Steel 4s '65	107	106⅞	107
9 NEngT&T 4½s'61B	121⅝	121⅝	121⅝
1 N O Pu Sv 5s '52 B	89½	89½	89½
1 N O Pub Sv 5s '57B	88½	88½	89½
3 NO Tex&M 6½s '54	36	36	36
1 NO Tex&M 5½s '54ct	35½	35½	35½
12 NYC rfg 5s 2013	66½	66	66½
3 NYC 4½s 2013 A	60½	60½	60½
10 NYC cts 4s '98	74⅜	74⅜	74⅜
3 NYC 2¾s '46	83	82½	83
3 NYC 3½s '52	78	78	78
8 NYC&HR 4½s 2013	60¼	60	60¼
1 NY Chi & StL 4s '37	61	60½	60¾
1 NY Ch&StL 4½s '78	47	47	47
2 NY Ch & StL 3¼s '47	87½	87½	87½
2 NY Conn 4½s '53	104½	104½	104½
2 NY Dock Co 5s '51	50	50	50
1 NYNHaH cv 6s '40	29½	29¼	29¼
1 NYNHaH 4s '47	17	17	17
1 NYNHaH 4s '55	17	17	17
3 NYNHaH 4s '67	17¼	17¼	17¼
1 NY N H & Con 4s '45	16	16	16
3 NY & H Gas 6s '51A	75	75	75

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
1 NY Tel 3½s '67	105¾	105¾	105¾
1 NY W&Bost 4½s'46	5¾	5¾	5¾
1 Niagara Sh 5½s '50	92½	92½	92½
2 Norf Sou 5s '61 A	15	15	15
3 Norf & W 4s '96	118	118	118
10 Nor Pac 6s 2047	82	82	82
4 Nor Pac 4s '97	90½	90½	90½
7 Nor Pac 3s 2047	61	60½	60½
1 Nor RR Cal 5s '38	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞
1 Ohio Ed 4s '65	101½	101½	101½
3 Ohio Ed 3¾s '72	97	96½	97
7 Okla G&E 3¾s '66	101	101	101
4 Pac Gas&El 3½s '66	101⅜	101⅞	101⅞
2 Pac G&E 2¾s '41	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞
5 Pac T&T 2¾s '66B	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛
1 Para Pict 6s '55	91½	91½	91½
1 Penn Dix 6s '41 A	80½	80½	80½
5 Pen Ohio Ed 4½s'77	101½	101	101
28 Pen P&Lt 4½s '81	96⅝	96¾	96⅝
7 Pen Co 3½s '44 D	103⅝	103¾	103⅝
3 Pen RR gen 5s '68	108¾	108⅝	108¾
3 Pen RR cn 4½s '60	119	119	119
8 Pen RR gen 4½s '65	103¼	102⅝	102¾
15 Pen RR 4½s deb '70	88½	88	88⅜
10 Pen RR gen 4¼s '81	97⅜	97⅜	97⅜
2 Pen RR 4½s '84 E	97	97	97
1 Pen RR 3¾s '70	93	93	93
14 Pen RR 3½s '52	82⅞	82½	82⅞
1 Pere Marq 5s '56	73½	73½	73½
6 Pere Marq 4½s '80	64⅞	64¾	64⅞
1 PhilBal&W 4½s '77C	110⅜	110⅜	110⅜
7 Phila Co 5s '67	87¼	86⅝	87
4 Phil Elec 3½s '67	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞
1 Phil Read C&I 6s '49	5½	5½	5½
2 Ph Read C&I 5s '73	17½	17½	17½
56 Philippine Ry 4s '37-	30	27½	28
1 Pillsbury F1 M 6s'43	108¼	108¼	108¼
5 Pitt Coke & Ir 4½s '52	84	84	84
10 Pitt & WVa 4½s '60C	42¾	42¾	42¾
13 Porti Gen E 4½s '60	50½	50	50
1 Postal Tel&C 5s '53	14½	14½	14½
1 Reading 4½s '97 A	85¾	85¾	85¾
1 Rem Rand 4½s '56	94¾	94¾	94¾
3 Republic Steel 4½s '61	82¾	81½	82¾
5 Republic Steel 4½s '56	83	82½	82⅞
9 Saguenay Pow 4¼s'47	102	101¾	102
1 StLPeo&NW5s48	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝
4 St L S F 4½s '78	12	12	12
4 St L SW rfg 5s '90	18½	18½	18½
2 StPM&M Pac 4s '40	100½	100¼	100½
2 St&A Pass 4s '43	73½	73½	73½
1 SanAntPubSvc 6s '52	109½	109½	109½
5 Seab A L cn 6s '45	8¾	8¾	9
6 Sea A L 6s '45 ct	8¾	8¾	8¾
2 Shell Un 2½s '51	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
17 So Bell T&T 3¼s '62	103¼	103¼	103¼
1 So Cal Gas 4½s '61	108	108	108
3 So Cal Gas 4s '65	108½	108½	108½
2 So Col Pow 6s '47	93¾	93¼	93¾
23 Sou Nat Gas 4½s '51	98½	98	98½
1 So Pac 4½s '68	56½	56½	56½
25 Sou Pas 4½s '81	56½	56	56½
10 So Pac 4½s '69	56½	56¼	56½
12 So Pac rfg 4s '55	81	80¾	81
10 So Pac 3¾s '46	73	72¼	72¼
5 So Pac 5½s Ore '77	68	67½	67½
1 So Pac SFTer 4s '50	98⅞	98⅞	98⅞
5 South Ry 6½s '56	54¾	53½	54⅜
5 South Ry gen 5s '56	52¼	52	52¼
9 South Ry cn 5s '94	66¾	66½	66⅝
54 South Ry gen 4s '56	41½	40½	41
31 Stand Oil N J 3s '61	101½	101½	101½
2 Studebaker 6s cv 45	64½	64½	64½
1 Swift & Co 3¾s 50	107	107	107
2 Ten El Pow 6s 47A	76	76	76
1 Texark Ft Sm5½c50	77	77	77
1 Tex Corp 3½s 51	106	106	106
13 Tex & Pac 5s 77B	84¾	84¾	84¾
3 Tex & Pac 5s 79 C	85	85	85
31 Third Ave aj 5s 60	7½	7½	7½
1 Third Ave 4s 60	31½	31½	31½
11 Tide W A O 3½s52	101½	101½	101½
5 Tri Continent 5s 53	105¼	105¼	105¼
2 Un El Mo 3¾s 62	106¾	106¾	106¾
5 Union Oil Cal 6s 42	117	117	117
2 Un Pac 1st 4s 47	111	111	111
32 Un Pac rfg 4s 2008	106⅝	106½	106⅝
36 Un Cig-Wh Strs 5s52	76	75	76
3 Unit Drug 5s 53	77½	77½	77½
2 UnRys StL 4s 34	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝
3 U S Rub 5s 47	105¾	105¾	105⅞
13 Util P&L 5½s 47	50	50	50
6 Util P&L 5s 59	60	60	60
4 VerCPac 4½s asd 34	1½	1½	1½
9 Virginian Ry 3¾s 66	104⅞	104¾	104¾
5 Walker H 4½s 45	103	102¾	103
5 Walwrth 4s 55	68⅛	68⅛	68⅛
1 Warren Bros 6s 41	40	40	40
1 Westch Lt 3½s 67	102½	102½	102½
1 West Pen P 5s 63E	119	119	119
12 West Md 4s '52	88¼	88	88½
2 Western Un 5s '51	63¾	63¾	63¾
8 Western Un 5s 60	62	61⅜	61⅜
2 Western Un 4½s '50	260	60	60
1 West Shore 4s 2361	66	66	66
1 Wor & Con E Ry 4½s 43	5	5	5
8 Youngst S&T 4s '61	98¾	98	98

Foreign Bonds

1 Akershus 5s '63	101¼	101¼	101¼
1 Antioquia 7 '45 B	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞
3 Antioquia 7s '45 D	7	7	7
1 Antioquia 1st 7s '57	6¼	6¼	6¼
1 Antioquia 2d 7s '57	6¼	6¼	6¼
3 Antioquia 3d 7s '57	6¼	6¼	6¼
6 Antwerp 5s '58	100	100	100
6 Argentine 4s '72 Feb	80¾	80½	80¾
6 Argentine 4s '72 Ap	80¾	80½	80½
10 Australia 5s '55	106⅜	106	106
10 Australia 4½s '56	101⅞	101¼	101¼
36 Austria 7s '57	90	85	85
2 Bavaria 6½s '45	20¾	20¾	20¾
1 Belgium 7s '55	112½	112½	112½
3 Belgium 6½s '49	106¾	106½	106½
1 Belgium 6s '55	106	106	106
5 Berl City El 6½s '50	28	27½	28
3 Brazil 8s '41	18½	18½	18½
4 Brazil 6½s '26-57	16½	16½	16½
1 Brazil 6½s '27-57	16½	16½	16½
2 Brazil C Ry El 7s '52	16¾	16¾	16¾
3 Brisbane 5s '58	101	101	101
17 BuenaA4¼s&5s'Aug'76	11¼	11¼	11½
1 Buen A 4½s&5s '75	65	65	65
1 Canada 4s '60	108⅞	108⅞	108⅞
10 Canada 3½s '61	101½	101½	101⅝
5 Canada 3s '67	96⅝	96⅝	96⅝
54 Chile 6s '60	17½	17½	17½
5 Chile 6s '61 Feb	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝
6 Chile 6s '61 Sept	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝
2 Chile 6s '62	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝
7 Chile 6s '63	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝
1 Chilean Mun 7s '60	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜
1 Colomb 6s '61 Jan	14½	14½	14½
1 Colomb 6s '61 Oct	14¼	14¼	14¼
1 Copenhag 5s '52	101	101	101
2 Copenhag 4½s '53	98½	98½	98½
6 Cordoba City 7s '57 st	52½	52½	52¾
80 Cuba 5½s '45	76⅝	76⅝	76½
2 Denmark 8s '42	106½	105½	106½
3 Denmark 5½s '55	102½	102½	102½
1 Denmark 4½s '62	101½	101½	101½
1 Dom Rep 5½s '61 ext	60¼	60¼	60

Governor Takes the Helm In Los Angeles Inquiry

LOS ANGELES, Feb. 21 (AP)—Three suspended police officers are under indictment here on charges they tried to murder Harry Raymond, private detective, with a bomb.

The men, Earle Kynette, exacting captain of the Police Intelligence Unit, and two of his aides, Fred A. Browne and Roy J. Allen, were booked at County Jail without bail.

The County Grand Jury indicted them on charges of conspiracy to commit murder, attempted murder, assault with intent to commit murder and malicious use of explosives.

The indictments climaxed a heated jury session at which Mr. Kynette and other police officers refused to testify.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—In a procedure paralleling the recent Samuel Seabury investigation of New York municipal affairs, Gov. Frank F. Merriam has entered the investigation of the underworld here. Observers close to the scene state that appointment of a special prosecutor is not improbable in the near future.

"I am going to find out the best way to keep Los Angeles clean," Governor Merriam said. "I am going to see how the law can be enforced legally by existing officials, and I shall make public my conclusions."

Persistent rumors hint that State Attorney-General U. S. Webb is to resign shortly, to be succeeded by Earl Warren, District Attorney of Alameda (Oakland) County and prominent Republican leader, or that Mr. Warren is to be appointed the special prosecutor. Admitting the possibility of either of these developments, the Governor stated he could make no further comment until the conclusion of his personal investigation.

New York Inquiry Recalled

In kind but not in size, the local situation resembles the picture which gave rise to the sweeping improvement in New York, which broke the hold of Tammany Hall and revised municipal administration so that its control is less subject to minority interests.

Here, reformers charge that police protection is given gambling and other forms of vice on a graft basis and that police officials are directly responsible for three unsolved bombings of political figures.

Mayor Frank L. Shaw, Chief of Police James E. Davis, who was appointed before civil service protection was given him last year, County District Attorney Buron Fitts, and County Sheriff Eugene Biscailuz are countering these charges with records indicating that this metropolis is the "nation's white spot as far as law enforcement is concerned."

Smouldering for many years, the dissatisfaction over administrative methods reached its highest peak over the attempted assassination of a private detective who was gathering evidence against a former municipal police Commissioner and political supported of Mayor Shaw and District Attorney Fitts. The Commissioner's request for bankruptcy liquidation was being challenged by creditors represented by the same attorney who is counsel for one of the severest critics of the "ins."

Pending empanelment of the 1938 County Grand Jury, one suspect has been jailed for complicity in the bombing—E. E. Kynette, the head of the city police spy squad, which had been spying on the home of the victim, Harry Raymond. Both his chief and the mayor have publicly defended Mr. Kynette's activity on the basis of "routine investigation" of opponents of the "duly constituted authorities."

In pressing for the conviction of the suspect, the District Attorney openly broke with the city officials with whom he has generally seen eye to eye.

Comparisons on Crime

When asked how the situation here compares with that previously existing in New York, U. U. Blalock, Deputy District Attorney assigned as aide to the grand jury, declared that population and business interests make the crime comparison "about the same as that between Long Beach (Calif.) and Los Angeles."

Nevertheless, the Police Chief, Sheriff, Attorney-General, District Attorney, and two interim Committees of the Assembly are at work on such unsolved crimes as the bombings of Mr. Raymond, of Clifford E. Clinton, the aforementioned "severest" critic of the administration, and of the editor of a political weekly; recurrence of bookmaking establishments and of pin-game pay-offs; a plot to permit illegal betting at Santa Anita racetrack under police protection; and attacks on various persons, including District Attorney Fitts, who was shot in the arm last year.

Prior to the Governor's entry into the situation, Mayor Shaw had invited seven civic leaders to act as a clean-up committee and appoint their own investigator. All refused by saying that the present machinery should be enough.

Assembly Acts

Meanwhile the two assembly groups entered the scene, both making a bid for State funds available for such purposes and both receiving publicity for members who are in a position to use the situation as a steppingstone to political advancement.

A court suit is deciding the legality of the committee activity, and the outcome is one reason why Governor Merriam could not yet make specific explanations of how the vice problem can best be solved.

Third Term Forces Produce Washington Data in Support

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21 — Did George Washington, notwithstanding his own example, approve after all of a third term for a President of the United States in case of great national need? The possible makings of a minor politico-historical controversy on this point are seen in a letter pointed out by a free-lance writer in Washington if supporters of President Roosevelt should wish to invoke it.

The passage in question is part of a letter written by General Washington to the Marquis de Lafayette on April 28, 1788, and was discovered by George L. Rees in the large collection of Washington correspondence in the Library of Congress. According to some interpretations it may indicate that the First President's retirement after two terms was a personal choice rather than a desire to establish a governmental custom.

Discussing the new Constitution, which was then in process of ratification, the commander who was soon to be chosen the First President said he differed from Thomas Jefferson as to the necessity for rotation in the office and for "ineligibility of the same person for President after he should have served a certain course of years."

Service in an Emergency

He expressed the opinion that, "There cannot, in my judgment be the least danger that the President will by any practicable intrigue ever be able to continue himself one moment, in office, much less perpetuate himself in it—but in the last stage of corrupted morals and political depravity. . . . I can see no propriety in precluding ourselves from the services of any man, who on some great emergency, shall be deemed, universally, most capable of serving the public."

Whether any serious political notice will be taken of the letter remains, of course, to be seen, but it can be told from the outset that at least three cogent arguments would be made against its direct applicability to the American situation in 1940.

One of these is that the ineligibility proposal to which General Washington referred was somewhat different from the one which he, perhaps unintentionally, made a tradition. During all the early part of the Constitutional Convention the prevailing plan was to have the President elected by the "National Legislature," later Congress. Under this arrangement it was felt imperative that the Executive be ineligible even for a second term, lest he connive and use his influence with the legislative branch to perpetuate himself in office.

Question of Eligibility

When, however, the device of the Electoral College had been hit upon, and the election taken out of the Legislature, Washington believed with most of the delegates that the separation of the executive and legislative branches had been sufficiently accomplished, that there would be no danger in re-eligibility. This question of eligibility had been not merely for a third term but for any re-election at all.

Further, it is known that Washington foresaw little if any of the development of party government which before long established itself and has altered almost completely the working of the electoral college plan on which Washington relied for a choice by "eminent characters" removed from factional strife.

A third point to be made against the importance of the Lafayette letter on this point is that a man's last judgment is generally presumed to be his best, and his action after eight year's experience as head of the Government in retiring from that position may be taken as more significant than an opinion expressed before the new Government had been set up.

However, on this point it can be urged by proponents of a third term that Washington in his farewell address did not place his retirement on grounds of inaugurating a desirable public policy but only upon his own oft-expressed preference to enjoy the quiet comforts of life as a private citizen when public duty would permit.

Aborigines Study Native Problems

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ADELAIDE, South Australia—In a conference that was probably unique in Australia, delegates from the aborigines met here recently with members of the Aborigines Friends Association in an effort to devise means of gradually transferring natives into the general community.

The meeting was attended by David Unaipon, chief of the Warrawaldi tribe, and Mark Wilson and George Rankine, two half-castes.

Native delegates, according to the Rev. James Sexton, secretary of the association, showed great intelligence in grappling with the problems taking the larger national view of the situation.

The object of the conference was to ascertain the aboriginal viewpoint on decisions reached at a recent official talk in Canberra and the subsequent announcement that Prime Minister Joseph A. Lyons intended to make a thorough survey of native problems.

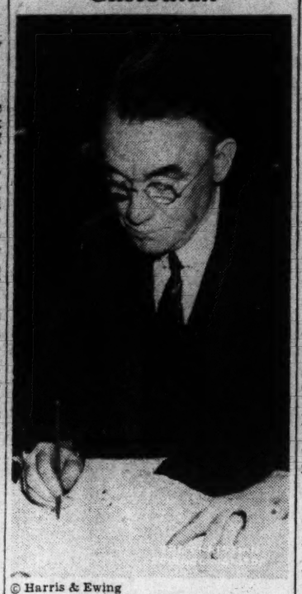
It was pointed out that the Western Australian Act gives a magistrate power to grant certificates to applicants to enter the white sphere. It was considered, however, that the matter should not be left to decision of a magistrate without certificates having been given as to fitness and character from the societies training the natives. The aboriginal leaders were of opinion that exemption from aboriginal laws should apply only to the younger natives and that the in their own ways and habits of life older men and women now settled should be left undisturbed at the mission stations.

School Bands to Play

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WEST PALM BEACH, Fla.—Plenty of brass will be bunched here May 12 when 1000 youthful musicians assemble for the annual national school band contests.

Custodian



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Dr. John Clement Fitzpatrick
Custodian of Washington's Writings at Library of Congress

Even Washington Used Bit of Slang, Researchist Says

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21—George Washington didn't hesitate to use the slang of his day when he was young.

Dr. John Clement Fitzpatrick, guardian since 1898 of the nation's most valuable collection of Washington writings at the Library of Congress, says he has discovered in the early letters of the first President half a dozen instances of "what we would today call slang."

In reporting to Virginia authorities about a breakdown of morale among Colonial troops, Washington wrote, "The soldiers think they have been bubbled again."

And once when difficulties arose during the Indian wars, he warned that if they were not rectified, "We'll all be in the suds again."

Custodian of Collection

Dr. Fitzpatrick is custodian of 400 volumes of original Washington letters, account books, diaries and survey memorandums, now concentrated in the Library of Congress. Over 95 per cent of all Washington writings are represented in these volumes. Some day the Government expects to get hold of the other 5 per cent, although libraries and individuals now possessing these valuable manuscripts are not anxious to part with them.

In 1930, Dr. Fitzpatrick resigned from the Congressional Library staff to undertake the special task of compiling a complete set of Washington's writings for the Government in 35 volumes. Twenty-three have been published. Manuscripts not in the hands of the Federal Government are borrowed and copied.

The completed work will cover Washington's writings from the age of 13 until the time he passed on at 67.

Detects Counterfeits

Dr. Fitzpatrick can detect a fake Washington signature that 50 per cent of the nation's leaders might say was authentic. He has an eye for counterfeits. Many of Washington's secretaries tried to imitate his signature for no good reason at all, he says.

The most valuable paper in his custody, Dr. Fitzpatrick believes, is the commission issued by the Continental Congress, making Washington General of the Armies. Washington once wrote the Secretary of the Congress asking for this momento but it was explained to him that the Congress wanted to wait until it had money enough to have it framed in gold for him. He never got it.

The first President is pictured by Dr. Fitzpatrick as a man with a well-developed sense of humor. Lincoln, he points out, has long been noted for his sense of humor, but Washington always has been portrayed to schoolboys as a rather serious personage.

Many of the Washington manuscripts are on a specially-made paper, bearing his own watermark.

Engineers Come First In Job Opportunities

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 21—Of nearly 600 opportunities for employment reported to the alumni industrial division of the University of Pennsylvania's Placement Service during the past year, 25 per cent have been in the engineering field, according to a report recently made public by Dr. Clarence E. Clewell, director of the service.

Chemical engineers were in greatest demand, with mechanical engineers running a close second. Included also were openings for chemists and physicists, as well as for electrical, civil, industrial, ceramic, architectural, and air-conditioning engineers.

"While the salaries for salesmen are still the highest, the basic trend appears to be for technically and scientifically-trained men," Dr. Clewell declared in the report.

Georgia Halts Liquor Sales Under New Law

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va., Feb. 21—Georgia sheriffs were under orders today to halt all sales of liquor unless legalized under the State's recently enacted local option law, or be liable to impeachment proceedings. State Revenue Commissioner T. Grady Head said no liquor can be sold under any authority pending elections in various counties.

The law provides that upon petition of 35 per cent of registered voters of a given county, an election can be called. If a county votes wet, package sale of liquor from privately operated stores becomes legal after fifteen days.

Washington Note Found in Papers Of General Gage

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ANN ARBOR, Mich., Feb. 21—An unpublished and unknown letter from George Washington, filed away in the days before the Revolution by Gen. Thomas Gage, Commander-in-Chief of the British Army in America, has just come to light here.

The letter turned up in Ann Arbor because a benefactor of the University of Michigan, William L. Clements, some time ago purchased General Gage's papers from the British Commander's family which had treasured them for more than 150 years and made them available to scholars in the William L. Clements Library.

Discovery Revealed

Scanning documents which might throw light on a topic he was studying, John Alden, a teaching fellow at the University, recently came upon the letter in George Washington's own handwriting and revealed his discovery at once.

The paper is regarded by historians as important because it shows Washington's interest in the efforts of Virginians to develop trade with the Ohio Valley. It was, in fact, an appeal for consideration of these efforts in the making of British-Indian policy.

The letter was addressed not to General Gage, but to John Blair, Acting Governor of Virginia, as was proper. Acting Governor Blair simply forwarded the communication to the British General for whom it was intended.

Plea for Stations

Washington asked General Gage to use his influence with the Indians to get permission for the maintenance of supply stations at points along the Virginians' trading route between Fort Cumberland and Fort Pitt. Such stations were said to be necessary to enable eastern merchants to compete with those in Pennsylvania in supplying the British fort in what was then the Far West.

As it turned out, the request was unnecessary. Unknown either to Washington or the Virginia merchants, the Board of Trade for the Colonies, three months before, had provided that the territory in question should be outside the Indian reserve, and this meant there was no need to obtain permission from the natives to set up the stations. The territory was English. But information moved slowly in those days, and in May, 1768, neither Washington nor the Acting Governor of Virginia knew the terms of an agreement drawn up three months before.

Mineral Output Gains

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va., Feb. 21—Virginia's mineral industries are making a steady recovery from the lean years of the depression, Dr. Arthur Bevan, State Geologist of the Virginia Conservation Commission, advised Wilbur C. Hall, Chairman of the Commission. "The total value of mineral production in Virginia during 1936 is estimated at $41,706,458," Dr. Bevan reported.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

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Try Our "THRIFTY SERVICE"
6c per pound
PHONE R 2051
730 2ND AVE., WEST Calgary

JENKINS' GROCETERIA LTD.
"Operating Retail Stores Throughout Alberta"

PERMANENT WAVES
Genuine Meric Steam, Eugene and Machineless
Reg. $10. for $7.50 — Reg. $8.50. for $6.00
Reg. $7.50. for $5.00 — Reg. $6.50. for $4.25
Regular $5.00. for $3.50
Dorine Kay Beauty Salon
209 EIGHTH AVE. WEST PHONE M2979

KRAFT'S QUALITY FURS
We Have a Full Range of
COATS and NECKPIECES
EXPERT FUR REMODELING
KRAFT THE FURRIER LTD.
Est. 1908 222 8th Ave. W Calgary

CAROLYN MILLER JESSIE MILLER
"Always Something New"
Scarfs—Handkerchiefs—Flowers
Miss Miller's Hat Shop
803 1st St. West Phone M-7833

EDMONTON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 27763
9 to 12 daily.
OVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Dowtown Prices At Your Door
SAFEWAY STORES
DISTRIBUTION WITHOUT WASTE
We Cordially Invite You to avail yourself of
Our Complete Fur Service
(Cold Storage, Repairs and Remodeling)
ARCTIC FUR CO.
10613 Jasper Ave. Phone 26058

You never pay more
At Edmonton's own store

JOHNSTONE WALKER LIMITED

Purchase Goods
Advertised in The Christian Science Monitor, or answer a Monitor advertisement—
please mention
The Christian Science Monitor

EDMONTON (Continued)

The Garneau Taylors
and
The "Mac" Pressing Shop
appreciate your response to their advertising in the Monitor
PHONES: 31378-21269
PRICES Always Morally Right

Lumber and Millwork
The Largest Assortment of Lumber in the City and Our Prices Are Competitive
Your complete satisfaction is our objective
W. H. CLARK LUMBER CO. Limited
109 STREET EDMONTON ALBERTA

Hudson's Bay Company
For better values in Home Furnishings —buy during our
FEBRUARY HOME FURNISHING SALE

Thornton & Perkins
Quality Upholstering and Draperies
Direct Importers

C. I. L.
A better paint for every purpose made by Canadian Industries Limited.
Sold Exclusively by
J. A. WERNER HARDWARE Co. LIMITED
Est. 1906 10139 99 St. Phone 22230

TEMPLEMAN BROS
Plumbing, Steam and Hot-Water Heating
Gas Fitting—Tinsmithing
10045 107 STREET TELEPHONE 23439

MANITOBA

WINNIPEG

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone 92-912
10 to 12 a. m., daily
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Buy Your Furs From Canada's Oldest Fur Traders

Hudson's Bay Company
Launderers *Dry Cleaners*
For quick and efficient service in Laundry and Dry Cleaning

Rumford's
Phone . . . 86311
High Grade Made-to-Measure
MEN'S SUITS and TOPCOATS
Imported clothes, fine linings, superb in style, beautifully made. Priced $22.00 to $35.00.
J. S. STEPHENSON & CO.
355 Donald Street Phone 22226

Shoes from AFFLECKS
Men's, Women's, and Children's Shoes
Manager, STAN WESTMACOTT
519 Portage Avenue

Red & White Chain Stores
Preference given to Made-in-Canada goods Operated co-operatively Sponsored and operated in Western Canada by
Western Grocers Limited
Head Office Winnipeg, Canada

NOVA SCOTIA

DARTMOUTH

"ENGLISH YARNS" SHOP
—*Yarns That Bear Repeating*—
QUALITY YARNS AT REASONABLE PRICES
Mrs. Margaret Monchier
2 Pine St., Dartmouth, N. S.
Tel. Har. 694

ONTARIO

HAMILTON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 2-3320
9 a. m. - 9 p. m. daily.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

ALL IRONED FAMILY WASHING
12 cents a pound
Call 7-4578
City LAUNDRY
104 Main St. West, Hamilton
DRY CLEANERS

"WHY TAKE CHANCES"
Send all your Cleaning and Pressing to the "Old Reliable Firm". Eighty-two years of successful business career.
HOWARD BROS. EST. 1854
42 REBECCA ST.
Just Phone Baker 4658

Gown? Hat? Coat?
Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe, you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

ONTARIO

LONDON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, Tel. Fairmont 218
Hours 9 A. M.-5 P. M. Daily
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

SUPERTEST
TRADE MARK
Superior Products that cost no more than the ordinary kind. Service that brings you back again and again.
Stations throughout Ontario and Quebec
SUPERTEST PETROLEUM CORP., LTD.
Phone our Service Stations
re guaranteed DOMINION TIRES for all motor cars. Prices, trade-in *allowances* and our *service* will please you.
Wonderful THREE Combination

Cliff Robinson
Quality Meats, Provisions
For early service, phone your order the night before to the nearest of our four stores:
202 Dundas .....Met 7 11
613 Dundas .....Fair 970
729 Richmond .....Met 167
77 Wharncliffe .....Met 4568

Middlesex Motors, Ltd.
Ford
60 employees. Fender and Body Bumping Repair all cars. "Noted for service."
447 Talbot St. at Queens Ave Met. 1340

Ontario Furniture, Ltd.
HOMEFURNISHERS
For forty years this store has been recognized as *the Furniture House of Western Ontario*
228-230 DUNDAS STREET Phone Met 1178

AYLMER LAUNDRY and DRY CLEANERS
Try Our Thrifty Service
All flat work finished.
Shirts with This Service, 10c each
487 Richmond Street Met 5100

PARKLEY CLOTHES
Canada's Finest High Grade Suits and Overcoats made to your order.
Sold by
CUMMING
The Clothier
LONDON. STRATFORD. GALT

Smallman & Ingram Limited
Western Ontario's Big Department Store
for Prompt, Courteous Service

OTTAWA

For information regarding other local and national advertisers phone 6-6934-J.
9 to 12 daily, except Saturday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

INSURANCE — GILL, WELCH & MULLIGAN
Since 1870 Ottawa — Limited 2-4823

Dustproofed Coal and Coke
PRINTweigh is the RIGHTweigh
F. W. ARGUE LIMITED
234 Bank Street 2-5777

Shepard TAXI SERVICE
Transfer and Moving Vans
94 Slater Street 2-1737

THE CITIZEN PUBLISHING CO., LTD.
invites readers of the Monitor who wish to support an Ottawa daily newspaper to subscribe for
The Ottawa Evening Citizen

TORONTO

For information regarding local and national advertisers, telephone Howard 7254
Hours: after 1:00 P. M.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
"Character Clothes for Women"

Ira Berg Limited
1484 Yonge Street, Toronto

Miss Puritan Says:
Why not have my routeman call for your laundry and dryecleaning?
Call me at KINGSDALE 5171

Puritan Laundress & Drycleaning Service
393 BRUNSWICK AVENUE
5 Direct Phones KI. 3121
J. & W. R. SCOTT LIMITED
FINE GROCERIES, MEATS AND FISH
Ask for Our Weekly Letter and Price Bulletin
Dupont Street at Davenport
Your Patronage Is Solicited

DOAN
COAL COMPANY, LIMITED
COAL COKE
LL. 5151

Good Shoes for All Occasions
AGNEW-SURPASS SHOE STORE, Ltd.
106 YONGE STREET TORONTO

HARPER METHOD
Hairdressing
Efficient Operators for Artistic Coiffures
488 YONGE ST. (Upstairs) ROOM 7
Hyland 1658 EDNA REAMAN

Send It to the Laundry
Provide yourself with more leisure by sending your clothes to a reliable Monitor-advertised laundry.

ONTARIO

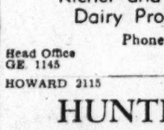
TORONTO (Continued)

STOP & SHOP
Choice Meats
Fruits and Vegetables
Quality Groceries
Cash and Carry

• FRESH CURTAINS •
Curtains are very carefully laundered, measured and returned to exact size and perfectly straight, edges square and no pin marks. Send yours today.
Lloydbrook 2161

TORONTO LAUNDERERS AND DRY CLEANERS

Acme Farmers Dairy, Ltd.



Milk, Cream
Butter
Ice Cream
Eggs
Midway 3541

Always Ask for
CANADA BREAD
"The Quality Goes In Before the Name Goes On"

Order GOLDEN CREST MILK FROM YOUR SALESMAN *Tomorrow*
CITY DAIRY Phone KI. 6151

Try Our
HOME-TESTED CAKES and PIES
PURITY BREAD
Limited WA. 1844

The Hoodleigh
CAFETERIAS RESTAURANTS SODA FOUNTAINS
Toronto

DONLANDS DAIRY LIMITED
Richer and Better Dairy Products
Phone
Head Office GE 1145 — North End MO 1179
HOWARD 2115 — HOWARD 2116

HUNTER'S GROCETERIA
2080 QUEEN STREET E.
COMPETITIVE PRICES FREE DELIVERY

Ford
MAGUIRE MOTORS, Ltd.
Authorized Ford Dealers
PORT CREDIT, ONTARIO
E. D. MAGUIRE Telephone 201

Wainwright Real Estate
INSURANCE
Fire, Theft, Automobile, etc.
Estates Managed *Rents Collected*
1480 Danforth Ave. Glad. 2533

McLachlin Letter Service
316 Federal Building
85 Richmond St. West Phone EL 8532
We DUPLICATE anything that can be typed, also forms, maps and illustrations.

Varsity TEA ROOMS
Our service invites your patronage — 328 BLOOR ST. W. — AT SPADINA

Meadonia Private Residential Hotel
A quiet, convenient home for permanent or transient guests.
Kingsdale 1667-1669 252 Bloor St., W
(Just East of St. George St.)

Pictures and FRAMING
Greeting Cards for All Occasions
THE RIPPON ART
400 BLOOR STREET W.

Flowers for Every Occasion
S. E. GROVE FLORIST
Phone GE. 4201 269 Danforth Ave.

SPOFFORD'S BEAUTY SALON
263 EGLINTON AVE. W., At Highbourne
Unsurpassed in the realm of beauty culture and the art of adorning the hair.
Select clientele HU. 4108
LA. 5421, 1245 King St. W., Parkdale

THELMA BEAUTY SALON
Expert in All Branches of Hairdressing
20 Years in Business Fair Prices
When you purchase goods advertised in the Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement, please mention the Monitor.

ONTARIO

TORONTO (Continued)

Province-Wide Distribution

Everyone's Friend
Silverwood's DAIRY PRODUCTS
Jersey Milk, Safe Milk, Home Milk, Cream, Buttermilk, Creamery Butter, Ice Cream, all flavors, and Special creations.
Also
Evaporated Milk, Condensed Whole Milk, Powdered and Condensed Milk.
Powdered Buttermilk
QUALITY—SERVICE
We Aim to Be Worthy
PLANTS LOCATED AT

London	Toronto	Hamilton	Windsor
Kitchener	St. Catharines		Peterborough
Brantford	Chatham	Stratford	Sarnia
Guelph	Woodstock	Elmira	Lucknow
North Bay	Sudbury	Cayuga	Cargill

QUEBEC

MONTREAL

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Wilbank 3634
9 A. M.-5 P. M. Daily
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

THRIFT-STOP-SHOP
THRIFT STORES Ltd.
& WHALE MARKETS, Inc.
STOP & SHOP Ltd.
Finest Quality
GROCERIES
MEATS — FISH
FRESH FRUITS
and
VEGETABLES
•
FREE DELIVERY
and PHONE SERVICE
at ALL STORES

SHOP
Morgan's
When in Montreal
A Quality Store for 94 Years and A Quality Store Still
HENRY MORGAN & CO. Limited

A Golden Opportunity Is Yours Now to Buy
SUITS AND OVERCOATS
(including Burberrys)
at the Lowest Prices Offered in Many Years!
Max Beauvais
385 St. James Street W.
"Montreal's Quality Store for Men"

COAL FUEL OIL * DOLLARD 4601
Vipond-Tolhurst Coal COMPANY LIMITED
QUALITY in EVERY DETAIL
Toilet Laundries Ltd.
WI. 5121

Booth Bros.
ELECTRICIANS
Washers, Radios, Vacuum Cleaners, Refrigerators and all Electrical Appliances.
SALES AND SERVICE
5774 Sherbrooke St. West Telephones
cor. Melrose Avenue ELwood 7370-7379

AGNEW-SURPASS SHOE STORES LIMITED
1111 St. Catherine West
FOOTWEAR
Moderately Priced
from $3.00 to $7.50
HOSIERY—69c and 75c

FUR COATS
Inspection Invited
JAY WOLFE, Inc.
MANUFACTURING FURRIERS
Lancaster 7099-9929 1193 Phillips Square

Let the Advertiser Know
that your patronage is in response to his advertising in The Christian Science Monitor.

QUEBEC

MONTREAL (Continued)

THE ROBERT SIMPSON MONTREAL LIMITED
We are the Exclusive Agents for
SCHRAFFT'S CHOCOLATES
in Montreal!
We're proud to have procured for Montreal the exclusive purveyance of the world famous confections of Schrafft's. The ultimate in distinctive packages and fine quality chocolates . . . priced from 50c a box up.
Street Floor
Simpson's

Dechaux
FULL SHADE BRIGHTER CLEANING *for EVERYTHING*
DYERS UPHOLSTERERS FURRIERS
FRONTENAC 1351
Dechaux Freres Ltée—Montreal

ELMHURST MILK
Cream — Butter
Chocolate Drink
Eggs
DEXTER 3401

SASKATCHEWAN

REGINA

Eilers
SWIFT CURRENT — FORT QU'APPELLE
REGINA ESTEVAN MOOSE JAW

SASKATOON

Purity Milk, Butter Ice Cream
PURITY DAIRY PRODUCTS, LTD.
PHONE 6551 731 BROADWAY

TUCKER & BATE
DRY CLEANERS PRESSERS and FURRIERS
Repairing and Alterations
Corner of C and 20th St. West

European Local Classified

(Continued)

HOUSES FOR SALE

LONDON, N. W.—Freehold, very attractive small modern house for sale, facing south; lovely garden, ½ acre; 20 mins. West End; 4 bedrooms, garage, conservatory, workshop; £2600. Box W-962, BCM/CSM, London.

SURREY, near Virginia Water—Well-built modern house, 2 receptions, 4 bedrooms, attics; central heating; garages; main drainage; tennis lawn; 5 acres; near station; £1800 freehold. OOL, BOLLS, Torwoods, St. Anns Hill, Chertsey.

KNITWEAR

KNITWEAR!—For all occasions; smart comfortable, inexpensive. REVILO POWELL, 130 Wigmore St. (No. 3), London, W. 1.

LAUNDRIES

AT THE ROYAL FRENCH LAUNDRY ACTON, W. 3. (Acorn 1794)
Silks and Woollens are washed by hand in Soft Water with Pure Soap. Cleaning, Dyeing and Mending undertaken.
Members of the British Launderers Research Association

Tel. Ladbroke 2070 Estd. 1904
BURGESS'S LAUNDRY
103 Walmer Road, North Kensington, W 10
Depot at 150 High Street
Notting Hill Gate

CHEPSTOW HAND LAUNDRY
Personal Attention Given
Silks a speciality. Urgent work in 3 hours.
25 Chepstow Mansions, W. 2. BAY. 4165

CROWN LAUNDRY FULHAM
PERFECT WORK—MENDING FREE
PLEASE WRITE OR RING MRS. JOYCE
NEWTON RENOWN 3127 3½ MILES RADIUS

MUSICIANS

JOYCE KADISH
Concert Pianist—Teacher—Accompanist
95 Alexandra Rd., London, N. W. 8
'Phone Maida Vale 4252

OFFICES TO LET

14 WATERLOO PLACE
LONDON
Two quiet communicating offices available in this dignified modern building (Close to Pall Mall). All services. Rent only £165 p. a. "all in." Apply—Associated London Properties Limited, St. Ermin's, Caxton St., London, S.W.1. Tel: Whitehall 8202, or Head Porter.

PAYING GUESTS RECEIVED

LONDON—Well appointed single or double room, southern exposure, overlooking quiet Kensington Square; private family; excellent home cooking; every comfort. Flaxman 1756. Box M-2591, BCM/CSM, London.

POST VACANT

LONDON—Wanted, experienced male cook-general, house parlourman kept. Box W-958, BCM/CSM, London.

POST WANTED

AUDIT clerk, recently completed articles with chartered accountants, desires position with London firm. Box W-964, BCM/CSM, London.

COMPETENT and experienced secretary, age 29, seeks responsible post; London or provinces; excellent references. Box W-966, BCM/CSM, London.

HOTEL management; university trained 22 (domestic science diploma), seeks training in hotel management, all departments, with view to permanent post later; nominal salary. Box W-965, BCM/CSM, London.

HOUSEKEEPER, 37, seeks employmemnt; 1st class hotel experience; control staff, stores, linen in hotel, club or service flats; free now. Box W-956, BCM/CSM, London.

LADY (with small car and telephone) living in London S. W., would like part-time or occasional employment; young, capable, adaptable. Box W-953, BCM/CSM, London.

LADY secretary-accountant, 38, seeks responsible position; French acquired abroad; commercial and financial experience. Box W-954, BCM/CSM, London.

NURSE, experienced, trained children, babies from the month; one year's training; last post held over 9 years; good needlewoman; age 30; go anywhere. MISS ALICE JACKSON, c/o Mrs. Smith, Hill Top House, Gomersal, near Leeds.

POST wanted as children's nurse or housekeeper; references. Apply G. Lawson, 97 The Avenue, Wallsend-on-Tyne, Northumberland.

SECRETARY, shorthand typist, experienced accounts, desires post with responsibility. Box W-957, BCM/CSM, London.

SHORTHAND typist, experienced office and private secretarial work, wishes post where conscientious service required. Box W-960, BCM/CSM, London.

PUBLIC STENOGRAPHERS

DUPLICATING TYPEWRITING, ETC. The Talbot Typewriting Office (Miss G. Phenix) 91 Mincing Lane, London, E. C. 3 Phone MANsion House 1302

SECRETARIAL SERVICES—Shorthand, typewriting, translations, staff, dictation rooms; confidential work understandingly executed. H. CRAIG-KELLY LTD., 20 Moorgate, London, E. C. 2. MET. 3180.

ROOMS AND BOARD

LONDON, N. W. 8—A restful home to share with a few guests; individual requirements; moderate. Box W-951, BCM/CSM, London.

ROOMS TO LET

79, INVERNESS TERRACE, W. 2
Attractive, quiet house, close Kensington Gardens, within easy reach Christian Science churches. Furnished rooms; meals optional; moderate terms.
Tel. Bayswater 3039

KENSINGTON, London, near High St.—Residential rooms; breakfasts, baths, c. l. and service 30/- p. w., near Christian Science church. Phone WES 9758 Box W-421 BCM/CSM London

LONDON, S. W. 5, at 17 Bramham Gardens (Flaxman 6059), and 4 Courtfield Garde (Frobisher 4693)—Comfortable bedsitting roo with breakfast; other meals optional; from 25 single.

LONDON, Porchester Terrace—Sixty Seven. Comfortably furnished rooms, H & C throughout; bed, bath, breakfast 6/6; permanent gue from 27/6, reduction for sharing. Langham 3

LONDON—Bed-sitting rooms, gas fires, rin own meters, moderate, breakfast option three mins. Hammersmith Broadway. Rivers 1833. MISS MARRIOTT, 33 Rowan Rd., W. 6.

LONDON, W. 5 — To let unfurnished pleasant rooms, one with balcony overlooking garden; service, light, constant hot water 15 Hanger Lane, Ealing. Acorn 3982.

LONDON—Large, unfurnished room, H. and C. basins; also one or two furnished rooms; one minute Kensington Gardens. 74 Inverness Terrace, W. 2. Bayswater 5627.

LONDON—Attractively furnished bed-sitting rooms, divans; gas fires; telephones; ...dies; from 13/- 113a Westbourne Grove, W. Bayswater 2902

LONDON, N. W. 2—Recommended where you can be happy and have real food; abundant hot water. 11 Belsize Avenue.

LONDON, 45 Russell Road, W. 14—Comfortable pleasant bed-sitting room, furnished, H. and C. water. Western 0681.

TAXI SERVICE

London's Taxis always at your service to meetings, lectures and services; to the shops, stations and theatres.
TAKE A TAXI!

TEACHERS

LADY recommends one who loves and understands children and who teaches all English subjects, French, German and Music. Young people of any nationality welcomed daily in her home (London). Box W-909, BCM/CSM, London.

CHRISTINE DAY, B. A.—Exp. teacher, English language literature, writing, speech; foreigners; children coached. 41 Radcliffe Road, London, S. W. 10.

LEARN TO MAKE YOUR OWN HATS
The School of Millinery
MISS CARTER
52 Baker Street, London.
1 doz. lessons (1½ hrs. each) 3 GNS.
Full course with certificate by arrangement.
Tel. Welbeck 9486

MLLE. LABAUGE, Diplome Supérieur, formerly high schools, training college, preparatory school coaches for public exams.; practical French conversation; moderate. 101 Gloucester Place, London, W. 1.

LESSONS IN SINGING AND VOICE PRODUCTION—Madam Grace Angus, A. R. C. M. (Mrs. Rogers). Address 64, Moorside, Fenham, Newcastle-on-Tyne 4. Tel. 33473.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

THOMAS L. LEISHMAN, M.A., B.D., S.T.M., will give BIBLE LECTURE COURSES in LONDON, EDINBURGH, GLASGOW. See announcement, page 15.

TO LET

LONDON—Lecture room (seating 80 to 100) available for social meetings, lectures, pup's concerts, etc. For particulars and terms apply to The Secretary, 34 Nottingham Place, W. 1. Wel. 7654.

TOWN & COUNTRY PROPERTY

RYAN and RYAN
(The House Bureau) Flaxman 7767
Queens Elm Corner, Church Street, Chelsea
HOUSE AND ESTATE AGENTS
Special attention Rent collection and management

For Houses and Flats in Ealing Consult
LESLIE MINNIS & CO. A. A. I.
Auctioneers, Surveyors and Estate Agents
26 Broad St., Ealing, W. 5 Tel. EALing 0127
Rents Collected—Estates Managed

LEY CLARK & PARTNERS
3a, WIMPOLE STREET, LONDON, W. 1
Telephone Langham 1095 (3 lines)
Also represented in Cannes, Nice and Monte Carlo
Advisory Agents for all classes of Property. Valuations for Fire Insurance, Probate and Division. Structural and Sanitary Surveys, and Sales by Auction of Real Estate and Furniture and Effects throughout London and the Country.
Specialists in the management of property and collection of Rents.

SEE NEXT PAGE

Small Hotels and Pensions in Europe and Africa

ENGLAND

Alton Court 24 CRAVEN HILL GARDENS, LANCASTER GATE, LONDON, W. 2
Quiet, comfortable Guest House, good cooking. H. & C., Divan beds. Close to buses, tubes, park. From 2½ guineas inclusive.

BOURNEMOUTH SEA ROAD **SOUTHBANK**
Board residence with home-like atmosphere and comfort; convenient sea and shops; seasonable terms. Tel. Boscombe 1659.

BOURNEMOUTH EAST CLIFF **Lynton Court**
Next door Christian Science church
46 rooms (16 due south, 8 ground floor), 4 lounges, recreation room, acre grounds, everything for perfect holiday. Winter terms from 3½ guineas. Tariff on request. C. S. HOSIER.

BOURNEMOUTH POOLE ROAD **ARNCOTT HALL**
A modern, comfortable hotel, 45 bedrooms, hot and cold water, radiators, private bathrooms, electric lift, tennis, near sea, beach huts, inclusive terms from 3 gns.

BOURNEMOUTH — Sunshine Corner Hotel, Overcliff Drive, facing sea; from 2½ guineas inclusive. Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Morgan.

BOURNEMOUTH WAVERLEY ROAD **NEAVETTA**
East Cliff close to sea and Christian Science church. 2½ gns. Tel. 716. Mrs. Morrison.

BOURNEMOUTH CHARMANDENE KNYVETON ROAD
Beautifully appointed and comfortable private hotel; h. and c., spring mattresses, gas and electric fires, central heating, special winter terms.

BOURNEMOUTH GERVIS ROAD EAST **YENTON**
For comfort, rest and study. We can meet your need. Benn. Phone 2752.

BOURNEMOUTH E., "Craigrie," Southern Road. Close sea, excellent cooking, every comfort. Mr. and Mrs. Monk. Tel. S'bourne 1180.

DORKING, beautiful Surrey—A bright and cheery home for you and the family at CHARMANDENE PRIVATE HOTEL; handy for golf and riding; long or short periods; terms moderate.

EASTBOURNE SANDHURST
Private Hotel
Sussex Court Hotels Ltd.
Extensive alterations have been carried out. Passenger lift. Every modern convenience. Moderate terms. Telephone 3232.

EASTBOURNE CUMBERLAND HOTEL
Grand Parade
Sussex Court Hotels Ltd.
When visiting Eastbourne stay at the Cumberland. It is entirely modern, but very comfortable. Write for illustrated brochure. Telephone 4200 Moderate terms.

NEAR BOURNEMOUTH, BURNBRAE GUEST HOUSE—Near golf course and riding stables. MR. and MRS. SIDNEY TITE, Dudsbury Road, Ferndown, Dorset. Phone Northbourne 28.

FACING THE SEA CLEAR VIEW HOTEL AT WORTHING
All modern appointments. Excel. food. Guests' requirements studied. Lift. One minute's walk bus for church. 3 to 5 gns. Phone 328.

FOREST OF DEAN, WYE VALLEY—Littledean Guest House, Littledean, Glos., 600 feet up—Grounds, billiards, dancing, tennis, putting; 55/- to 63/-; illus. tariff. "W. V."

LONDON
AN INEXPENSIVE FIRST CLASS HOTEL
Most Modern, Comfort Service and Cuisine of the Best
THE GRANTLEIGH
Inverness Terrace, Hyde Park, W. 2
Quite near Christian Science church
En pension fr. 3½ gns. p. w. Daily 12/6. Bed, Breakfast, Bath fr. 8/6. NO EXTRAS. Lift. Hot and Cold. Central Heating. Garage. Night Porter. Ph. Bay 3616.
Tariff from Resident Proprietor
Cable "Grantleigh, Padd., London"
Much used by readers of The Christian Science Monitor
Quiet assured Day and Night

London, W. 2
HOTEL FORTY
36-42 Inverness Terrace, Hyde Park
Quiet, close to park, tubes and buses. All modern comforts. Central heating. Hot and cold water and phone in all rooms. Lift. Inclusive terms from 3½ gns. single, 7 gns. double. Under personal supervision of Mrs F. E. Miller.
Phone BAY. 1461

London — Arden House
60-61 Princes Square, W. 2
Quiet, yet central. Excellent food, deliciously cooked. Running water in all bedrooms. Full board 50/- to 63/-, partial from 35/-. Bed, breakfast, bath from 35/-. R. for doubles

LONDON
CUMBERLAND HOUSE
51/3/5 Earls Court Square, S. W. 5
Phone Flaxman 0830
Pleasantly situated; convenient shopping centre; hot and cold and gas fires in every room; readers of this paper welcomed; bed and breakfast 6/6, per day 10/6; residents 2½ gns
Write for tariff

London, EARLSFIELD HOUSE HOTEL, 132, Courtfield Gardens, S. Ken., S. W. 5. Fro. 3357. Quiet, facing Gardens. Nr. Tube and Met H. and C. Water Well-appointed Noted Cuisine Highly recommended. From 2½ gns.

LONDON, "BEAUMONT," 17 Princes Square, BAYSWATER, W. 2.—Good table, every comfort, bridge, running water in every room from 45/-. Also at "ADELPHI," 129 Cromwell Rd., S. W. 7. Resident proprietors.

Tel. Liv. 3262, London.
BEAULIEU HEIGHTS HOTEL
South Norwood Hill, S. E. 25
QUIET COMFORTABLE
150 feet back from road.
Central Heating Running Water in Bedrooms
Moderate terms Brochure on request.

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["Hints for Solving Cryptograms" will be forwarded free on receipt of stamped, addressed envelope sent to Puzzlesmith, care of The Christian Science Monitor.]

Cryptogram

Today's easy cryptogram is a quip from London "Answers." The single letters and short words, as well as the apostrophe, should give obvious clues:

QUI PXY ZUA BXCJ CQ ZXB DIQQIE QA FCGI QUXY QA HIYJ, XYJ CQ SABQB XDAKQ QUI BXPI, UXJ LAEFAQQIY AYI HSQQHI NACYQ. CL CQ'B X FCLQ CQ ZCHH SAPI DXSO.

Hidden Animal

Johnny went to the zoo. On his return he tried to name the animals he had seen. He named 8, forgetting the name of the 9th. Can you help him? Those he named were—deer, lion, leopard, porcupine, hippopotamus, giraffe, monkey, and tiger. The one he missed is hidden in the names of these 8—one letter in each. That is, the first letter appears in "deer," the second in "lion," and so on.

Letter Juggling

M. E., Santa Monica, Calif., reader thinks this one. Try forming 5 different 5-letter words from the 5 letters given below. Use all 5 letters in each word:

I R T E M

Find Each Side

One side of a triangle is twice as long as the shortest side. The third side exceeds the length of the shortest side by 12 yards. If the perimeter of the triangle is 360 yards, find each side.

Fun With Synonyms

As usual, we start the week with ten words and their synonyms to be paired off.

1	laughable	perceptible	
2	hidden	new	
3	melodious	facetious	1
4	normal	enigmatic	
5	languid	lawful	
6	necessary	euphonious	
7	novel	humid	
8	legal	listless	
9	moist	natural	
10	observable	vital	

(Answers Appear On This Page)

Party Fun

Readers are invited to send to this feature directions of party games which have brought pleasure. One dollar will be paid for each contribution accepted.

Book Relay

The group is divided into relay formation. Each leader is given a book of equal size, and at a given signal, places the book on his head and goes as rapidly as possible to a prearranged point. If the book falls off, he must stop and replace it. He runs back and gives the book to the next in line.

The procedure is repeated until everyone has had a turn. The line that is the winner 2 out of 3 games is pronounced the winner.—Grace S., Maywood, Ill.

Current Events Quiz

(Answers)

1. Italy. It is Premier Mussolini's belief that this difficult stride serves to cultivate the proper attitude of mind among soldiers.
2. A $56,000,000 drydock, the largest ever built, was recently dedicated at Singapore. It is an important part of the British Empire's formidable naval base at Singapore.
3. Austria. Chancellor Schuschnigg has appointed pro-National Socialists to key positions in the Austrian Government.
4. No; but the Dominion is now considering the advisability of adopting a distinctive flag.
5. The establishment of 13 super-power radio stations, giving the National Broadcasting Company and the Columbia Broadcasting System "a virtual monopoly on radio broadcasting in the U. S." is advocated by J. W. Baldwin, retired manager of the National Association of Broadcasting.
6. Yes.
7. No; Mathew Woll, A. F. of L. vice-president, says: "The Soviet regime deserves no more support from organized labor in democratic countries than do the governments of Hitler and Mussolini."
8. It is a policy of destruction of any portion of China that the Japanese may occupy, for the purpose of robbing the Japanese of any fruits of victory.
9. Yale.
10. The new Italian naval building program includes an addition to the Italian navy of ships aggregating more than 130,000 tons—the largest construction program yet undertaken by Italy.
11. An amazing limestone cavern with one vaulted chamber more than three miles long. The great cave may prove to be the largest in the world.
12. $2,146,000,000.
13. On Feb. 14, a balloon-carried robot weatherman recorded a temperature of 74 degrees at an elevation of 46,260 feet, when the ground temperature at Fairbanks, Alaska, was 13 below.
14. In his note to Britain, General Franco says he regrets he is unable to take any action.
15. A squadron of six "flying fortresses" completed a good-will flight from Langley Field, Va., to Buenos Aires to attend the inauguration of President Ortiz.

Lines About Leaders—118

By a Staff Artist

Ulysses S. Grant

(1822-1885)

ULYSSES S. GRANT is one of America's favorite heroes.
He came into the world in a log house at Point Pleasant, Ohio.
But his father soon moved and started a tannery at Georgetown.
At school the boy learned the little that was taught him.
But his interest was elsewhere; it was in horses and the land.
And up to 17 he dedicated himself to the life of the farm.
Meanwhile, the elder Grant desired an education for his son.
One day he had the idea of making him try for West Point.
Ulysses disliked military life; he did not intend to follow it.
But would West Point not mean an opportunity to travel?
And the youth succeeded in entering the famous academy.

IN 1846, the Mexican War took the army to the frontier.
Grant served gallantly, and returned with the rank of captain.
At 26, he started a home, but then his pay proved insufficient.
Pressed by need, he resigned and began a struggle for support.
He worked hard on a farm; did not succeed, and gave it up.
He established a partnership in a business, with no more result.
He applied for a surveyorship, but the answer never came.
Finally, he moved to Galena, where his father owned a store.
And there he accepted a clerkship at the sum of $50 a month.

THE year 1860 opened up a new era in the United States.
Slavery and anti-slavery feeling had clashed for a long time.
The election of Lincoln told that the decisive hour had come.
The Nation could no longer exist "half slave and half free."
And in 1861 the first shot of the bitter Civil War was fired.
When the President called for help, all the Unionists responded.
The outburst of fervor reached the little town of Galena.
The civic leaders then looked around for a military man.
Ulysses Grant proved the only one acquainted with army matters.
Would he not conduct a mass meeting? drill the volunteers?
And a company of soldiers soon left Galena for the capital.
That day, Captain Grant swung onto the rear of the train.

IN no time he became colonel; he became brigadier-general.
He conquered Fort Henry; he conquered Fort Donelson.
"Now, who is this man Grant?" the Nation began to ask.
The man continued to astonish them by many more victories.
He received the command of all the forces of the North.
And in 1865 the fall of Richmond brought the war to a close.
Grant had now become the foremost citizen of the Republic.
He soon entered Washington as President of the United States.

TWO important problems then demanded immediate attention:
National reconstruction and settlement of a financial panic.
As regards the first, Grant set an example of impartiality.
He knew neither North nor South—nothing but the Republic.
For the second, he acted according to his sense of integrity.
He vetoed a bill providing for the inflation of the currency.
His two terms over, the hero started on a tour of the world.
To Americans, Grant is the man who helped save the Union.
He is the President whose great words were: "Let us have peace."

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Pierra
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Quotation for Today

WE OUGHT not to look back unless it is to derive useful lessons from past errors and for the purpose of profiting by dear-bought experience.—GEORGE WASHINGTON.

In Lighter Vein

Cause Enough!

"Have you ever seen a company of women silent?"

"Yes; once somebody asked who was the oldest."

One Advantage

The Englishman sternly reprimanded a fellow countryman who had become a naturalized United States citizen.

"What have you gained by becoming naturalized?" asked the Englishman.

"Well," replied the other, "I win the American Revolution!"

Back Again!

A Scot, who had worn the same hat for 15 years, decided, with heavy heart, to buy a new one.

Going into the only hat shop in his neighborhood, he said: "Well, here I am again!"—Answers.

Housewives, Please Copy

A very excellent woman was asked by another to tell her what secret she had to preserve her husband's favor.

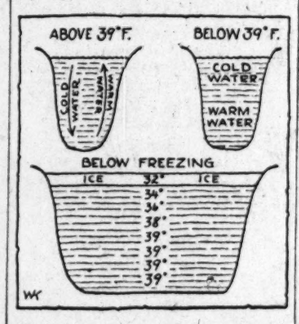
"It is," she replied, "by doing all that pleases him, and by enduring patiently all that displeases me."

Did You Ever Wonder

Why Water Freezes From the Top Down, Rather Than From the Bottom Up?

Up to a certain point, water (as does also air) gets heavier as it gets colder. It is commonly known that hot air rises, and it is equally true that cold air tends to fall. Until a temperature of 39° Fahrenheit is reached, water does the same.

If, for example, a pond of water of, say, 45° were swept by a cold



wind, the surface would begin to cool. As the top water became colder, it would become heavier and start to sink, and the warmer water at the bottom of the pond would rise to take its place.

This action would continue, if the cold continued, until the water reached a temperature of 39°. From that point, as the water became colder, strangely enough it would become lighter instead of heavier. And 39° is seven degrees above the freezing point, which is 32°.

Thus the coldest water that would sink to the bottom of the pond would be at a temperature of 39°; and no matter how cold the surface water became, it would remain on top.

If the outside temperature is sufficiently cold, the surface water may drop to the freezing point and below, in which event a scum of ice will form over the pond.

This ice covering the surface of the water acts as a sort of a blanket, protecting the water below from direct contact with the outside cold. Consequently, it requires a very long and severe cold spell to freeze the pond all the way to the bottom, and there are few habitable regions where the ice freezes more than two feet thick.

It is a good thing that water does freeze topside first. Besides providing a surface for many thrilling winter sports, it protects the water creatures and exposes the ice to the thawing influence of the spring sun and warm breezes. Indeed, if water froze from the bottom up, the deeper ponds and lakes would not thaw out completely even by the end of a hot summer, and such great quantities of ice and ice-water might conceivably change the climate.

W. P. Keasbey

Daily Anecdote

Washington in War

One early spring day after the bitter winter at Valley Forge, General Washington sat with Lafayette in the old stone house which was his headquarters and discussed the campaign against Lord Howe, which would soon begin.

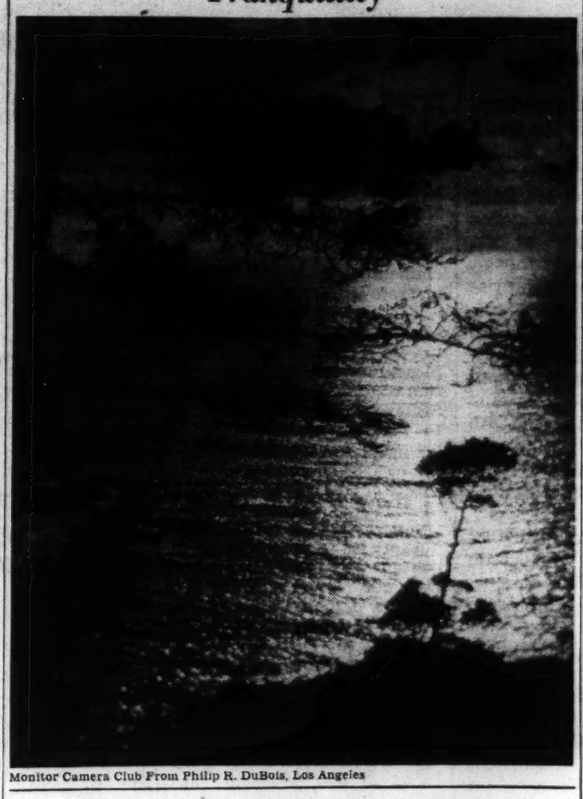
Over a simple repast they reflected how their enemy had spent the winter comfortably in Philadelphia, relieving the tedium of waiting with hunting trips into the near-by forests, while their own men had shivered and starved in the bitter cold at Valley Forge. They remarked that Lord Howe would doubtless regret the coming of warm weather, as it would mean the end of his pleasant diversion and the beginning of new warfare.

Presently an unusual visitor slipped past the sentry and paused at the open door. He was a large English hunting dog, and he appeared extremely hungry and tired. Washington loved dogs, so he held out a large bone invitingly; and in a soft, pleasant tone bade the dog come forward. Soon the animal was satisfying his hunger with a generous meal. When Washington began to stroke the dog's back he discovered that the creature wore a collar; and strange was his expression when he saw that it bore the name of "Lord Howe." The hunting dog of his enemy had wandered into his house!

In the hours that followed, the dog displayed a growing affection for his new-found friend, and Washington reflected what cheer his continued presence might bring to the bleak old house. But this, he knew, could never be. Though the dog belonged to his enemy, he must be returned. The next day, under a flag of truce, the animal was sent to Lord Howe's residence.

And a few days later Washington received, also under a flag of truce, a letter of grateful thanks from his enemy.

Tranquillity



Monitor Camera Club From Philip R. DuBois, Los Angeles

Current Events Quiz

A Test to Enable Readers to Review the News

1. What nation other than Germany has ordered its army to adopt the goose step?
2. How is Britain, for the first time in history, now able to service its warships east of the Suez?
3. What nation has yielded to German insistence that National Socialism be given representation in its Government?
4. Does Canada have its own flag?
5. What virtual monopoly on radiocasting is being considered in the United States?
6. Has the effort to rescue the stranded Russian natural scientists from their ice floe been successful?
7. Has the A. F. of L. approved the appeal of Josef Stalin, Soviet Russia's Dictator, for organized labor to support Russia in case of war?
8. What is the "scorched earth" policy adopted by China?
9. What university has been given $500,000 to further the study of correct English?
10. What is the latest evidence that Italy is out for naval supremacy in the Mediterranean?
11. What spectacular natural wonder has been discovered near Carlsbad Cavern in New Mexico?
12. What has Japan's war on China cost to date?
13. If you were to go aloft in a balloon from the Arctic, would you find it colder at a height of 8 miles than on the ground?
14. Has rebel General Franco agreed to halt bombing of cities behind the front lines?
15. What outstanding feat was accomplished by U. S. Army planes last week?

(Detailed Answers Will Be Found Elsewhere On This Page)

Brevities

Milwaukee Journal: Fish cleaners at Halifax, N. S., are reported on strike over a wage grievance. Surely these fellows wouldn't want a larger scale.

Toronto Star: Leif Ericson's claim to the discovery of America will never be accepted by the public unless Norway produces the original picture post-card he sent home.

Judge: Americanisms—Voting to set the speed limit at 45 miles an hour; demanding a car that will do 90.

Detroit News: A Mr. Frank Dyer of White Water (Wis.) drives a horse-drawn buggy equipped with electric headlights, tail-light, horn, and radio. So much for the idea that our Constitution can't be brought abreast of the times.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*A Mysterious Man*

By LE PELLEY

WHAT MAKES YOU THINK THE CLUBHOUSE MIGHT BE OUT HERE, SUSIE?
THIS IS WHERE BUDDY FOUND YOUR HAT....
AND THAT STRANGE-LOOKING MAN ALWAYS WALKS OUT THIS WAY —
Hmmm—
I'M A LITTLE WORRIED ABOUT HIM — HE PUTS STONES IN HIS POCKETS —
DOES HE THROW THEM?
I THOUGHT I'D LET YOU AND MARMADUKE FIND THAT OUT??

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Looks Guilty*

By CARMACK

The Boss's mother has to get after him every now and then for not putting his coat and cap away when he comes in—
"That's just another reason," I thought, "why I should be grateful that I'm a pup"—
But just then the Boss spoke up and said: "You needn't look so innocent—Aren't you all the time leaving a lot of your trains lying around?"
???

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Co-operation

Los Angeles

A kindergarten teacher is the sponsor of a co-operative plan that is working successfully in a small circle of mothers who live within a few blocks of one another.

Instead of hiring someone to stay at the house, parents who wish to go out for the evening on business or pleasure, call one of the "mothers' exchange" members.

Thus mothers can get a night off a little oftener than they might otherwise feel that they could afford, if they were paying by the hour for the care of Mary or John.

Pronunciation Of Proper Names In the News

Pronunciations in this feature are provided for the exclusive use of The Christian Science Monitor by the publishers of Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition, copyright 1934, by G. & C. Merriam Company.

Daskaloff, Theodossy (thä'-ō-dŏs'-ē dăs'-kä-lŏf')—New Minister of War in Bulgaria.

Flagstad, Kirsten (kĭr'-stĕn flăg'-stä — d not erroneously omitted) — Metropolitan Opera Wagnerian soprano.

Grandi, Count Dino (dē'-nō grän'-dē) — Italian Ambassador to Great Britain.

Henie, Sonja (sōn'-yä hĕn'-ĭ)—Champion skater and movie star recently knighted by the King of Norway.

Keitel, Gen. Wilhelm (vĭl'-hĕlm kī'-tĕl)—New head of the Supreme Command of the German Armed Forces.

Lammers, Hans Heinrich (häns' hin'-rĭĸ lăm'-ĕrs)—New German Minister Without Portfolio and Chief of the Reich Chancellery.

von Blomberg, Field Marshal Werner (vĕr'-nĕr fŏn blōm'-bĕrĸ)—Former German War Minister, whose resignation has recently been accepted.

von Brauchitsch, Col. Gen. Walther (väl'-tĕr fŏn brou'-kĭch) — New Commander-in-Chief of the German Army.

von Fritsch, Col. Gen. Werner (vĕr'-nĕr fŏn frĭch')—Former Commander-in-Chief of German Army, who has been succeeded by Col. Gen. von Brauchitsch.

von Hassel, Ulrich (ōōl'-rĭĸ fŏn häs'-ĕl)—German Ambassador to Rome, who has been recalled.

From the Biographical Section of Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition:

Heifetz, Jascha (hī'-fĕts)—World-famed Russian violinist.

Key: āle, chāotic, cāre, ădd, ăccount, ārm, ăsk, sofā; ēve, hĕre, ēvent, ĕnd, silĕnt, makĕr; īce, ĭll, charĭty; ōld, ōbey, ôrb, ŏdd, sŏft, cŏnnect; fōod, fo͝ot; out, oil; cūbe, ūnite, ûrn, ŭp, circŭs, menū; chair; go; sing; then, thin; nature, verdûre; ĸ=ch in G. ich, ach; bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

Sayings of Washington

It is impossible to reason without arriving at a Supreme Being.

I never wish to promise more than I have a moral certainty of performing.

To persevere in one's duty and be silent, is the best answer to calumny.

The company in which you will improve most will be the least expensive to you.

It is a maxim with me not to ask what, under similar circumstances, I would not grant.

Labor to keep alive in your breast that little spark of celestial fire—conscience.

Let us raise a standard to which the wise and the honest can repair. The event is in the hand of God.

Associate yourself with men of good quality, if you esteem your reputation; for it is better to be alone than in bad company.

I hope I shall possess firmness and virtue enough to maintain what I consider the most enviable of all titles, that of an Honest Man.

Puzzle Corner Answers

Cryptogram: The man who said it was better to give than to lend, and it costs about the same, had forgotten one little point. If it's a gift it will come back.

Hidden Animal: Elephant.

Letter Juggling: Miter, mitre, merit, timer, remit.

Find Each Side: 87 yards, 174 yards, 99 yards.

Fun With Synonyms: Laughable—facetious; hidden—enigmatic; melodious—euphonious; normal—natural; languid—listless; necessary—vital; novel—new; legal—lawful; moist—humid; observable—perceptible.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1938 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Germany and Britain

THE speech Reichsführer Hitler delivered to the Reichstag and the world Sunday makes no easier the British Government's task of reconciling public sentiment to the resignation of Mr. Eden from its Foreign Office. Berlin dispatches are attributing the "downfall" of Mr. Eden to the Hitler pronouncement though the exchange of letters between the British Foreign Secretary and his Prime Minister would indicate that the Cabinet split was precipitated by the imminence of Anglo-Italian negotiations to which Mr. Eden felt he could not give his support. Not the speech, of course, but the continuance of British policy toward conciliation despite recent events, more nearly explains the drama in Downing Street.

In view of that developing policy of conciliation, and last week's diplomatic gains for Germany in Central Europe, Herr Hitler could well have afforded to take a milder tone than he did. The British public may be passively favorable to Germany's regaining a proper share of European prestige, of which it was stripped by force after the World War, but it will be harder for the Chamberlain Government to justify before the British people any implication of approval on its part for those statements wherein Herr Hitler supported the Italian case for aggression in Ethiopia, Japan's behavior in China, and Italo-German intervention in Spain.

There has long been a willingness on the part of the British people to consider the question of colonies, which Herr Hitler on Sunday said was the only point on which conflict may exist between his country and Britain. But there is less willingness among British people to throw into the bargain of conciliation their ideals of world law and their hopes for democracy.

Ever since former Prime Minister Baldwin returned the Conservative-dominated Coalition Government to power on promises of support for the League of Nations, and throughout the period in which he and his successors have had to convince the British people of the case for rearmament, the British Government has found it continuously necessary to reassure the British people of its interest in their conception of democracy and collective security. To do so, and at the same time to pursue a policy of concession where concession is due, has been a task whose difficulties are now illustrated in Mr. Eden's resignation.

It should not be overlooked, however, that some reference to German interest in Italy's stake in Spain was almost required of Herr Hitler by the fact that his Austrian gains could not be at the expense of anybody so much as of Premier Mussolini. The news from Austria appears to have been received in Rome with resignation rather than jubilation. So also must be the probability that the Reichsführer will go to Rome in May a more imposing figure than Il Duce was when he went to Berlin.

Naturally, the British hands-off attitude toward Austria, the militant aspects of the Hitler speech and the resignation of Mr. Eden all combine to make France feel she has been let down by her British partner. It has been France's futile hope that by the technique of Versailles she could prevent Germany from ever again becoming a threat to French hegemony on the Continent. Today the French are aware of a new balance of power in Europe. They are aware that by their loss of a stanch friend in the British Cabinet there may be a new balance of sympathy across the Channel. Yet they must feel some assurance in the fact that British policy yet has need of France. Even an Edenless Downing Street cannot forget that.

If the members of the British Government needed any reminder, possibly Herr Hitler gave it to them in his remarks about Japan's aggression in China, which he characterized in the orthodox language of National Socialism as a stand against the "destroyer," Communism. This was going a long way, geographically, racially, and even ideologically, to strengthen the Rome-Berlin-Tokyo axis. It should have told Britain that Germany will not drop its end of the axis so long as the axis does not acutally hinder German aims, and that indeed as long as the Germans consider Soviet Russia a sworn enemy, as Herr Hitler described that country in his speech, Japanese incursions into China will continue to receive German moral support.

Thus it is clear that Herr Hitler's speech in no way clarified or eased Britain's problem of distinguishing between proper and improper concessions in its dealings with the dictatorships. If British policy must be fitted to the Rome-Berlin-Tokyo axis, it will have to include surrenders of values which all democratic opinion considers vital to democratic prosperity. But British policy will hardly be so fitted to a narrow groove. And Mr. Eden's resignation no doubt will awake much determination among the British people that concessions by Britain shall be made in response to right rather than to might.

HARVARD boasts the possession of the world's largest atom gun, natural science's trusted weapon in the assault on the atom. Why don't they pick on something their own size?

From Behind a Motortruck

THE United States Supreme Court last week upheld the right of the State of South Carolina to limit trucks on its roads to a width of 90 inches and to a loaded weight of 20,000 pounds. Most other states, though not all, permit a width of 96 inches and a loaded weight of 16,000 to 18,000 pounds per axle, as recommended by the American Association of State Highway Officials.

The average motorist who has trailed along behind bulky motor caravans waiting for a chance to pass will doubtless be pleased by the ruling and by the disposition of some states to impose strict limits. States similarly are justified in wishing to prevent overly heavy cargoes from breaking up the roads they have taxed themselves to build.

But such restrictions ought not to go to arbitrary lengths merely to prevent truck competition with railroads. National authorities probably would be inclined to content themselves with the more liberal load and size allowances of the highway officials' association.

This phase is not covered in the regulation of interstate motortruck operation by the Interstate Commerce Commission, but probably could be, in the light of Monday's decision, if Congress wished to extend the Motor Carrier Act of 1935. There is some feeling that inasmuch as the Federal Government contributes substantial financial assistance in the building of interstate roads, adequate use of these roads for interstate purposes should be assured. However, it is good to see local authority maintained so far as practical.

Words by the Eyeful

Learn to read slow; all other graces
Will follow in their proper places.

ONE wonders what the Rev. William Walker, who wrote those lines nearly 100 years ago, would think of the apparatus recently set up in a Harvard laboratory. At first thought it disputes his dictum. Here a paragraph is projected on a screen, print made visible, but with word groups emphasized in turn so that the reading eye involuntarily concerns itself with more than one word at a time.

"With its successive flashes," says a description of this mechanism, "the film duplicates the technique of fast readers accurately yet flexibly. For example, it has been found that readers generally make a slightly longer pause at the start of a line and after punctuation marks, especially periods, than at other times. The film reproduces these slight variations." So may "slow but intelligent readers learn how to take eyefuls of printed words after the manner of skillful readers."

One may doubt that Mr. Walker would have liked the expression "eyefuls of words"; it suggests a gulp. It may also be believed that by reading slow he meant reading intelligently—which is undoubtedly the objective of the educators. As a reader emerges from the blank of illiteracy he reads one word at a time; but it is safe to say that both Mr. Walker and Sir Francis Bacon practiced a reading technique (though without thinking of it as such) very much like that visualized by the Harvard machine.

Housing—Steel's Opportunity?

IN THE construction of shelter for low-income groups in the United States, which is an important objective of the new housing program, the steel industry is in position to perform a service which would not only blaze a new trail sociologically but also open up a needed market for its products.

Producers of steel have invested $350,000,000 in the past decade in the marvelously-mechanized continuous mills which at incredible speed convert semi-finished steel directly into finished forms. Considerable experimental work has been done on pre-fabricated frames for houses—large wall, floor, and partition sections welded or riveted in the factory and speedily and economically erected on the site. Conceded to have many advantages, this form of construction has lacked the volume necessary to reduce the unit cost and attract a market. But an opportunity may be right at hand in the rehabilitation of the housing of the steel industry's own employees.

On the iron ore ranges of the Upper Lake region, and in the mill towns of the Middle West and South, many thousands of dwelling units could be constructed to replace housing which for many reasons is substandard. Perhaps the allied coal industry could be enlisted. The way, financially, is paved by the limited dividend corporations which can be created under the new housing law; only 10 per cent cash is required; such housing could be sold or rented on the favorable terms of the new act.

At one stroke the steel mills would be assured a demand for their product which would increase employment; the volume requisite for lower unit costs would be conjured up; the experience gained would accelerate adoption of this type of construction in the field of general housing. And by no means least, the morale and living standard of steel labor would be elevated and a bond cemented between employer and employee. Enactment of the new housing law makes it particularly timely for the steel industry to explore the possibilities.

An Octopus by Any Other Name—

By a Staff Artist

Luxury in Slovenia

FOR years I had nourished a lively curiosity about the resort called Bled, pearl of Yugoslavian beauty, cynosure of travel's eyes, darling of the propaganda kodak. Its apparent elegance and smartness left me only half convinced. Could it be that within the hard-bitten kingdom of the Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes such ultra-sophisticated luxury was to be found? It seemed like expecting a world-university in Iceland or a Gothic cathedral on Easter Island. I had thought of all Balkan countries as being too much absorbed in the hard struggle for existence to bother with such pleasant fripperies.

Last summer my opportunity came to see this fabled spot and check with my own eyes its actuality against its advertising. With a group of Americans I started out one morning en Buick from Velden-am-Worthersee, in the Austrian province of Carinthia, to Klagenfurt, the provincial capital, and thence, after securing passport visas, over the Loibl Pass to Slovenia which is the northern part of Yugoslavia.

* * *

In an exhaustive 3,000-page dictionary published in New York in 1926 is the amazing definition "Carinthia: a country of Yugoslavs in Southern Europe. Capital Klagenfurt." This is a fearful faux pas for such a noble work of erudition, as if California were to be defined in some European dictionary as "a country of Mexicans, capital Sacramento." Carinthia is Austrian to the core and in a plebiscite of 1920, decreed by the treaty-makers, reaffirmed by a sound plurality, its allegiance to the "Eastern Reich." It is Vienna's favorite southern playground.

In Klagenfurt we secured, with less tedium than was to be expected, permission to roll up and over the spectacular pass named Loibl and so to Bled. The name Bled emerged from the shadows of the war when Yugoslavia emerged as a new nation. In old imperial days when this region owed allegiance to Austria-Hungary the town was known to maps and visitors as Veldes. With its new identity came its bid for recognition from the travel world.

The frontier crossing was most interesting, most wonderfully amusing to the Buickful of Americans. At the Carina (Douane) we were relieved of our passports and herded into a little cubicle where we made the usual declaration of currency as required at nearly all frontiers in central and southern Europe. Then came the passport ordeal but this was definitely the ordeal of Yugoslavia not of its visiting Americans. The problem for Slovene officialdom was to read the name and residence of each traveler and then pronounce them orally so that they could be inscribed by a clerk in Yugoslavia's big book of entry.

* * *

It proved utterly beyond the scope of the guard to do anything with any of our strange names. He struggled with them manfully and one could see the beads of perspiring embarrassment breaking out on his brow. Just before the stage of desperation arrived he laughed good-humoredly and decided to say anything that came to his lips, letting the clerk write down anything that came to his pen. I peeped over the clerk's shoulder and noted with astonishment my name came from the scratching pen as Testue Krojk.

With much cheerful badinage between ourselves and the guards, and with many a final "Sbogum" (our only Slavic word) we rolled on into the southern kingdom, being careful to heed the sign Desno Vozite, which means "Keep to the Right." At Bled a policeman halted us and explained that we were already breaking Jugoslav tramc laws. One must sound the horn once if going straight ahead at a crossing, twice if turning to the right, thrice if to the left. This rule we observed thereafter with exaggerated gusto and clamor, adding our bit to the general fanfare which this requirement provokes.

Bled is what its industrious boosters claim, a jewel of sophisticated loveliness in a superlatively fine setting. To the north rises the rugged curtain of the Karawanken Range. To the west and south are the "heaven-striving peaks" of the Julian Alps. The town itself, of rare beauty, with a castle-crowned cliff towering above it, borders the bluest of lakes, a picture lake with a picture Inselchen culminating, as if by instinct, in a gracefully spired church. On this lake of lapis lazuli holiday holds sway for four or five months of every year. Boats of the gondola tribe, each with a curved "sunbonnet," weave a pretty pattern of pleasure on it. Bathers by the score plunge into it, adding their gurgles and gay screams as sound effects to accompany the diverting picture.

Fine hotels, several of them first class in quality, line the shore. On the terrace of one of them we indulged in a delightful lunch topped with a copious dish of tiny Walderdbeeren (forest strawberries) and found life in luxurious Slovenia very good indeed. We felt no trace of the letdown so often experienced in first seeing localities that have been insistently trumpeted for tourism. Bled made a flawless cameo of beauty to adorn the memory.

SYDNEY A. CLARK

The Wide Horizon

Washington Looks Abroad—and Back Home

AN INTIMATE MESSAGE FROM WASHINGTON

By Erwin D. Canham

ONCE more, Washington eyes are cast overseas. The resignation of Capt. Anthony Eden, British Foreign Minister, atop the Austrian "cold Anschluss," is having a sharp effect on American policy. It is combining with internal events to make the Roosevelt-Hull program of assistance to the democracies less likely of fulfillment than ever.

Captain Eden was an attractive figure to American public opinion. His debonair boldness was appealing, and he seemed to personify the revolt of British public opinion of two years ago against the Hoare-Laval plan for assisting in the partition of Abyssinia. And now he goes out of office in protest against what is interpreted by many here as another Hoare-Laval plan—the Chamberlain-Cliveden policy of conciliation with Italy and Germany.

In short, American public opinion is inconsistent—not that that is anything new. On the one hand, it feels a sentimental attachment to Captain Eden and criticizes sharply the apparently passive attitude of the European democracies toward the capture of Austria. But on the other hand, for itself, it opposes the Roosevelt-Hull program which essentially was to back up the Eden approach.

Inconsistent or not, the outcome is that the Roosevelt-Hull plan for assisting in unification of the democracies strikes external as well as internal obstacles, and, in contact with bitter reality, seems likely to be curtailed.

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At home, a good many things are stirring. Take recovery policy first. Despite all the theoretical analyses that are going forth, Administration policy is basically one of waiting for the expected spring upturn. Leaders did not really expect the January improvement to be sustained through mid-winter. Now they think that natural demand in the spring, plus the recovery impetus they are giving with expanded relief spending, an easy money policy, and other somewhat inflationary or expansive moves, will serve to get things going.

The leaders are trying to implement their expectancy of natural improvement. Last Monday the gold-impounding policy was substantially ended, with some beneficial effects expected on the credit reservoirs and the amount of Treasury borrowing that was necessary to pay for the sterile gold. On Friday night RFC loans to industry were authorized again. And the President's price statement was a reversal of his past warnings that prices were too high. His intimations that some, if not most, prices should go higher ought to have some effect in stimulating forward buying. All these factors, combined with the long-range plans for farm control and housing promotion, add up to the Administration's present recovery policy.

The political stew is hot on the stove again. The Pennsylvania situation has suddenly become acute, and it closely touches the National Administration. For, temporarily at least, a breach is threatened between John L. Lewis and his C. I. O.-United Mine Workers group on the one hand, and the Democratic organization on the other. Gov. George H. Earle, with an anxious eye on his incipient presidential ambitions, has tried to get out of this line of fire by announcing his candidacy for Senator James J. Davis's seat. The chances are, of course, that Mr. Lewis and Senator Joseph H. Guffey, who dominates Keystone politics, will soon reach an old-fashioned "deal" before the split widens far.

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Many another primary fight confronts Democratic members of Congress. The ambitions of Democratic state leaders are unusually keen. In Kentucky, Gov. A. B. Chandler is on the point of announcing formally for Senator Alben W. Barkley's ample chair. Should the Senate leader lose, it would be a real blow to the Administration. In Illinois the pack is hot after Senator Dieterich's seat, in California Senator McAdoo's. And prominent House Democrats are in jeopardy in more districts than can be mentioned.

All of which means that congressmen are anxious to adjourn as speedily as possible. The President, so far, seems anxious to co-operate. He is not crowding the docket with a lot of recommendations. Indeed, the naval increases are the only warmly controversial matter Mr. Roosevelt has sent up.

Under expeditious legislative conditions, it would be possible to adjourn the session—if nothing new turns up—by the end of May. If the session drags along until then, and nothing is enacted more than now appears on the docket, it will be quantitatively a rather thin year. Qualitatively, of course, nobody could call a session thin which produced the new crop control law.

That measure, which the President signed this week, is in many respects more revolutionary than any of its forerunners. The bill appears to give great powers to the Secretary of Agriculture. Yet perhaps it will be seen, as in NRA, that apparent powers are always conditioned by the kind of co-operation that is forthcoming, and the farmers of America will in the end make or break the new experiment.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

"Wages, Work, and Buying Power"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In your generally good editorial entitled "Wages, Work, and Buying Power," if you will again read it you will note you did not mention buying power of farmers and producers of raw products, whose lower prices of the present have in effect increased the buying power of workers and industrialists in lower retail prices. I think you also used the designation "producer" incorrectly, whereas you meant "manufacturer" in one place in your article. "Buying power" is just a little more complicated than your editorial described.

Phoenix, Ariz. ELMER T. WEISER

More Than 3,000 Miles Apart?

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

All lovers of good will must have read your staff correspondent's recent article from Washington with much thankfulness. I think there has been nothing to compare with America's recent move toward co-operation with the democracies since Wilson's tinselfish appeal on behalf of the League of Nations.

It is all to the good that your correspondent has pointed out the difference in "tone" between Downing Street and Washington. I am inclined to think he will find, if he looks a little deeper, that Downing Street is still sticking to the Old Diplomacy, as far as it can, and America, as far as it can, is holding to Wilson's democratic ideal: "Open covenants openly arrived at."

Downing Street's policy caused it to refuse to help Secretary Stimson in 1932; that policy caused it to agree to the Hoare-Laval Peace Plan in 1935. Downing Street thinks it was right in each case. And it thinks it was right in standing by while a big Italian army entered Spain.

What I am wondering is: how long will the British Dominions stand for the Old Diplomacy, which may, perhaps, by a stretch of imagination, be said to run "parallel" with American Diplomacy, but can certainly never meet it in harmonious co-operation.

It seems to me there still exists in Downing Street the same traditional, old-world outlook that brought England to the brink of war with Lincoln in his hour of agony. There is a great gulf fixed between that outlook and the democratic outlook of the starving Lancashire cotton spinners who told Lincoln to get on with his job regardless of them.

Your President has immense advantages over our Prime Minister. In conducting his foreign policy he does not have to listen to the State Department. He can send his own personal friends as ambassadors. He can even send a friend to roam, as Ambassador-at large, all over Europe. I trust Mr. Roosevelt is making every allowance for our Prime Minister's difficulties. But undoubtedly the most hopeful aspect of the matter is to be seen in the prospect that the Dominions will sooner or later take a hand themselves. And if they do, they will assuredly insist, so far as they can, on "open covenants, openly arrived at."

When that very experienced statesman, General Smuts, was last in England, he said (see Times 13.11.34): "The Dominions have even stronger affiliations toward the U. S. A. than Great Britain has. . . . Through the Dominions, British policy is ultimately tied up with the U. S. A. in a very profound sense. . . . " Let us hope that this "tie-up" will soon know nothing of "parallel" policies, but only of policies which meet, never to part.

London. WILLIAM C. BROOKES

A Letter to Bogoleub Bogoleubovitch

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR AND TO BOGOLEUB BOGOLEUBOVITCH:

A few nights ago I came upon Struga. To be sure, I made a flying trip from Boston, Massachusetts, United States of America, but I came to Struga, just the same. One travels quickly when aboard the newspaper route via the Editorial Page of the Monitor, and in Struga I met you!

The nicest thing in all the world is to find how small the world is; that friendship knits the world together. When I read about your fish-run, and listened to the rushing waters of your Lake Ochrida, it occurred to me that you and I are friends because we do so like the self-same things! I said, "I'll go to Struga once again, and this time, by a letter." It's fun to think of you so far away, as dreaming dreams beside your restless river.

Here, on the other side of the Atlantic, we also dream. Spring, forerunner of our summer, will soon be here. New birds will sing new songs, and winter birds, already eager to be off, are giving us fair warning, through their latest love call. Season in and season out, they tell us "all is well." And, in the spring, we must believe it! And I suppose that's how it is in Struga when the torrents bring the fish from out Ochrida.

What do you do, when suns grow hot, in Struga? I take my little family, Bill and John, and go away from city heat, to islands on the coast of Maine. If you look closely on your map, you'll see how many, many islands dot the coast of Maine. There, in the coolness of the ocean breezes, and the pines, we rest and wish—we always wish—the whole wide world could be there, too. Oh, I would like to show you Maine! You'd love the fishermen—those sturdy natives living all along the shore—and you'd love the deep sea fishing. Bogoleub, you are very young—not much older than my Bill. Perhaps you'll come to Massachusetts, some fine day, or perhaps, who really ever knows, I'll go to Struga! I couldn't talk Albanian. Could you talk English? What matter! if we both join in laughter—watching at the fish-run.

May good-fortune be with you. May Americans, who pass your way, forget their everlasting rush, and linger long enough with you, to take that half-mile hike out to your blessed river!

MOTHER OF BILL AND JOHN

East Braintree, Mass.

"Uncle Sam, Holding Co."

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I have just read your editorial, "Uncle Sam, Holding Co.," in your recent issue.

We have heard much from Government quarters for the past few years about Government yardsticks. A year or more ago the railroads of the country were forced to accept the recommendations of Mr. Eastman, of the Interstate Commerce Commission, for reduction of passenger fares to 2 cents a mile. We have since read in the newspapers that these reduced fares have stimulated travel and proved profitable to the railroads. But—how about the Government-owned railroad in Alaska that still charges 6 cents a mile? Is this an example of how Government yardsticks will work out in practice, or is the Alaska railroad just a forgotten road?

This winter the railroads were refused increased freight rates, but when the writer left Alaska last summer there were rumors of increased freight rates to be put into effect there.

Some of our politicians would infer that Government ownership and operation of an industry insures safe and sound methods, but the fares on the Alaska Railroad are far from what Mr. Eastman considered good practice for private railroads. While politicians are posing as regulating and purifying business, we should not overlook the fact that Government projects need a check on them.

East Machias, Maine. MARGARET S. COX

"Military Toys Boycotted"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Interest has been awakened in Denmark by a Monitor article from Sweden entitled "Military Toys Boycotted by Swedish Women." This story points out how prominent women's organizations worked systematically during 1937 to help eliminate toy weapons of warfare from the nursery.

This is a progressive step, and if applied to books and films, the younger generation would have the opportunity of knowing a more healthy and harmonious atmosphere.

A little girl of ten years living in Denmark refused to go to see the film "Wee Willie Winkie" based on the story written by Rudyard Kipling on the grounds that "it was not exciting" because there was "no shooting."

I have had long experience with children, and have seen that war and gangster films conduce to restlessness and desire for excessive excitement in the child. Rather let the child remain a child in knowledge of those things which pertain to war.

Copenhagen. E. A. KOEFOED